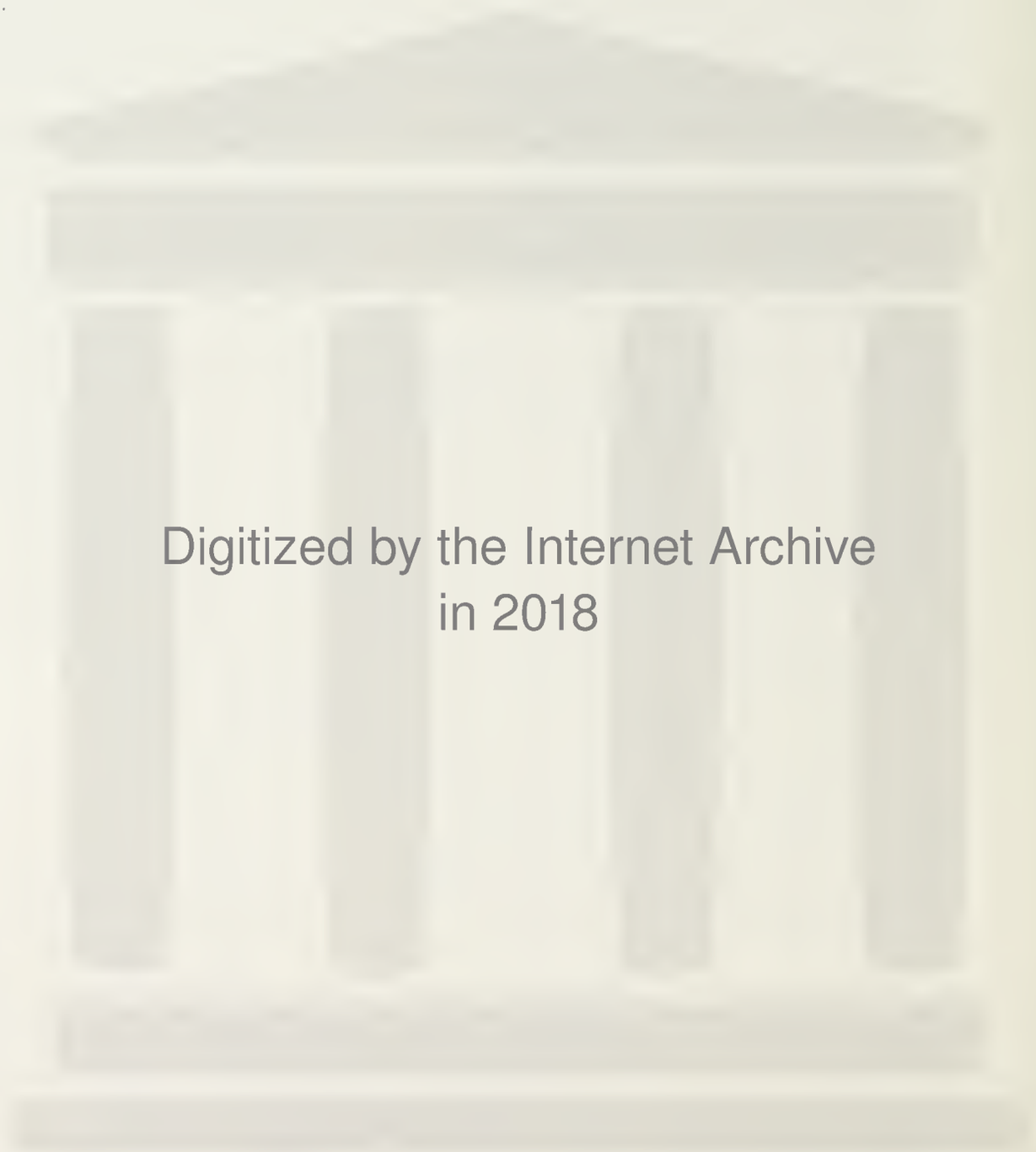

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018

https://archive.org/details/historyofharriso00nati

GEN

BAR CODE IS LOCATED
INSIDE OF BOOK!

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01081 2540

Gc 977.701 H24h

History of Harrison County, Iowa

HISTORY

—OF—

HARRISON COUNTY, IOWA.

Containing Full-page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County.

TOGETHER WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA, AND OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO:
NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1891.

DEDICATED TO THE PIONEERS

OF

HARRISON COUNTY

With the hope that their toils and sacrifices will be duly appreciated by those who shall come after them.

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

PREFACE.

1158870

Mid Land Rare Book Co. #25.00

IN compiling the History, now in the hands of the reader, the publishers have been mindful of the fact that many are the tastes to be consulted. Every author realizes this. One person prefers fancy and fiction, while another prefers solid matter of fact, as his choice for reading. It has been the aim of the writers of this volume to seek after valuable information, concerning the annals of Harrison County, believing this to be the *prime object* of local history. By the aid and timely council of early settlers, we have been enabled to reclaim that which would of necessity have been lost, had this work been left undone by the present generation. As it is, long years after the last "Early Settler" has bid a final farewell to this fair and fertile domain, his children and their children's children will doubtless peruse the pages of this book with both profit and delight—speaking as it does, of all that their ancestors encouraged to bring about the beautiful and goodly homes they shall possess.

We have aimed to be FAIR AND FAITHFUL to the best interests of all, therefore throw the mantle of charity over the volume and believe it to be, as nearly as possible, a correct record of the comings and goings of the men and women who have lived and labored in Harrison County, since 1847.

The book is finished—it is yours to read, criticise, and then leave as a legacy to your sons and daughters.

Believe us, respectfully,

1891. THE NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.



CERTIFICATE OF COMMITTEES.

We, the undersigned, members of the Committees appointed to revise the histories of our respective townships and villages, for the forthcoming "History of Harrison County," now being compiled by the National Publishing Company, hereby certify that the manuscript of the same was submitted to us, and that we revised and corrected it, making such additions as we in our judgment deemed necessary, and as so corrected approve of the same:

Stephen King,
Phineas Cadwell,
City of Logan.

C. D. Stevens,
George H. Kibler,
City of Woodbine.

D. Satterlee,
S. M. Child,
S. J. Patterson,
City of Dunlap.

R. McGavren,
City of Missouri Valley.

A. C. Snyder,
Joseph Seddon,
Village of Persia.

Clark Ellis,
D. W. Butts,
A. M. Silsby,
Village of Little Sioux.

W. T. Preston,
Mrs. W. T. Preston,
L. Kellogg,
B. F. Roberts,
Harrison Township.

D. Gamet,
Z. T. Noyes,
Morgan Township.

G. R. Brainard,
I. F. Bedsaul,
A. L. Harvey,
Magnolia Township.

Peter Bolch,
J. C. McCabe,
Allen Township.

Nephi Purcell,
B. F. Marks,
Lincoln Township.

W. H. Burkholder,
James Collins,
L. L. Dewell,
Douglas Township.

William Arthur,
H. C. Smith,
Jackson Township.

Josephus Copeland,
Stephen King,
B. C. Adams,
Edwin E. Ervin,
Jefferson Township.

George Richardson,
J. S. Fountain,
Cincinnati Township.

C. T. McKenney,
J. S. Vanderhoof,
LaGrange Township.

T. Mahoney,
W. H. McQueen,
Taylor Township.

David Chambers,
O. H. Stoker,
Washington Township.

Samuel Wood,
H. V. Armstrong,
Allen Stoker,
Union Township.

W. H. Bourn,
Jerry Motz,
A. Ritchison,
Clay Township.

Robt. McGavren,
H. B. Cox,
J. W. McVey,
St. John Township.

Lehi Ellison,
Xaver Aleck,
L. M. Evans,
Cass Township.

H. D. Meech,
N. G. Boynton,
Calhoun Township.

David Selleck,
Matthew Hall,
Boyer Township.

Jacob Mintun,
Donald Maule,
T. McCabe,
Raglan Township.

A. M. Ellis,
J. W. Bonney,
D. W. Butts,
Little Sioux Township.

HISTORICAL.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE.

INTRODUCTORY.

Topography and Geology.....22
Weather Table by Years.....25
Rivers and Lakes.....22
The Last of the Buffalo.....25

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT. 27

Organizing Commissioners.....27
The First Election.....27
Organization of Townships.....28
Governed by a County Judge...29
Governed by a Supervisor.....30
List of Supervisors.....31
County Seat Contest.....32
Court House History 34
Poorfarm and Jail.....34
Finances and Assessment.....36
Swamp Lands.....35

CHAPTER III.

NATIONAL, STATE, JUDICIAL AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION. 39

Representatives in Senate.....39
Representatives in Lower House.....39
District Judges.....40
Circuit Judges.....40
County Judges.....40
County Attorneys.....40
County Treasurers.....41
County Recorders.....42
County Auditors.....42
County Superintendent of Schools.....40
County Sheriffs.....41
County Surveyors.....41
Clerk of the Courts.....41
Prosecuting Attorneys.....40

CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE AND RAILROADS. 43

Agricultural Resources.....43
Agricultural Societies.....43
Crop Statistics.....44
Early and Recent Fairs.....43
Comparison with other Counties.....44
Railroad Agitation.....46
Home Companies.....46
Chicago & Northwestern.....47
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....47
Sioux City & Pacific.....47
Fremont, Elkhorn, & Missouri Valley.....47
Mileage of each in County.....47
Hon. Isaac Parrish's Prediction—1858.....47
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.....46

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL. 48

Party Vote by Years.....62
Election Returns.....48
Prohibition Vote of 1870–82.....51
Special Elections.....62

CHAPTER VI.

HARRISON COUNTY AND THE REBELLION. 63

Fort Sumter Fired Upon.....63
Resolutions by Supervisors.....64
Names of Volunteers.....65
Names of Drafted Men.....69
Names of Substitutes.....69
Aid given by County.....64
A. Servis' Resolution "Tabled"..65

CHAPTER VII.

FIRST AND IMPORTANT EVENTS. 71

First Settlers.....71
First Land bought of U. S.....72
First Marriage 72
First Death.....72
First Birth (Male and Female)...72
First Term of Private School.....72
First Term of District School.....73
First Schoolhouse.....72
First District Schoolhouse.....73
First Religious Services.....73
First Fourth of July Celebration.....73
First County Fair.....73
First Attorneys.....73
First Physicians.....73
First Bank.....73
First Exclusive Hardware.....73
First Grain Market.....73
First Postoffice.....73
First Newspaper.....73
First Orchard.....73
First Mills.....73
Mahoney & Chatburn's Mill....73
Allen's Mill.....73
First Store Operated.....73
First Railroad Train.....74
First Soldier to Enlist.....74
First County Officer.....74
First Jury—Grand and Petit.....74
First Court.....73
First Criminal Case.....74
First Murder Trial.....74
First Brick Burned.....74
First Man Initiated as a Mason..74
First Masonic Funeral.....74

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS. 75

Original Village Plats.....75
Population Tabte.....76
Nativity of Population.....77
Marriage Record 1853-90.....77
Public School Statistics.....78
Memorable Fourth of July Celebration.....79
Camp Meeting.....80
Old Settlers Association.....80
Prices Then and Now.....82
Grasshopper Plague.....82
The "Mormons"—Latter Day Saints.....84
Squatters and "Regulators".....84

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES. 86

The First Murder Case.....86

A Case of Wife Poisoning.....86
State vs Meecham.....86
First Bigamy Case.....87
The Murder of Stephen Ide.....87
An Indian killed for sport.....88
Murder of "Yellow Smoke"....88
State vs. S. Hopkins.....89
State vs. A. Baker.....89
State vs. John Richardson.....89
P. C. Spooner vs. Harrison County.....89
McCoid vs. John Noyes.....89
State vs. Jonathan Jones.....89
State vs. P. Cadwell.....90
Dr. F. M. Comfort vs. the Sheriff.....90
Laughable Legal Incident.....90

CHAPTER X.

REMINSCENCES. 92

Then and Now—Mrs. W. T. Preston.....92
Pioneer of Forty Years Ago—D. W. Butts.....96
First Habeas Corpus Case—Dr. McGavren.....98
Harrison County during the War—Hon. S. King.....101
Mince Pies of Sawdust—H. C. Harshbarger.....102

CHAPTER XI.

HARRISON CO. SABBATH SCHOOLS. 104

CHAPTER XII.

LOGAN — LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION. 108

Its Founder—Henry Reel.....108
Railroad.....108
Early Business Men.....109
Postoffice.....110
The Incorporated Town.....110
Newspapers.....111
Mills and Fence Factory.....111
Schools.....112
Religious Societies.....113
Civic.....114
Business Men of 1891.....110
Banking Interests.....109

CHAPTER XIII.

MISSOURI VALLEY. 118

The City Plat.....118
First Child born.....126
Early Business Men.....118
Business Men of 1891.....119
Incorporation of City.....120
Water Works — Fire Department.....121
Civic Societies.....121
Public Schools.....125
Rose Hill Cemetery.....132
Fatal Fourth of July Accidents.....126
Postoffice.....126
Valley Roller Mills, Etc.....127
Banking.....127
Electric Light System.....128
Churches.....129
Newspapers.....131
Base Ball Association.....129
Railway Shops.....128

CHAPTER XIV.

DUNLAP — PLATTING, DESCRIPTION, ETC. 133

First Lots Sold.....133
First Buildings.....134
First Birth and Death.....134
First Marriage.....135
First Physicians.....135
First Hotel, etc.....135
First Brick Building.....135
Business of First Decade.....134
Business of Second Decade.....135
Business of Third Decade.....136
Business of 1891.....136
Banking History.....135
Mills.....137
Opera House.....137
Newspapers.....137
Postoffice.....138
Incorporated City of.....138
Population of.....139
The Parks.....139
Epidemics, Fires, etc.....140
Public Schools.....140
Religious Societies.....141
Cemetery Associations.....143
Civic Societies.....143
District Agricultural Association.....146

CHAPTER XV.

WOODBINE—BEAUTY OF SITE ETC. 148

First Steps.....148
Business Development.....149
Commercial Interests—1891.....149
Postoffice.....150
Incorporation of Town.....150
Newspapers.....150
Public Schools.....151
Woodbine Normal School.....151
Churches.....151
Civic Societies.....154
Flouring Mills.....156
Banking.....157

CHAPTER XVI.

MAGNOLIA TOWNSHIP. 158

Descriptive and Organic.....158
Early Settlement.....158
Indian Troubles.....163
Pioneer Mills.....163
Cheese Factory.....164
Eldorado)Defunct).....164
Educational.....164

VILLAGE OF MAGNOLIA.

As the County Seat.....165
Early History.....165
Early Business Men.....165
Early Hotels.....166
Early Physicians.....166
Postoffice.....166
Newspapers.....166
Business of 1891.....168
Civic Societies.....168
Churches.....169
Schools.....171

CHAPTER XVII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP. 172

Location, Name and Organic...172
Railroad.....172
Early Settlement.....172
Schools—Religious.....176
Defunct Village of Jeddo.....176
Defunct "Whitesboro" (Buena Vista).....177
Reeder's Mills (Hard Scratch).....178

CHAPTER XVIII.

BOYER TOWNSHIP. 180

Early Settlement.....180
Schools.....183
Population.....180
Railroads.....180
Religious Services.....183
"Hamilton's Defeat," Indian Fight.....183

CHAPTER XIX.

LITTLE SIOUX TOWNSHIP. 185

Description, Name and Organic....185
Population....185
Early Settlement....185
Schools....189
"Fountainbleau" (Defunct)....189
Mill History....189
First Things....189
Village of Little Sioux....190
Platting and Descriptive....190
First to Locate in Trade....190
Business of 1891....190
Bank, Opera Hall and P. O....191
Schools and Churches....191
Newspapers....191
Incorporation....192
Religious Societies....193
Civic Societies....193
Village of River Sioux....195
How it was Located "Malta," Etc....195
First Business Men....195
Schools....196
Churches....196
Business in 1891....196

CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP. 197

Organization....197
Early Settlement....197
Population....197
Fatal Accident....200
Post Offices....200
Mills....200
Schools....200
Religious....201

CHAPTER XXI.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP. 252

Organized....202
Population....202
Early Settlement....202
Mill History....203
Schools....204
Village of Mondamin....204
Its Name....204
First Business Men....204
Present Business Men....205
Post Office....204
Educational....204
Incorporation....205
Civic Societies....205
Churches....207
Newspapers....207

CHAPTER XXII.

CALHOUN TOWNSHIP. 208

Its Groves....208
Population....208
Early Settlers....208
First Events....211
Schools and Churches....211
Indian Troubles....212
Mills....212
Village of Calhoun....213
Early Dealers....214
Post Office....214
"Castle Thunder"....214

CHAPTER XXIII.

CASS TOWNSHIP. 215

Early Settlement....215
Population....215
Uriah Hawkins....215
Early Events....218
Schools....219
Religious....219
Needmore P. O....219

CHAPTER XXIV.

CINCINNATI TOWNSHIP. 221

Timber, Lakes, Etc....221
Population....221
Early Settlement....221
Educational and Religious....224
Past and Present Villages....224
Parrish City (Defunct)....224
California Junction....224
Early and 1891 Dealers....225
Post Office—"Yazoo, Etc"....225
Town Hall....225
Railroads....224

CHAPTER XXV.

CLAY TOWNSHIP. 226

Early Settlement....226
Organization and Name....226
"Timber District" "Prairie District"....226
Mills....229
Ferry-boating....229
Schools and Churches....229
"Sandy Point"....230

CHAPTER XXVI.

UNION TOWNSHIP. 231

Organic....231
Early Settlement....231
Early Events....233
Post Offices....233
Educational and Religious....234
Origin of its Name....234
Topography....231
Unionburgh....234

CHAPTER XXVII.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP. 236

Early Settlement....236
Population....236
Olympus P. O....238
Schools and Churches....238

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP. 239

Topography....239
Population....239
Early Settlers....239
Education and Religion....241

CHAPTER XXIX.

RAGLAN TOWNSHIP. 242

Topography....242
Population....242
Early Settlement....242
Raglan Post Office....244
Schools and Churches....244
General....245

CHAPTER XXX.

LA GRANGE TOWNSHIP. 246

Early Settlement—Mormons...246
Population....246
First Events....249
Wild Fruit and Game....247
Schools and Churches....249
Harris Grove Farmers' Club...250
Beebeetown P. O....251
Fatal Accident....251
Mormon Mills and Shops....247

CHAPTER XXXI.

ST. JOHN'S TOWNSHIP. 252

Organization....252
Early Settlement....252
Educational and Religions....255
Oak Grove Cemetery....256
Village of St. John (Defunct)...250
Its Platting and Early History..256
"New St. Johns" — Missouri Valley....256–257

Schools at an Early Day.....257
The Mill.....257
Early Hopes Not Realized.....256

CHAPTER XXXII.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP. 258

Organization 258
Early Settlement.....258
Population.....258
First Events—Births, Deaths. Etc.....260
Schools.....261
Olmstead Village (Defunct)....361
Farmers' Wives Society.....262
Mill Creek Farmers' Club.....263
Miscellaneous.....263

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP. 264

Organic.....264
Early Pioneers.....264
Population.....264
Descriptive 264
First Things. 267
Schools.....267

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP. 268

Settlement.....268
Organization.....268
Schools.....270
Cemetery 273
Village of Yorkshire.....270
Village of Persia 271
Business Men of Persia.....271
The First House of Persia.....271
Newspapers.....272
Lodges 272
Churches.....273
Incorporation.....272
Schools of Persia.....275

CHAPTER XXXV.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP. 274

Topography 274
Early Settlers.....274
Population.....274
Melrose (Defunct).....277
Educational and Religious.....277
Flour Mill.....278
Village of Modale.....278
Origin of the Name.....278
"Martinsville" platting.....278
Post Office.....278
Incorporation.....278
Religious.....279
Schools 279
Societies.....280
Business Interest.....281
Business Interest 1891 281

INDEX.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A

Abrams, George W. 703
Acrea Thomas J. 656
Adams, Byron C. 728
Aiston, William. 309
Albertus, G. A. 310
Aleck, X. 906
Alexander, Benjamin F. 622
Alton. James O. 608
Anderson, John J. 747
Armstrong, H. V. 913
Armstrong. J. L. 344
Arnold, I. Marion. 455
Arthur, Thomas. 660
Arthur, William. 552
Arthur, William T. 891
Athey, Ned M. 553
Atkins, Isaac M. 792
Atwell, Watson C. 585

B

Bailey, Thomas. 718
Baird, Samuel. 424
Baker, D. P. 456
Barnes, N. D. 903
Barnum, David E. 702
Barrett, Elida. 411
Barrett, M. 456
Barrey, Merritt. 955
Barsby, William H. 638
Bartholomew, Samuel C. 835
Bean, Frederick C. 587
Bechtel, Henry A. 438
Becker, Fred. 952
Bedsaul, Isaac F. 311
Beebe, Alonzo. 891
Beebe, Henry O. 413
Beebee, Frederick F. 813
Beehee, R. W. 434
Beedle, Amsey. 359
Beem, S. S. 381
Benjamin, J. A. 427
Berkley, S. L. 498
Berkley, Thomas J. 689
Berry, Thomas N. 728
Bessire, Alcide L. 773
Bessire, Alfred. 363
Blackman, George J. 971
Black, Jacob. 292
Blenkiron, Mathew. 558
Boies, Edward A. 460
Bolch, John. 752
Bolch, Peter. 903
Bolter, Col. Charles R. 650
Bolter, Hon. L. R. 317
Boner, Silas S. 566
Bonney, Henry Harrison. 604
Bonney, Jasper Walter. 603
Boone, John T. 887
Boone, Samuel. 815
Bourn, William H. 944
Boustead, J. H. L. 292
Boynton, Nelson G. 395
Bradley, W. H. 459
Brainard, G. R. 299
Brandriff, E. 483
Branson, Bates. 941
Branson, W. H. 922
Brayton, William. 733
Briggs, C. J. 448
Brown, Alva W. 881
Brown, J. D. 543
Brown, Lafayette. 559
Brownrigg, J. W. 946
Brundige, John G. 831
Bryceson, Thomas J. 557
Burch, John T. 889
Burch, William S. 753
Burcham, Andrew J. 623
Burcham, George H. 629
Burkholder, W. H. 920
Burling, Thomas A. 402
Butler, Lorenzo D. 702
Butts, Daniel W 613
Buxton, L. Haynes, M. D. 964
Byers. Jacob. 482

C

Cadwell, Casper N. 338
Cadwell, Edgar F. 392
Cadwell, F. Henry. 399
Cadwell, Hon. Phineas. 339
Calender, W. J. 481
Callender, Thomas. 963
Caley, John C. 432
Campbell, Edward C. 302
Card, Rev. Kirtland. 839
Card, S. B. 365
Carman, Ira. 380
Case, Alexander B. 778
Case, George A. 801
Case, James R. 952
Case, Timothy C. 332
Chaffee, Madison H. 538
Chambers, David. 791
Chambers, William 420
Champney, Charles C. 624
Champney, Harvey H. 590
Chapman, Benjamin. 475
Chapman, E. J., M. D. 958
Chapman, Giles L. 416
Chapman, H. W. 435
Chapman, James. 916
Chapman, John, Sr. 475
Chapman, John, Jr. 802
Chapman, Judah. 799
Chapman, Thomas. 888
Chase, Amos S. 622
Chase, Asaph E. 574
Chase, Capt. George W. 647
Chatburn, Hon. Jonas W. 490
Chatburn, John. 392
Chatburn, Richard. 945
Chevalier, A. 379
Chiles, Mrs. Minnie. 298
Child, Smith M. 458
Church, W. S. 973
Clark, S. W., M. D. 389
Cleveland. Charles. 763
Cobb, C. Eli. 962
Cobb, Elisha. 621
Cochran, Addison. 357
Cockran, Sanford H. 842
Cody, Thomas. 313
Coe, Josiah. 895
Coffman, Dan B. 870
Coffman, George W. 758
Coffman, James A. 896
Coffman, John T. 928
Coffman, Pleasant B. 630
Coit, G. W., M. D. 491
Coleman, Henry R. 577
Collins, E. 927
Collins, James. 378
Collins, W. H. 929
Condit, Silas W. 963
Cooper. Clark C. 382
Cooper, Stephen I. 783
Copeland, F. J. 371
Copeland, O. H. P. 371
Copeland, W. B. 362
Coulthard, Andrew. 875
Coultard, James. 874
Coulthard, William. 880
Connyers, C. R. 909
Connyers, G. W. 897
Cox, Andrew R. 808
Cox, Henry B. 436
Cox, Isaac W. 968
Cox, Jacob. 805
Cox, James Perry. 958
Cox, John L. 443
Cox, Morgan B. 483
Cox, Solomon J. 537
Cowan, E. G. 902
Cowan, T. V. 366
Crane, Alex T. 722
Crane, Lysander. 806
Crane, Stephen W. 811
Crawford, Logan. 627
Croasdale, Benjamin F. 642
Croghan, P. 921
Crom, James H. 764
Cromie, W. D. 481
Crow, Stephen. 814
Curtis, George O. 840
Cutler, C. E., M. D. 401
Cutler, William E. 409

D

Dakan, Lehigh. 364
Dakan, Marquis Lafayette. 841
Dale, Samuel N. 360
Dance, Francis M. 672
Darting, Jacob. 818
Davis, Francis L. 446
Deal, Joseph A. 857

Dean, Frank A.....455
DeCou, Isaac A.....322
DeCou, John S.....716
DeCou, Samuel.....322
DeCou, W. H.....915
Deuel, Lewis L.....358
Dewell, James S.....685
Deywalt, Henry.....604
Dick, John F.....879
Dickinson, John.....939
Dickinson, Richard.....816
Dickinson, William.....303
Diggle, James W.....304
Divelbess, Benjamin A.....810
Donner, John.....961
Doty, Wilson.....571
Dougherty, James.....684
Draper, Benjamin.....474
Dray, Thomas.....742
Drew, John W., M. D.....634
Duhig, Thomas.....890

E

Edwards, John S.....940
Edwards, Joseph H. M.....654
Edmonds, Orson P.....620
Ellis, Alexander B. M.....565
Ellis, Andrew M.....858
Ellis, Clark.....836
Ellis, Hiram.....908
Ellis, Marion.....341
Ellis, Samuel.....862
Ellison, Isaac.....444
Ellison, Matt A.....782
Elliott, William.....771
Elliott, William.....820
Emge, John.....771
Ennis, Hiram B.....428
Erichson, Charles C.....611
Erixon, Joseph.....589
Ervin, Edwin.....361
Ervin, James.....447
Ervin, John M.....949
Esyeheek, Joseph.....320
Ettinger, Samuel.....477
Evans, Charles W.....683
Evans, James C.....639
Evans, Lindley M.....749
Evans, William.....319
Everett, Robert H.....584

F

Fagan, Patrick.....528
Fagan, Peter.....537
Fallon, W. T.....419
Farnsworth, J. H.....369
Farquhar, David.....772
Ferguson, George E.....390
Fensler, John H.....563
Feigley, F. P.....925
Fischer, John H.....364
Fisher, William.....697
Fisher, William G.....605
Fitzgibbon, Dennis.....290
Fitzgibbon, Henry.....462
Fitzgibbon, M.....471
Foreman, Joseph.....618
Ford, Hon. Augustin W.....569
Fountain, Jacob S.....884
Fouts, George B.....542
Fouts, Noel.....968
Fouts, William N.....311
Fox, Joseph.....629
Frazier, George N.....291
Frazier, Samuel L.....312
French, Orlando L.....572
Friend, Levi F.....293
Froek, John D.....329
Fry, A.....969
Fyrando, A. M.....969

G

Gamet, David.....612
Gamet, James F.....612
Ganzhorn, William.....418
Garner, Henry.....761
Garner, William F.....760
Garrison, J. D.....929
German, Moses.....900
Giddings, Josiah, M. D.....320
Gilmore, Arthur J.....691
Gilson, Frank.....768
Gleason, A. H.....976
Goodrich, Goodwin M.....588
Goodrich, L. N.....506
Goss, John S.....855
Granger, Orville.....932
Granger, W. A.....932
Graybill, Andrew J.....639
Graybill, William A.....686
Greene, B. S.....110
Greenfield, Charles S.....758
Greenfield, Milton H.....321
Griffin, W. R.....425
Grilfith, M.....918
Griffith, William.....867
Gump, J. B.....952
Gunnette, Albert.....831

H

Haight, Elias G.....352
Hall, Matthew.....327
Hall, S. J.....975
Hamilton, Capt. C. M.....949
Haner, James.....313
Hanneman, Henry, Sr.....386
Hanneman, Henry, Jr.....499
Hard, Alonzo Graham.....579
Hardy, Drusus N.....699
Hardy, James, Sr.....499
Hardy, Jerome, B.....693
Hardy, Norman B.....387
Harris, Hon. D. M.....451
Harris, L. D.....476
Harshbarger, Henry C.....531
Hart, Hon. Franklin W.....837
Harvey, Addison L.....713
Harvey, S. R.....451
Hauff, F. W., Jr.....521
Hauff, Henry.....515
Hauger, Peter.....715
Hause, Charles.....778
Hause, James.....775
Haszard, Joseph C.....821
Hawk, James R.....752
Hawkins, Uriah.....971
Hearn, David G.....617
Hedges, Samuel E.....630
Henderson, J. W.....915
Henderson, Peter C.....916
Henderson, S, M.....473
Herring, David.....852
Herring, Henry.....936
Hester, C.....932
Hester, Solomon.....785
Hick, E. S.....536
Hickox, S. L.....501
Hill, Francis M., M. D.....407
Hoar, Christ S.....592
Holbrook, Marcellus.....597
Holeton, J.....924
Holman, Wilham G.....510
Hope, William H.....853
Houghton, Edward.....747
Howard, F. M.....354
Howarth, W. D.....444
Howard, William.....947
Howard, W. T.....838
Hoyer, A. D.....368
Huff, Hiram M.....575
Hughes, Rev. G Mead.....611
Hulburd, Homer D.....943
Hunt, Jasen Z.....330
Hunt, Livy M.....848
Hunt, W. A.....905

I

Irvin, Frank M.....830
Ivens, Robert.....754

J

Jackson, Benson.....533
Jackson, Isaac A.....694
James, Eugene F.....609
Jamison, James W., M. D.....648
Jefferson, John W.....321
Jefferson, Luke.....333
Jefferson, Richard.....351
Jefferson, T. F.....344
Jennings, Frederick A.....606
Jennings, Henry.....514
Jennings, Mathew L.....671
Jensen, C. M.....426
Johnson, C. F.....311
Johnson, Harvey.....342
Johnson, Jonas O.....743
Johnson, Mrs. Ann.....608
Jones, Albert M.....635
Jones, Byron L.....898
Jones, Edward A.....978
Jones, William M.....696

K

Keith, Willis B.....959
Kelley, James B.....435
Kellogg, Lorenzo.....337
Kellogg, T. P.....471
Kemmish, Daniel.....832
Kemmish, James E.....291
Kemmish, P. C.....367
Kennedy, David W.....833
Kennedy, James.....970
Kennedy, Joshua M.....551
Kern, Francis M.....682
Kessler, Joseph.....532
Kessler, Joseph.....321
Kibler, George H.....549
Kibler, Martin.....539
Kibler, Sylvester B.....546
Kiefer, Jacob J.....331
Kidder, Maj. H. P.....645
King, Hon. Stephen.....287
King, S. I.....930
Kinne, Martin.....166
Kinney, Prof. Harvey A.....635
Kirk, Jacob.....965
Kirkham, William R.....849
Kirkland, James.....955
Kirkpatrick, John W.....517
Kirley, Peter.....359
Kling, Henry B.....667
Knauss, Levi M.....965

L

Lafferty, John.....291
Lahman, John.....616
Laing, James.....406
Lanyon, T. J.....901
LaPort, Benjamin F.....854
LaSeur, William.....633
Latta, James M.....703
Leach, Abel P.....870
Lewis, Henry D.....705
Lewis, Oscar.....662
Linn, Absalom F.....772
Linn, Sylvester J.....787
Little, Martin F.....523
Livermore, D. L., M. D.....506
Lockling, David D.....785

INDEX.

Lockling, Henry H.....515
Lockling, Sherman.....786
Logan, Hon. Thomas M. C...877
Logan, William J.....323
Longman, Alfred, Sr.....395
Longman, G. H.....958
Lowrey, J. B.....461
Lyman, Thomas A. E.....534
Lytle, Charles H.....541
Lytle, S. H.....408
Ludwig, Francis H.....838

M

Macfarlane, Thomas.....705
MacKenzie, Maj. Charles ...520
Magnet, Thomas.....596
Mahony, Elisha.....516
Mahoney, Stephen.....431
Mahoney, Theo.....687
Main, George 684
Mandelko, Fritz.....715
Mann, John.....738
Mann, Thomas.....638
Marks, B. F.....942
Martin, James W 643
Martin, John W.....954
Martin, Reuben A.....676
Massie, Louis E.....479
Mather, James H.....751
Mathews, E. T.....970
Mathews, George A.....643
Matson, Melvin.....978
Maule, Donald.....783
Maule, William.....767
McCabe, John C.....631
McCabe. Terence.....634
McCauley, James.....809
McCoid, James.....951
McColm, C. B.....952
McCormick, Rev. W. J.....528
McCrillis, Jasper.....502
McCrillis, John.....822
McCullough, A. M.....898
McDonald, J. S.....380
McDonald, William.....873
McElderry, Albert T.....551
McElroy, Barney.....662
McEuen, W. H.....497
McGavren, G. H., M. D.....659
McGavren, Hon. James K...616
McGavren, John S.....620
McGavren, Robert M. D.....307
McGavren, Samuel.....975
McIntosh, A. L.....438
McIntosh, Moses B.....955
McKenney, Claudius T.....690
McKenney, James D.....619
McKenney, James D.....619
McManimie, James N.....765
McQueen, William H.....803
McTwigan, Robert P.....673
McVey, John W.....697
McWilliams, William.....547
Mead, Edward B.....688
Meech, Harrison D.....843
Mefferd, L.....917
Mefferd, S.....923
Mefferd, W. G.....464
Mendenhall, C. W 959
Mendenhall, E. P.....957
Merchant, Amasa L.....716
Merchant, Lucius.....25
Michael, Charles.....512
Michael, John C.....500
Michel, Orin L.....562
Miles, Benaiah S.....892
Miller, Albert J.....848
Miller, George.....400
Miller, Reverdy J.....736
Miller, T. A.....957
Millett, Lucius D.....966
Milliman, Ezra Wilson.....854
Milliman, J. C.....487
Milliman, William W.....568
Mills, Charles.....966
Mills, Francis M.....749
Mills, Joseph S.....598
Minor, Jacob. A.....714
Mintun, A. W.....853
Mintun, Daniel P.....422
Mintun, Jacob.....615
Mintun, Rev. James F.....664
Moore. Samuel.....798
Moore, William.....724
Moorehead, George.....489
Morgan, Frances H.....528
Morrow, David.....767
Morrow, Patrick.....876
Morrow, H. P.....878
Morrow. William.....866
Morton. Silas W.....466
Motz, Jerry.....911
Mowry. Paul.....304
Mullen, Peter R 554
Murphy, Joseph H.....704
Murphy, Oliver Perry.....675
Murray, Michael.....931
Musgrave, George.....478
Myer, Freely W.....653

N

Neal, William.....595
Necley, Nathaniel.....967
Nelson, John G.....671
Newland, George F.....404
Newton, Edwin.....636
Newton, Reuben. 583
Niece, George.....871
Niles, Joseph W.....795
Noble, Josiah A.....780
Norman, J. H.....370
Nordaker, Gunnar E.....560
Noy, Joseph L.....725
Noyes, John.....441
Noyes, Lafayette H.....718
Noyes, Peter.....709
Noyes, Zachariah Taylor....856
Nuzum, Samuel S.....595

O

Ockerson, Alexander E.....666
O'Connor, John.....391
Olinger, Reuben.....788
Olmstead, James H.....382
O'Rourke, James P.....393
Orr, John A.....700
Overton, Harmon D.....710
Oviatt, Marshall E.....667

P

Palmer, Seth.....967
Patterson, J. B 417
Patterson, S. J., M. D.....505
Patton, C. M.....954
Pease, H. E.....577
Pease, Ziba W.....423
Peckenpaugh, E. R.....956
Perkins, J. L.....976
Peters, John M.....464
Peterson, Carl.....465
Peterson, Carl F.....964
Peterson, Nels.....640
Pett, William.....692
Pitt, Sidney.....762
Pitts, A. J.....372
Plath, Charles F.....676
Plath, William A.....947
Ploth, Charles.....659
Porter, F. J.....719
Powley, Abel.....737
Prather, Jonathan Clark....723
Preston, Herbert L.....565
Preston. William Turner....827
Prior, Harry H.....812
Pritchard, Joseph A.....750
Probasco, Jacob.....680
Probasco, Samuel.....561
Prose. Lorenzo B.....593
Pugh, Alfred B.....706
Pugsley, George.....445
Pugsley, James Oscar.....841
Purcell, Marion.....740
Purcell, Nephi.....875
Purcel,, Samuel.....734

R

Rainer, William.....698
Rathbun, G H.....433
Rathbun, H. H.....433
Ratliff, Matilda P.....873
Raymond, William T.....845
Redinbaugh, John G.....741
Reed, James W.....591
Reed, Prof. Marcellus A.....695
Reed, William.....415
Reel, Henry.....847
Reel, John A.....657
Reiher, Charles.....562
Reilly, Joseph W.....646
Rice, Arthur S.....796
Rice, John H., M. D.....781
Rice, Silas.....797
Rice, Wilber B.....797
Richardson, Hon. George....731
Richardson, Philo M.....819
Riddell, William O.....681
Ritchison, Abraham.....776
Roach, Daniel.....869
Roadifer, Hiram H.....661
Roberts, B. F.....934
Roberts, James A.....872
Roberts, James.....904
Rock, Daniel.....708
Roden, W. T.....331
Rogers, David R.....585
Rogers, James D.....720
Rose, Archer C.....646
Ross, Job.....317
Ross, William.....956
Royer, Joseph H.....865
Rudd, James W.....587

S

Sarvey, Michael.....657
Satterlee, Dwight, M. D. 618
Schmitt, Alexius.....550
Schroeder, Calvin.....397
Schriver, Elmer E.....366
Schultz, John.....861
Schwertle, F. W.....398
Schwertley, Frederick.....926
Scofield, Charles G.....942
Scott, George M.....973
Scouler, Peter J.....641
Seddon, Joseph.....757
Seeley, Alvin.....417
Seeley, Jerome.....950
Sehlke, Henry.....775
Selleck, Albert E.....947
Selleck, David.....493
Sellers, Alfred.....459
Sharpnack, Hon. W. M.....525
Shaw, John.....289
Shearer, S. V.....624
Sherwood, Charles W.....637
Sherwood, Lewis J.....637
Shield, Samuel B.....851
Shupe, Peter R.....971
Silsby, A. M.....972
Simmons, William R.....650
Small, George W.....644
Smith, Albert M.....950
Smith, G. B.....863
Smith, Harrison C.....759
Smith, James M.....539
Smith, Joe H.....655
Smith, Oscar L.....874
Smith, S. J.....974
Smith, Samuel T.....527
Smith, William A.....300
Sniff, A. H.....846
Snyder, Adam C.....301

Snyder, J. J.....494
Snyder, Rev. L. S.....353
Sorick, James T.....786
Spracklen, Solomon G.....524
Spooner, Aiphonso.....398
Squire, William H.....580
Stearns, Madison C.....640
Steen, John.....909
Stern, Almor.....557
Stern, Jacob T.....297
Stern, Philip A.....428
Stevens, Charles D.....817
Stewart, Daniel A.....925
Stocker, John W.....469
Stodgel, William C.....535
Stoker, Allen.....717
Stoker, Orson H.....542
Stott, Rev. Arthur.....579
Strauss, Ephraim.....779
Strauss, John.....777
Swan, Clark E.....362

T

Tamisiça, Victor.....545
Taylor, Edgar.....883
Teeter, Isaac K.....403
Thomas, J. J.....899
Thomas, Thomas.....495
Thompson, John.....519
Thompson, Thomas.....484
Tracy, T. L.....915
Traver, John A.....425
Tovey, Thomas D.....763
Town, Salem.....793
Tufly, George F.....766
Tufly, Josiah.....387
Tupper, Benson.....406
Tupper, Loring D.....408
Tyler, Ernest G.....614
Tyler, Leonard G.....663

V

Vanarsdale, N. H.....497
Vanderhoof, David B.....610
Vanderhoof, J. S.....948
Vanderhoof, T. F.....977
VanSlyke, W. H.....738
Varns, John W.....477
Vining, Albert B.....800
Vittitoe, Samuel.....774
Vore, John.....576
Vore, William F.....601
Vredenburgh, Charles.....709

W

Waitley, Edwin B.....850
Wakehouse, Conrad.....642
Walker, Andrew D.....536
Walker, C. A.....919
Walker, J. V.....948
Walker, Orrin B.....868
Walker, Wells F.....938
Wall, A. M.....899
Warner, Henry C.....864
Warren, Alfred N.....886
Watson, Jonathan V.....794
Webb, R. L.....770
Weldon, J. C.....897
Wendenhall, Eli P.....M
West, Jonathan.....769
Weston, John A.....513
Weston, M. T.....913
Wheeler, Maj. John R.....679
Wheelock, Charles.....936
Whitney, I. E.....907
Willett, L. D.....951
Williams, Cantine R.....675
Williams, David.....496
Williams, E. Burr.....840
Williams, John.....669
William, Moses W.....518
Willis, E. H.....727
Wilsey, W. H.....901
Wilson, Albert.....310
Wilson, Elmer F.....864
Wilson, Gustavus A.....310
Wilson, Lucian.....453
Wilson, Lowery.....648
Wilson, Oscar D.....880
Wilson, W. E.....912
Wilson, W. T.....480
Wisler, W. E.....912
Witt, John L., M. D.....649
Wolcott R.....926
Wood, Irving C., M. E.....822
Wood, John W.....972
Wood, Mrs. Mary E.....473
Wood, Samuel.....375

Y

Yarrington, Joseph P.....548
Yount, Harrison.....707
Young, Noble W.....641

PORTRAITS

Beebe, Henry O.....412
Bolter, Hon. L. R.....346
Boynton, N. G.....394
Chambers, David.....790
Cochran, Addison.....356
Coe, Josiah.....894
Crawford, Logan.....626
Hall, Mathew.....326
Harris, Hon. D. M.....450
Harshbarger, H. C.....530
Harvey, A. L.....712
Kellogg, Lorenzo.....336
King, Hon. Stephen.....286
Longman, Alfred, Sr.....384
Mahoney, Stephen.....430
McGavren, Robert, M. D.....306
Milliman, James C.....486
Myer, Freely W.....652
Newton, Reuben.....582
Noyes, John.....440
Patterson, S. J., M. D.....501
Preston, W. T.....824
Preston, Mrs. W. T.....825
Richardson, Hon. George.....730
Ross, Job.....316
Schultz, Mrs. Anna.....860
Seddon, Joseph.....756
Shearer, Simon V.....624
Stern, Almor.....556
Stern, J. T.....296
Stockton, John W.....468
Vore, William F.....600
Wheeler, Maj. John R.....678
Wood, Samuel.....374

PRESIDENTS AND GOVERNORS.

Adams, John..... 23
Adams, John Q..... 39
Arthur, Chester A..... 99
Buchanan, James..... 75
Cleveland, S. Grover.....103
Fillmore, Millard..... 66
Garfield, James A..... 95
Grant, Ulysses S..... 87
Harrison, Benjamin.....107
Harrison, William Henry.... 51
Hayes, Rutherford B..... 91
Jackson, Andrew..... 43
Jefferson, Thomas..... 27
Johnson, Andrew..... 83
Lincoln, Abraham..... 79
Madison, James..... 31
Monroe, James 35
Pierce, Franklin..... 71
Polk, James K..... 59
Taylor, Zachary..... 63
Tyler, John..... 55
Van Buren, Martin 47
Washington, George..... 19
Boies, Horace.....159
Briggs, Ansel.....111
Carpenter, Cyrus Clay.....139
Gear, John H.....147
Grimes, James W.....119
Hempstead, Stephen.....115
Kirkwood, Samuel I.....127
Larrabee, William.....155
Lowe, R. P.....123
Merrill, Samuel.....135
Newbold, J. G.....143
Sherman, B. R.....151
Stone, William M.....131



HISTORY OF
Harrison County, Iowa.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.

"THEY have moved away out into Western Iowa," is a phrase which does not now carry with it the meaning it did, when so commonly spoken, a quarter or a third of a century ago, when the hopeful and adventurous pioneer had left his older home in some one of the thickly settled middle or eastern states, and taken a "claim" in Western Iowa, which was then but little less than a desolate prairie land and wilderness. At that date no network of railroads, providing a royal highway over which the iron-hearted, steaming monster could speed his rapid way by day and by night, year in and year out, had been projected. The prairie sod was then unturned; the rivers and creeks were then unbridged, and almost impassable roads were the rule everywhere. Ox and mule trains, en route for Pike's Peak and California, had for a few years passed through this section of the State and speculated, while camped along some one of its many beautiful streams, upon the future of this charming domain, which a little later on was named Harrison county. But vague, very vague, indeed, was their comprehension of the richness of the soil and the wealth they were leaving behind, when they passed on toward the setting sun, in search of homes and happiness. They *might* have heard,

> "The tread of Pioneers,
> Of Nations yet to be;
> The first low wash of waves where
> Shall roll a human sea,
> Are plastic, hot and warm
> And the chaos of a mighty world
> Is rounding into form."

A few brave sons of toil had the hardihood to face the privations incident to frontier life, and come on in advance of railroads, high culture and fancy styles! They brought no better titles to their lands than that they were among American citizens, which had already come to mean much to him who sought to build for himself a home with naught save hard days work. "They came, they saw—they conquered," and soon the ear of civilized life caught the inspiration and wended its way on to this goodly country, where men at once grew healthy and wealthy. The settlers multiplied; the soil produced far more than the first settlers could consume, and it was not long before capitalists saw money could be no better expended,

than in giving an outlet for the annually increasing crops, by the construction of great systems of railroads. So it may be said that Western Iowa is marked by two special eras—one the *first settlement* and the other the *advent of the railroads*. It is the purpose of this work to trace out the historic events, from the date of the earliest settlement, on down through the railroad era, noticing the advancement on all hands, from the first step to the present day—in brief to survey the original, primitive wilderness, and the same domain, after having been transformed into a well-tilled garden spot, assuring the reader the contrast is indeed marked.

Let us hasten, then, to record the words as they fall from their quivering lips; let us tell of the grandly heroic deeds done in those pioneer days, that their actions may find the niche in history, which they so justly deserve. Let their words and deeds build for them a monument that shall outlast the stone or bronze, which must ere long mark their last resting place. Let there an epitaph be inscribed "*They have builded better than they knew.*"

But before we take up the true history of modern times, let us record a few facts concerning this county as it existed, "down through the dim and misty vista of time, before man was," and see what foundations were here builded by an all wise Creator, in the geological formation, the soil, the forests, the meandering stream and beautiful lakes.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Harrison county is situated on the western border-line of Iowa, in the fourth tier of counties from the southern line. The Missouri river washes its western border, while Monona and Crawford counties bound it on the north; Shelby county on the east and Pottawattamie county on the south.

According to the latest surveys the county contains 446,000 acres, of which over 400,000 are under a high state of cultivation, and 42,724 acres consist of native timber-land. The real estate and personal property in 1885 was, per assessment, valued at $5,514,229.

The streams which drain and water the county gain the Missouri bottoms within the county, except the Pigeon and Mosquito. Beginning at the east side of the county, the first stream is the Mosquito, then the Pigeon, Boyer, Willow, Allen and Steer Creeks, then the Soldier and Little Sioux rivers. These all take a south-westerly course until they either empty into the Missouri river or pass the southern boundary line. The Mosquito river takes its source in Washington township and derives its name from the great number of mosquitos which infested this section at an early day.

The Pigeon rises in Douglas township, and is sixteen miles long from its source to the point at which it passes out of Harrison county. The banks of these streams are from ten to twenty feet high, and convey the floods off without doing much damage.

The chief water courses of the county are the Boyer, Willow, Soldier and Little Sioux rivers. The Boyer in its crooked meanderings from the northeast corner of the county, to the place it passes out into Pottawattamie county, ten miles from the Missouri river and twenty miles from the southeast corner of the county, traverses sixty miles and only by a straight line twenty-eight miles.

The Willow is the next stream west of the Boyer and it rises in Crawford county, entering this county in Lincoln township,

near the west line of section 3-81-42. It passes through portions of Lincoln, Boyer, Magnolia, Calhoun and Taylor townships.

Allen and Steer creeks both have their origin in Allen township, take a southwesterly course, and after having meandered among the hills of Allen, Magnolia and Raglon townships, enter into Atwood or Gilmore lake at the foot of the bluffs. These streams being things of beauty, are ever a joy to the beholder. The name of Allen creek was derived from a squatter, named Andrew Allen,who, in 1851, settled on the banks of this stream. Steer creek was so named on account of several head of steers having perished by miring down out of sight, while being driven over this section in 1849. The name of Soldier was applied to another stream because of a company of United States troops having encamped on its banks in 1846. This stream has its source in Ida and Crawford counties; enters Monona county, running in a southwesterly direction until the same passes the north line of this county, at which point it veers to the east, then, serpent-like, it winds its way southwest to the Missouri bottoms, through Taylor, Clay and Cincinnati townships.

The largest of Harrison County's streams — the Little Sioux river — makes the shortest stay. It heads among springs and swamps on the southern line of Minnesota, passes through Osceola, Dickinson, Clay, O'Brien, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Woodbury counties, introducing itself into Harrison county, on section 5-81-44 in Little Sioux township, still flowing southwest to the Missouri river.

The surface of the country presents an appearance as varied as the tastes of men. The high, rolling upland, far beyond the point where it is possible for malaria to prevail; the sunny cove nestling in alongside the bluffs, so picturesque; the broad expanse of level prairie, reaching on and on, as far as the eye can measure; the elevated lands on margin of lake or river; the home in the native forests, or if perchance one has desired, for special reasons, to settle on "gumbo," Harrison county possesses all of these.

The valleys are from one half to more than a mile in width. The broad expanse of corn, wheat and tame grasses presents a feast to the eye. In every location, good pure water may be obtained from creeks which never fail; from springs gushing forth from the earth's surface, or from wells gained at a depth of forty to sixty feet.

The broadest, most delightful and most wonderfully fertile valley is the Boyer, extending in places two miles in width. It is nature's own garden spot, improved by intelligent men and modern appliances. Indeed it arrests the eye of every passer by and holds them spell-bound and half entranced. The rural scenes—the magnificent farms—the tens of thousands of acres of growing corn, grasses and vegetables—the fine bearing apple and small fruit orchards—the lowing herds; the happy populace, one and all, attest as to the beauty and royal richness of the Boyer valley, where from sixty to ninety bushels of corn surprises no one who has lived here a term of years and come to know the blessing of a *sure crop every year!*

Of the Missouri Valley it may be stated that it comprises more than one-fifth of the entire area of Harrison county.

Another feature of this goodly county is the presence of lakes, among which may be named Smith's Lake, in Little Sioux township, located on section 31. This lovely lake is over four hundred yards wide by a mile in length and is in many places

one hundred feet deep. It is the grandest lake in all the famous Missouri slope and abounds in the finest specimens of fish known to Iowa waters.

Round Lake, in the center of Morgan township, was at one time a part of the bed of the great Missouri river and still depends upon that muddy, changeable stream for its supply of water.

Horse Shoe Lake, in Clay township, is of the same character of Round Lake, except it derives its supply of water from the Soldier river.

Nobles Lake, partly in Harrison, but extending into the domain of Pottawattamie county, is located in Cincinnati township. This is indeed a charming spot at all seasons of the year and a great fishing ground. Here one finds pickerel, bass, cat, buffalo and sun-fish.

In Harrison county, the post-tertiary deposits exhibit their usual charactistics, besides a limited exposure of the upper coal measure, which appears in the Boyer River Valley. To this date no paying coal deposits have been discovered, notwithstanding there is an outcropping of coal at or near Logan and six miles up the Boyer river. The drift and bluff deposits are both found in Harrison county, a feature seldom found in one locality.

Glass sand is found in a four foot strata on section 7-81-44, in Jackson township. The sandstone found in the northwestern part of the county makes excellent building material. Potter's clay is found on section 18-80-43 one mile northwest of Magnolia; also on section 15-81-42 in Lincoln township. Peat (moss suitable for fuel) is found covering about two hundred acres in Jackson township, section 34-81-44; also in Lincoln, Harrison, Cass and La Grange townships.

Mineral water gushes forth from the earth a mile above Reeder Mills, in Jefferson township, on Harvey Armstrong's farm. It contains iron, sulphur and magnesia. There is also a mineral well twenty-two feet deep, on section 7-78-43.

The soil of the upland consists of the light colored deposits of bluff formation and only differs from that in the bottoms in the fine condition of silicious material of which it is nearly composed. Both the upland and bottoms are derived from the same source—that of the Missouri bottoms being the coarser, because the finer particles are swept away by the current of this ceaseless flood, which comes sweeping down year by year.

The finest growths of timber are found in abundance. All along the Missouri, and well up into the interior of the county in La Grange, Union and Harrison Townships are found vigorous, growing forests. Harris Grove covers over six thousand acres; Twelve Mile Grove in Douglas and Boyer Townships has one thousand acres; Bigler's Grove in Boyer and Jefferson Townships; Union Grove in Union Township; Spencer's Grove, just north of Missouri Valley, has two thousand acres; Brown's Grove in Calhoun Taylor and Magnolia Townships, the largest of any; Raglan Grove in Raglan Township; Spink's Grove in Magnolia and Allen Townships; the Flowers Grove in Jackson Township and Weaver's Grove in Harrison Township, together with the artificial groves planted by the hardy pioneers, places the county beyond want of timber for all time.

There is vastly more timber in the county now than in 1852, owing to the fact that prairie fires have been kept out, and also the other fact, that fencing is no longer made from native timber, as in early days when rail fences were used in

place of the present barbwire. It is estimated that the county has thirty-three thousand acres of timber.

RAIN-FALL AND TEMPERATURE.

By having free access to a daily weather report, compiled from observations taken by Jacob T. Stern, one of the pioneers of this county, we are here enabled to give the rain-fall and temperature, by yearly averages, commencing with 1861 and ending in 1890.

In 1860 this highly esteemed gentleman, then living on his fine farm, in Harris Grove, was induced by a newspaper man named Ford, then editing a paper at Magnolia, to become a monthly reporter of weather items, for the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C. Later on, the War Department (Signal Service branch) appointed him reporter for them. Fine instruments and weather indicators were sent him, and each day, for all these years, he or members of his family have kept up their tri-daily observations and forwarded the same weekly to the Department "without money and without price."

On account of failing health Mr. Stern suggested to the Department at Washington, that his wife be appointed to relieve him. This was agreed to and since about 1886 Mrs. Stern has made the observations and a weekly report to Washington.

The chief items included in the reports are the temperature, rain-fall and crops indications. The subjoined gives the averages of rain-fall and temperature by years in round number:

	INCHES.	DEGREES TEMPERATURE.
1861	26	43
1862	25	45
1863	20	48
1864	24	48
1865	31	50
1866	24	47
1867	28	45
1868	35	46
1869	50	46
1870	24	47
1871	27	49
1872	33	46
1873	46	47
1874	28	48
1875	42	44
1876	28	46
1877	45	49
1878	46	53
1879	32	50
1880	25	51
1881	57	51
1882	37	50
1883	39	49
1884	36	49
1885	43	48
1886	39	48
1887	28	49
1888	40	51
1889	33	51
1890	41	50
1891	35	51

Average, 34 inches. Average, 48 Degrees Temperature.

Knowing that their race is nearly run, this venerable old couple who for all these years have kept these reports, have directed that after they have passed from earth, their son Almor continue the record, which will be done.

THE LAST BUFFALO.

The buffalo, deer and elk will not—cannot remain long surrounded by civilization. There were large droves of elk and deer within Harrison County after white men commenced to settle its fertile soil. There are many reasons for believing that the grandest of all American animals and

the species found no where else in the world—the buffalo, also made this his home. However but one was ever seen and killed by the white man's gun. This, according to George Musgrave, in the Logan *Observer* of March 6, 1887, was killed in 1863. It was first seen near the Boyer River, in Boyer Township, a short distance north from the Josiah Coe farm. A few of the neighbors gave him chase, with their horses. They ran the frightened animal around the east side of Twelve Mile Grove, across the farms of Mathew Hall and George Mefferd, to the south branch of the Picayune, where G. W. Pugsley then resided, and who chanced to be standing in his doorway. Seeing them coming toward his cabin, he drew his rifle and when the buffalo neared him he shot and fortunately killed him.

At that date (1863) no buffaloes were known to exist nearer than fifty miles west from the banks of the Missouri River.

THE DEER AND ELK.

Plentiful as were deer and elk at the beginning of the settlement in this county, they faded away, fleeing west or being slaughtered ruthlessly by the pioneer's rifle, or made a deadly victim by the severe elements. The "hard winter" of 1856–57, deer and elk were so plentiful that they were scarcely a luxury, or even much valued as a family diet. December 3, 1856, a little snow began falling and it increased and continued for seventy-two hours, causing the surface of the earth to be covered by a mantle of snow four feet deep on the general level, with all ravines and valleys filled to the level, covering many of the great tree tops entirely over. The temperature changed and a sleet fell, which crusted the snow hard enough to permit teams to pass over its shining, glossy surface.

The large droves of deer and elk were left to the mercy of the Indians and white men, with their nimble hounds and sure rifles. The deer and elk could not run rapidly, as the ice covered snow caused them to slip and fall and cut their small, trim legs on the knife-like crust of snow and ice. It was during this memorable winter that many thousands of deer and elk in Western Iowa were uselessly slaughtered and but very few have ever been seen since.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER II.

FOR an account of the "Early Settlement," the reader is referred to the township history department, found elsewhere in this volume, where a detailed description of the first comers in the several civil townships is given in complete form.

Harrison county was at one time a part of Keokuk county. It was established in 1851 and became an organized county, March 7, 1853, by an act of the Fourth General Assembly, which enactment also appointed Abram Fletcher, Charles Wolcott and A. D. Jones, respectively from Fremont, Mills and Pottawattamie counties, as Commissioners to locate the county seat, the name of which was to be Magnolia, and who were to meet early in March for such purpose. The county derived its name in honor of the Ninth President of the United States — William Henry Harrison. An Organizing Sheriff was also appointed by the same authority, in the person of Michael McKenney. The Commissioners assembled at the house of A. D. Jones in Pottawattamie county and executed the business for which they were appointed. They selected the southeast corner of section 32–80–43 and then gave to the 160 acres thus selected the name of "Magnolia" and the Organizing Sheriff called an election on the first Monday of April, the same year—1853, at which time a full corps of county officers was elected.

There were other locations claiming the county seat—Daniel Brown wanted it at what he platted and called Calhoun, while another faction wanted it located where Logan now stands, or on the opposite side of the Boyer river.

At the time of organizing, the county was divided into two voting precincts, one west of the Boyer river, at Magnolia and the other east of the river at Owen Thorpe's, who then lived at Jeddo— a defunct town site now owned by Hon. L. R. Bolter. The first election returns were carried to the house of Stephen King to be "counted." Thomas B. Neeley and James Hardy took the poll books from the west side of the county to Kings. Arriving at the banks of the then swollen, unbridged Boyer river, they staked out their horses, undressed and swam the river, carrying their wardrobe and poll-book above highwater mark; and having dressed proceeded to their place of destination. [This makes good history *now* but was not half so romantic and funny to them at that date.]

The result of said election was the placing in office Stephen King, County Judge;

P. G. Cooper, County Treasurer and Recorder; William Dakan, Prosecuting Attorney; Chester M. Hamilton, Sheriff, and William Cooper, Clerk of the Courts, G. H. White, Surveyor and John Thompson, School Fund Commissioner.

Properly speaking, Magnolia and Jefferson were the two voting precincts of the county, upon its first being organized, however, some of the persons living in the county prior to March 14, 1853—time of organization, had exercised the right of franchise by going to Council Bluffs to cast their votes. Among such may be mentioned William Dakan, W. B. Copeland and S. W. Condit, who walked to Council Bluffs and voted at the Presidential election of 1852.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

February 4, 1854, County Judge P. G. Cooper attempted to subdivide the county into civil townships as follows: Magnolia, Sioux, Washington, Wayne, Jefferson; but through some irregularity this division did not stand.

Again, in March of the same year, "Sioux" and La Grange were erected. Where, when, and by what authority the prefix "Little" was added to Sioux, the records seem silent at the present time.

At the March term of county court, 1855, Calhoun township was set off from Magnolia. Again in September, 1857, the entire county was re-townshiped, making the civil sub-divisions to conform to the Congressional townships. Some of these civil townships have had their names changed from time to time. The present boundary and names of the twenty civil townships of the county are as follows:

Allen, constituted in 1872, comprises township 81, range 43, and was named from an old settler.

Boyer, constituted prior to 1857, comprises township 80, range 42, and was named from the river of the county bearing that name.

Cass, constituted prior to 1857, now comprises township 79, range 41, derived its name from Lewis Cass, the Michigan statesman.

Calhoun, constituted prior to 1857, with boundary changed subsequently, comprises township 79, range 43, and was named secondary from the village within its border. The village was named from old Fort Calhoun, which was located on the right bank of the Missouri river at a point opposite where the village was platted in 1853.

Cincinnati, constituted in 1856, comprises township 78, range 45, and was so named because of the large number of persons, headed by Jacob S. Fountain, who came from Cincinnati, Ohio. He laid out a town, near the present junction of the S. C. & P. and F. & M. V. & Elkhorn railroads, called Cincinnati.

Clay, constituted in 1856-60, comprises township 79, ranges 45 and 46, was named after Henry Clay.

Douglas, constituted in 1868, comprises township 80, range 41 and derives it name from Stephen A. Douglas.

Harrison, constituted in 1856, comprises township 81, range 41, was named in honor of the county, which took the name from President William Henry Harrison.

Jackson, constituted in 1856 60, comprises township 81, range 44, and three sections of township 80, named in honor of old Andrew Jackson, of New Orleans fame.

Jefferson, constituted in 1854, comprises township 79, range 42, and part of range 43, derives its name from President Jefferson.

La Grange constituted prior to 1855, now comprises township 78, range 43.

Lincoln, constituted in 1868, comprises township 81, range 42, and derives its name from that of our lamented President—Abraham Lincoln.

Little Sioux, constituted in 1854, comprises township 81, range 45, was named from the Little Sioux river flowing through its domain.

Magnolia, constituted in 1853, comprises township 80, range 43, derives its name from the county seat, which the Fourth General Assembly of Iowa named "Magnolia"—a beautiful, sweet scented flower of the Gulf States.

Morgan, constituted in 1867, comprises part of township 80, range 45, and part of range 44, township 80, was named in honor of Morgan County, Ohio, from which section Capt. John Noyes, an early settler of Harrison county, came.

Raglan, constituted in 1857, comprises township 80, range 44, was named by Capt. John A. Danielson, for Lord Raglan, of Crimean War fame, who was then at the height of his glory.

St. John, constituted in 1856, comprises township 78, range 44.

Taylor, constituted in 1861, comprises township 79, range 44, except section 24, 25 and 36, was named after Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Union was constituted in 1858, now comprises township 78, range 42. It was named by Samuel Wood because of the great friendship and unity of feeling among neighbors.

Washington, constituted in 1872, comprises township 78, range 41, derives its name from the "Father of his Country."

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Magnolia having been made the seat of justice by the locating commission, the citizens had nothing now to do but to commence doing business for themselves, the same as other counties of Iowa. The first government of Harrison County was under the old County Judge system—the one man power. The management of county matters being left in the hands of a single officer, it became his duty to locate roads, build bridges, levy taxes, erect court houses and was amenable to no one, save on the day of election, when all things were promised to all men! Notwithstanding this almost unlimited power and authority and the large amount of public money left at his disposal, we do not find that the trust was frequently betrayed. During the whole term of years in which this system of county government was in vogue, we find but three instances where a default occurred in all Iowa. As a rule the County Judges were held in high esteem and were usually re-elected for several terms. There were some exceptions, however, to this rule.

The County Judge system as then constituted continued until January 1, 1861, when part of the power vested in that system was taken from the Judge and given over to a "Board of County Supervisors," consisting of one member from each civil township in the county. This was but little improvement, for where fifteen or twenty men assemble to do public business, the result is that of a pretty lively "debating society," wherein but a small amount of business is ever transacted. In 1871 the people had tired of such a management and needless expense and a new law was made by which the several townships were divided into districts—three or five, owing to population, territory, etc. In this way Harrison County had three instead of fifteen men to attend to her business affairs.

The gentleman first exalted to the honors and emoluments of County Judgeship in this county was Stephen King. The early County Judge's records have been lost or destroyed by the fire of 1854, so no positive data can be had as to just what the first county courts did accomplish. Probably little else than routine work, hearing road petitions read, portioning out the small amount of school funds then required and auditing an occasional bill consumed the most of his Honor's time.

February 4, 1854, P. G. Cooper, then *acting* County Judge (Stephen King having resigned) attempted to so divide the county that there should be five civil townships, but through some oversight his attempt was but an utter failure and still the whole domain was in two townships. But little marked the action of the county court, until the Judgeship of D. E. Brainard, in 1857, when on the 19th of September of that year, the county was divided into twenty civil sub-divisions, the boundary lines and names of which were as indicated below:

Harrison,	Township	81,	Range	41
Madison,	"	81,	"	42
Adams,	"	81,	"	43
Jackson,	"	81,	"	44
Sioux,	"	81,	"	45
Marcy,	"	80,	"	41
Boyer,	"	80,	"	42
Magnolia,	"	80,	"	43
Raglan,	"	80,	"	44
Washington,	"	80,	"	45
Cass,	"	79,	"	41
Jefferson,	"	79,	"	42
Calhoun,	"	79,	"	43
Taylor,	"	79,	"	44
Clay,	"	79,	"	45
Webster,	"	78,	"	41
Union,	"	78,	"	42
La Grange,	"	78,	"	43
Hoosier,	"	78,	"	44
Cincinnati,	"	78,	"	45

In 1861, when the Supervisor system came into effect the County Judge was relieved of much work, as from that date on, until the abolishment of the office in 1869, when the Auditor system begins, his duties related to probate and part of the road business of the county.

It should here be stated that the log cabin court house, by some never-to-be-known manner, burned in September, 1854 and the county records, including the earliest books and papers of the county, with its "*cash on hand*," were all destroyed.

The following transcribed from the Minute book of the Board, and bearing date January, 1861, may be of interest in these days, showing as it does the curious articles used and the prices paid for the same, in great contrast with the times we now live in. This bill was made a few months prior to the breaking out of the Civil War:—

100 Large Envelopes	$ 1.00
100 Small "	1.00
2 Reams Letter Paper	10.00
½ " Fools-cap	2.50
1 Gold Pen and holder	2.50
15 lbs. Tallow Candles	4.50
*1 N. Y. Bank Note Reporter	1.00
*1 St. Louis " " "	1.00
1 Ball twine	.30
1 Broom	.30
1 Water Bucket	.30
5 Cords Seasoned Wood	15.00
Total	$39.40

*NOTE:—For the younger generation it should be explained that prior to our present banking system (the finest in the world) that the paper State Bank money was so uncertain, as to value, that books known as "detectors" had to be corrected up weekly and kept by all dealers,

that they might know what bills were worthless.

COUNTY BOARD.

1861.—George H. McGavren, (Chairman) St. Johns Township; James Hardy, Magnolia; Jonathan West, Cincinnati; James W. McIntosh, Taylor; Asher Servis, Cass; Henry Olmstead, Harrison; George Harriott, Jackson; Chester M. Hamilton, Raglan; E. W. Meech, Calhoun; C. M. Patton, La Grange; Theodore Parshall, Clay; John S. Cole, Boyer; Barzillai Price, Little Sioux; Stephen King, Jefferson.

1862.—Joe H. Smith (Chairman) Magnolia; B. F. Dilley, Cincinnati; Lorenzo Kellogg, Harrison; Asher Servis, Cass; George H. McGavren, St. Johns; B. Price, Little Sioux; Stephen King, Jefferson; Dr. J. S. Cole, Boyer; A. Sellers, Union; C. M. Patton, La Grange; William McWilliams, Jackson; J. W. McIntosh, Taylor; Theodore Parshall, Clay; W. B. Copeland, Calhoun; Donald Maule, Raglan.

1863.—J. S. Cole (Chairman); L. D. Kellogg, Stephen Mahoney, William McWilliams, Hiram M. Huff, Donald Maule, J. L. Pounds, Ed. Burke, Henry Scharpnack, Daniel Brown, G. H. White, Asher Servis, Alfred Sellers, C. M. Patton, G. H. McGavren.

1864.—J. S. Cole (Chairman); W. F. Benjamin, J. W. Chatburn William McWilliams, S. W. Condit, Henry Garner, H. Scharpnack, Ed. Burke, Daniel Brown, Geo. White, Ed. Houghton, G. Patton, N. Harris, George West, Samuel Wood.

1865.—L. Vining, J. W. Chatburn, (Chairman), T. B. Neeley, Samuel Wood, George West, I. Evans, James Riddle, Ed. Burke, H. Craywood, Robert McGavren, Daniel Brown, W. F. Benjamin, W. S. Condit, Henry Garner, Ed. Houghton.

1866.—J. H. Patch (Chairman), J. M. Harvey, E. W. Meech, J. Nichols, Levi Motz, William Dakan, H. B. Lyman, B. Sherman, Ed. Houghton.

1867—Francis Milliman, Mathias Rogers, B. Price, Robert McGavren, J. W. Chatburn, James L. Roberts, J. W. Smith, Benjamin Sherman, Elijah Cobb, Levi Motz, Israel Evans.

1868.—D. E. Brainard (Chairman), N. Johnson, Israel Evans, M. Winters, C. E. Wills, William Orr, David Gamett, J. W. Smith, E. W. Meech, A. Servis, J. L. Roberts, E. Cobb, R. McGavren.

1869—Asher Servis (chairman), E. W. Meech, A. Johnson, C. E. Wills, A. S. Chase, Silas Cook, D. E. Brainard, J. S. Cole, Samuel Dakan, F. Milliman, E. J. Hagerman, J. M. Harvey, R. McGavren, J. W. Smith, James Hutchinson, John Brownrigg.

1870.—J. S. Cole (Chairman), Asher Servis, A. M. Ellis, D. E. Brainard, R. McGavren, Samuel Dakan, W. S. Meech, C. E. Wills, William Church, N. Johnson, F. Milliman, O. J. Goodrich, J. M. Harvey, S. M. Williams, E. Cobb, J. W. Smith, J. W. Browning.

1871.—[From this date on the representation from each civil township was abandoned and the county divided into three districts, under a new law. The following were the first to thus serve]:

J. S. Cole, (Chairman), William Orr, H. B. Lyman.

1872.—H. B. Lyman, J. S. Cole, A. S. Chase.

1873.—H. B. Lyman, J. S. Cole, A. S. Chase.

1874.—H. B. Lyman (Chairman), A. S. Chase, H. B. Cox.

1875.—H. B. Cox, H. B. Lyman (Chairman), A. S. Chase.

1876.—A. S. Chase (Chairman), H. B. Cox, H. V. Armstrong.

1877.—A. S. Chase (Chairman), H. V. Armstrong, H. B. Cox.

1878.—H. V. Armstrong, Ed. Burke, (Chairman), A. H. Gleason.

1879.—Ed. Burke (Chairman), A. H. Gleason, I. Scofield.

1880.—A. H. Gleason, J. K. McGavren (Chairman), T. M. C. Logan.

1881.—J. K. McGavren, T. M. C. Logan (Chairman), Thomas Morrow.

1882.—J.K.McGavren(Chairman), Allen Stoker, Thomas Morrow.

1883.—Thomas Morrow (Chairman), J. K. McGavren, Allen Stoker.

1884.—Allen Stoker (Chairman), A. J. Gilmore, C. E. Cobb.

1885.—A. J. Gilmore (Chairman), E. A. Jones, T. L. Canfield.

1886.—A. T. Gilmore (Chairman), E. A. Jones, T. L. Canfield.

1887.—A. J. Gilmore (Chairman), T. L. Canfield, E. A. Jones.

1888.—A. J. Gilmore (Chairman), D. Satterlee, E. A. Jones.

1889.—A. J. Gilmore (Chairman), E. A. Jones, D. Satterlee.

1890.—A. J. Gilmore (Chairman), D. Satterlee, William Morrow.

1891.—A. J. Gilmore (Chairman), D. Satterlee, William Morrow.

COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.

County seats like Methodist ministers are very liable to remove—indeed in some counties they operate about like the olden-time school teacher, who boarded around—first in one family, then at another place in his district.

When Harrison county was organized, in 1853, by an Act of the Legislature, the county seat locating committee, A. D. Jones, of Pottawattamie, Abraham Fletcher, of Fremont county, and Charles Wolcott, of Mills county, decided upon Magnolia as the spot best suited to the wants of the people. But with the development of any new country, especially one settled in advance of railroad construction, there must needs be many changes made and not unfrequently will these changes effect the location of the seat of justice.

At the time Magnolia was selected, Calhoun and the vicinity of the present Logan were both sharp competitors. The question was ever uppermost in the mind of the people of Calhoun, and this extreme feeling over their own early defeat caused trouble all along down through the years.

The people residing along and east of the Boyer river, have always preferred the county seat to remain at Magnolia rather than to have it removed to Calhoun and as a natural result, whenever Calhoun would try to have it removed from Magnolia, the east side of the county would rally to keep it at Magnolia.

In the summer of 1864—during the great Civil War—citizens living in the vicinity of Calhoun presented the Board of Supervisors with a petition, praying that the question be submitted to the voters, whether Magnolia should still remain the county seat. Then came out an equally long, "well signed," remonstrance, asking the Board to deny the petitioners. At the final count, Calhoun fell short in the matter of names and hence the question was dropped for six years.

In 1870, Missouri Valley, which was then six years old, also saw much advantage in possessing the seat of justice. Hence that year was consumed in circulating petitions, thick as the leaves at autumn time, for a submission of the question at the General Election of that year. The issues were finally made up and the following questions balloted upon with pro and con votes, as here indicated:

For removal to Missouri Valley.....991
Against removal to Missouri Valley...935

Majority for retaining at Magnolia.. 56

Nothing further was moved in the matter until the April Board meeting of 1873, at which time the Missouri Valley faction of county seat seekers presented a petition, again asking that the question be voted upon. The Magnolia faction were not asleep and the Board also had remonstrances, "long as the moral law," to offset the petition—it never has been a still hunt or one-sided walkaway in Harrison county!

The names on the Petition..... ..1,224
The names on the remonstrance....1,538

Majority against submission..... 314

Again, at the June session of the same year, the Supervisors were met by another petition from Missouri Valley, numbering this time only 931, while Magnolia came to the front with more than she possessed in April and showed up 1573 names.

At about this time Logan, "the new railroad town," entered the county seat fight—to win. Her petition contained 1,202 names. This was the first time in a decade, when Magnolia and Missouri Valley joined their forces together—this time to do battle against Logan. They having combined, their forces had a remonstrance with 1,405 names attached thereto, and thus defeated the Loganites.

The county had peace within her borders for two years, while the fires were being slowly re-kindled by selfish, yet human motives.

In 1875, Logan having grown and entwined herself into the business interests of many living along the Boyer Valley, she now must be heard from on the county seat question. The Logan faction now held the balance of power, and had the forethought to spring the question at just the right time to insure success. In this three-cornered fight, neither Magnolia or Missouri Valley attempted to remonstrate against Logan. The question went before the people—there were 2,569 votes cast:

For re-location at Logan.....1,269
Against re-location at Logan.....1,267

Majority for Logan..... 2

On the ground of illegal voting, the Magnolia faction filed papers in a contested election case, but through the turning over of some prominent men from Magnolia, who had seen it for their financial interest to move to Logan, unbeknown to the masses at Magnolia, the case was dismissed and without a real order of the court and a little out of due time, the records and effects of the court house at Magnolia were all removed to Logan, to the utter amazement of the Magnolia faction, who claim to this day they were sold out by their supposed friends. Had the contested election case been carried out, the result might have been different and again as many illegal votes might possibly have been shown on the one hand, as on the other.

The next move was in 1886, when Missouri Valley again presented a petition and was offset by remonstrances, as usual. There appeared by these papers to be 5,600 voters in the county, but some wag has said all the voters between Chadron, Nebraska and Dunlap were used. Others say, the Logan faction had committees visiting grave-yards for the purpose of procuring names! The question never went before the people.

Again the spirit of unrest seized upon men in June, 1887, when a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors,

asking that the question be put before the legal voters at the following General Election, as to re-location at Magnolia.

The whole number of votes was.....3,920
For re-location at Magnolia.....1,480
Against re-location at Magnolia.....2,439

Majority against Magnolia..... 959

The last county seat "fight" is now—1891, exercising the minds of the people. This time it is between Logan, which still holds the county seat and Missouri Valley, which place wishes to possess the coveted prize.

The validity of a petition and remonstrance is now in the hands of the Supreme Court of the State.

COURT HOUSES.

In 1854, the county commenced building a court house at Magnolia, from funds derived from the sale of town lots. This was a small frame structure, but met the requirements of the day in which it was fashioned; however as the years rolled on, the elements caused this pioneer landmark of public work to decay and in 1873, it was considered as unsafe by the Board of Supervisors and they, that year, caused the erection of a frame office building, in which the records and county business matters were kept until Logan was made the seat of justice, in 1876. The last mentioned court house, built at Magnolia, cost $5,000 and when no longer needed was sold to and used by the Methodist Episcopal church, who use it for church purposes.

The court house at Logan—still in use—was erected in 1876. It is situated within a level block of land given by the city. The structure is of brick and is 55x70 feet and two stories high. The first floor is divided into six offices—Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff and School Superintendent. All but the last named is provided with a good fire-proof safe. The fire-proof vaults are found in the Treasurer's, Recorder's and Clerk's offices. The second floor of the building is used for court-room purposes and jury-rooms. The former is 48x48 feet and twenty feet high. The building was erected by contractors Yeisley & Stowell during the Centennial year. It was built by an appropriation of $5,000 on the part of the tax payers of the county and $9,000 donated by the people of Logan. The building cost $14,000 and the ground upon which it stands was well worth, at that time, $2,000 making a property valued at $16,000 as a home for the seat of Justice in Harrison County.

The county business having increased, there is now much need of more vault room and better—more modern, office fixtures and appliances, by which business may be despatched.

COUNTY JAIL.

Prior to the removal of the county seat to Logan, Harrison County had no fit and safe place in which to house and keep her culprits and law-breakers. In 1877, the present two-story jail was erected on lots near the Court House. It is a good brick building. The second story is used as a residence for the Jailor. On the ground floor, are cells for the safe keeping of ten prisoners, giving each ample room. This jail property cost the county, in round numbers, $7,000 and is equal to the present demands and is also as good, if not better, than half the counties in the State have.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

America, "the land of the free and the

1158870

home of the brave" differs from all others, in that she has set the world an example in the way of building up and maintaining all sorts of public, benevolent and charitable institutions, wherein are tenderly cared for all species of weak and unfortunate people, who may claim such care and protection by showing themselves to be American citizens and residents of any given county or State.

We have the best regulated prisons, alms-houses, poor-farms, deaf, dumb and blind institutions—the best hospitals for insane, feeble-minded and homeless persons that can be found in the world and Iowa ranks second to none in this respect, among her sister states.

The unfortunate poor are found to-day in all parts of the world, even as they have been since Christ's time, when it was said "The poor ye always have with you." Early in the Harrison County records—at the August session of the Board of Supervisors in 1861 we find the authorities planning to care for the poor people in the best manner and at the least expense to the tax-payers. While the result has not been as good as in many counties in Iowa, through a mismanagement, yet we hasten on to give a brief history of the poor-farm.

In August, 1861, the Board selected the southwest quarter of section 7, township 79, range 44, and the north half of the southwest and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of lot one (1), on section 15—80—45, which was county Swamp Land, for the purpose of obtaining a poor-farm. These lands, however, were not sold until January 1, 1868, when the Supervisors of the county, through their committee, Robert McGavren, James L. Roberts and Barzillia Price, selected a poor-farm from the following tract of land: the southwest quarter of section 22, township 81, range 41, in Harrison Township. The same being an improved tract, then as at this date looked upon by every one, as being the finest quarter section in the whole county. The county paid the owners, Hammer & Ferbs the sum of $3,600, or $22.50 per acre for it. This place was used for poor farm purposes until March 19, 1870, when the Supervisors, exchanged it for a tract of land nearer the center of the county, but of not near the value and real utility. The land traded for is on sections 28 and 33—80—42, and is in Boyer Township. It is crossed by the railroad and is quite rolling. Since making this change, the county has expended $4,700 for buildings, improvements, etc., making a total cost to the county of about $10,000. The farm is usually leased to an Overseer of the Poor, who pays a certain sum for the farm and charges a certain sum per week for the keeping of the pauper poor.

SWAMP LANDS.

By an Act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, Iowa came into rightful possession of her "Swamp Land", the same having been set apart by the general government, as marshy or overflowed lands. The same was to be apportioned by counties and disposed of, as the judgment of the county officials—the Judge at that time—should dictate. The object was to construct "levees and drains to reclaim the same," and the balance, if any, of the moneys received for such lands was to be expended on roads and bridges over such lands—the remainder to be turned into the general county fund. In Harrison County, George W. White, as agent for the county, proceeded to survey out such lands. On July 5, 1854, he reported

back to the Land Office, at Washington, that there was in the county lands of this character, amounting to 120,635 acres. These lands were patented by Iowa to the county, October 17, 1859—see record book 2, pages one to eleven. This land was supposed to be sold to actual settlers at $1.25 per acre, which would have given the county the princely sum of $150,794. Some of these lands subsequently proved to be among the most valuable in all the fair domain of this county. But to say that the county ever received such a sum, would be an untrue statement! It is the same old story, so often told by the actual records of half the counties in Iowa. It came easy and went from the county's grasp almost uncounted for, so far as the real intent of the Congressional Act is concerned.

In Harrison County $22,000 worth went toward the laudable use of inducing men to volunteer into the Union ranks, during the Civil War period; each man getting a deed of eighty acres. But of the remaining $138,794 not one farthing is now in the till of the treasury of the county. The most of that was spent for drains and roads and has long since gone the way of all the earth. From 1855 to 1857 these lands could be pre-empted, which law was taken advantage of by many well-to-do farmers of to-day who were helped to cheap lands. But suffice to say, over *one half* of these valuable lands were disposed of, so that the people really were not great gainers by the Act of the United States Congress in 1850.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Gold and silver was the currency of the county up to 1857. This came about from the fact that those who came from the Eastern and Middle States brought such medium with them; again, at that time, Council Bluffs was the point at which overland freight trains, caravans, etc., bound for the mountains and the Pacific Coast, were made up. Here they purchased their supplies, hence the money was freely paid and placed in general circulation. It was from here that the great Salt Lake trains were fitted out. Those who came to Council Bluffs by water would purchase their teams, implements and family supplies, paying for the same, so long as their money lasted. But little if any paper money was placed in circulation until late in 1857; but then it became very plentiful up to the Civil War period —1861.

Not unlike other counties in Iowa, up to 1866, county warrants were not always at par, *never* above! the chief circulating medium was at an early day cottonwood lumber, swamp land scrip and county warrants—the latter about as apt to *shrink* as the others named! This state of affairs afforded a harvest for speculators. However in 1866 and 1867, county orders were at par, but soon fell back to sixty cents on the dollar. Then, 1870, matters brightened up, but only to be blighted by the panic of 1871–72, and whether by local mismanagement or upon general financial uneasiness throughout the entire country, at this date, the "bottom fell out" again!

To say that the county has always been well managed for the tax payer would hardly be true, however, with all her ups and downs, it may be said that in 1888, the county was able to pay her indebtedness, dollar for dollar.

During 1858–59–60 the large number of sawmills within Harrison County, especially along the Missouri bottom lands, became the cause for another currency medium. Lumber was the order of the

day and was exchanged for nearly everything needed. This, together with the swamp-land scrip, with now and then a county warrant issued for services rendered, constituted the bulk of circulating medium. Then came the era of bank bills, said to have been issued by reliable banks in nearly half the States in the Union. They were artistic beauties! Their face presented the picture of deer and "wildcats;" also the portraits of men living as well as dead—of some banker's fair daughter or her mother. The country was flooded with these *promises* to pay; but so uncertain were they that bank "detectors" (books issued for the purpose) were found in every business man's hands. Even these failed to protect the innocent masses, and he who supposed he had plenty and to spare, to-day, found to-morrow that he had nothing of value. He who is not pleased with our present banking system should consider that we never had the correct and safe banking system we now enjoy until after the close of the Rebellion. If a man has "money" to-day, it is good wherever he goes, and "bank note detectors" are only known as among the things of the past—practically speaking.

During the first part of the year 1854 and up to the autumn of that year, what little money was paid into the county for taxes, was received by William V. Cooper (treasurer by appointment.) The records were then kept in the little log house at Magnolia. His brother, P. G. Cooper, was acting Clerk of the Courts, and while holding watch over the county books and cash, during September of that year, the office and effects were burned.

In 1858 County Treasurer Cooper was "*investigated*" by Judge D. E. Brainard, County Judge, but the shortage was subsequently made good and the taxpayers suffered no loss, it appears from the records.

County finances were undisturbed by "crookedness," except an occasional ripple, here and there, occasioning no great loss to the county until February 17, 1868. Upon the evening of that day the County Treasurer's safe was wedged open by burglars (to this day unknown) who worked their deeds of darkness financially fine, for it was at the season of the year when the safe contained more money than at other time of the year. At the time it was generally understood that not far from $14,000 was obtained, but upon more careful examination of the record of the various funds it is learned that the amount comes within $11,000. All sorts of rumors were afloat regarding this robbery—some believing to this day that it was the work of those living within the county, while others believe that it was the work of professional "safe crackers." But be that as it may, the tax payers lost the above sum of money, it being looked upon as a public, rather than a private calamity, and caused by the lack of suitable safes, vaults, etc. It was generally believed that one Michael Rogers and a gang under his leadership were the robbers. In due time, he was indicted, the title of the case being "The State of Iowa *vs.* Mike Rogers." He was never caught however, and the case was dropped from the docket, and neither the Treasurer or his bondsmen were held accountable for the loss.

No other financial calamity overtook Harrison County until the County Treasurer's defalcation, which was made public in January, 1888. This was brought about by a long train of circumstances by which the county lost nearly $20,000.

About $19,000, however, was recovered through the bondsmen and other interested parties.

From that day to this the business of the various county officials has been thoroughly looked after; the funds properly counted and all vouchers demanded at the times prescribed by law.

The county's finances are now (1891) in a good condition, as will be seen by the subjoined official report:

The following balances were on hand June 1, 1891:

State Fund	$ 327
County Fund	7,630
County School Fund	681
School House Fund	5,192
Contingent Fund	544
Poor Fund	2,110
Insane Fund	372
Bridge Fund	15,444
County Road Fund	2,420
Road Fund	2,609
Dog Fund	859
City Fund	12,09
Board of Health Fund	59
Sidewalk Fund	55
Temporary School Fund	4,085
Permanent School Fund	164
Apportionment	2,376
Fines	78
Cemetery Fund	108
Normal School	493
Swamp Land	3,247
Permanent Bridge Fund	608
Total balance on hand	$50,650

The following shows the expenditures of the county from January 1 to June 1, 1891:

Board of Supervisors	$ 407
County Officers	2,527
Superintendent of Schools	316
Sheriffs and Bailiffs	1,455
Justices and Constables	392
Jurors	2,344
Township Officers	370
Criminal Prosecutions	1,169
Insane	1,545
Shorthand Reporter	282
Poor Farm	344
Paupers outside Poor Farm	3,196
Fuel and Lights	930
Books and Printing	1,613
Elections	64
Highway Costs	102
Bounty on Wolves	120
County Roads	575
Assessors	1,066
Bridges	3,430
Total expenses	$22,747

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT.

The following shows the real estate and personal valuation as per assessment list of 1891, by townships, with villages and towns included.

	LAND.	PERSONAL.
Harrison	$210,000	$ 91,964
Lincoln	155,453	34,733
Allen	146,397	34,228
Jackson	124,618	44,131
Little Sioux	139,707	104,818
Douglass	183,884	41,678
Boyer	213,553	94,940
Magnolia	252,362	77,560
Raglan	125,126	34,774
Morgan	92,625	64,329
Cass	187,683	39,926
Jefferson	295,578	117,271
Calhoun	108,895	35,040
Taylor	123,528	49,701
Clay	78,100	15,229
Washington	224,856	55,870
Union	221,512	48,395
La Grange	164,536	42,339
St. Johns	264,032	133,156
Cincinnati	323,922	115,013
Total	$3,433,141	$1,319,153

NATIONAL, STATE, JUDICIAL AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

CHAPTER III.

IN a Republican form of Government like ours in America, it must be admitted by any thinking, reading, observing mind, that while now and then unworthy men are elected to office, in a great majority of cases those who hold office, from the lowest to the most exalted, are representative men—men who usually speaking, express the moral and legal sentiment of their constituents. It is the special design of this chapter to show who have represented the people in National, State, Judicial and County office. The first to begin with is a list of those who have been elected to a seat in the

STATE SENATE.

James D. Test, of Council Bluffs, represented this county in the State Senate, being elected in 1853; William H. Pusey, of the same place, in 1857; John F. Duncomb, of Ft. Dodge, in 1859; George W. Bassett, of Ft. Dodge, in 1863; Addison Oliver, of Onawa, in 1865; Charles Atkins, of Onawa, in 1869; George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, in 1873; A. W. Ford, of Logan, in 1877; T. M. C. Logan, of Logan, in 1881; L. R. Bolter, of Logan, in 1885, 1887 and 1889.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES—LOWER HOUSE.

T. Butler Neeley, (Democrat) elected in 1854; N. G. Wyatt, (Democrat) elected in 1856; Samuel H. Cassady (Democrat) elected in 1858; D. M. Harris, (Democrat) elected in 1859; William W. Fuller, (Republican) elected in 1861; Stephen King, (Republican) elected in 1863; L. R. Bolter, (Democrat) elected in 1865; J. H. Smith, (Republican) elected in 1867; George H. McGavren, (Republican) elected in 1869; P. Cadwell, (Republican) elected in 1871; L. R. Bolter, (Democrat) elected in 1873-75; H. B. Lyman, (Republican) elected in 1877; George Richardson, (Republican) elected in 1879; L. R. Bolter, (Democrat) elected in 1881–83; D. M. Harris, (Democrat) elected in 1885; B. F. Roberts, (Republican) elected in 1887; J. K. McGavren, (Democrat) elected in 1889; N. M. Sharpnack, (Democrat) elected in 1891.

Hon L. R. Bolter has served longer

in the House of Representatives from Harrison County, than any other man, and be it said to his credit, no more prudent and painstaking representative was ever elected for such a position from all the Missouri Slope.

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

The first person to preside as Judge of the District Court, within Harrison County, was Samuel Riddle, of Council Bluffs, who was elected in 1854; Asahel W. Hubbard, of Sioux City, was elected in 1858; Isaac Pendleton, of Sioux City, in 1862; Henry Ford, of Magnolia, in 1866–70; Charles H. Lewis, of Cherokee, in 1874–78–82; Charles H. Lewis, George W. Wakefield and S. M. Ladd, in 1886; Judge Gaynor, of La Mars, in 1890.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the Twelfth General Assembly of Iowa, the office of Circut Court was created, taking effect, April 3, 1869, and lasting seventeen years, being abolished in 1886, when extra District Judges were provided for.

The Circuit Judges having jurisdiction in Harrison County were: Hon. Addison Oliver, of Monona County, elected in 1868–72 and resigned in 1874; Hon J. R. Zuver, of Magnolia, Harrison County, was appointed by the Governor, and elected in 1874, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Oli er.

Judge Zuver was re-elected at the election of 1876 and at the election of 1880. Owing to ill-health he was unable to discharge the duties of his office, the last two years of his term.

Hon. George W. Wakefield, of Sioux City, was elected in 1884 and served for the year 1885–86, at which date the office of Circuit Judge was abolished.

COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1853 to 1891.

Showing the years they were elected:

County Judges.

1853.....Stephen King
(Resigned in August of the same year, P. G. Cooper filled out the term).
1854.....James Hardy
1855.....James Hardy
1857.....D. E. Brainard
1859.....D. E. Brainard
1861.....Jonas W. Chatburn
1863.....Samuel Moore
1865.....James Hardy
1867–68.....H. C. Harshbarger
In 1869 the office was abolished.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

1853.....William Dakan
(Resigned in December, term filled out by Richard Humphrey.)
1854.....T. B. Neeley
1855.....James W. Bates
1857.....William T. Raymond
At this date—1858, the office of District Attorney was created and continued until 1887, when the present County Attorney system came in.

County Attorneys.

1886.....J. A. Phillips
1888.....J. S. Dewell
1890.....John A. Berry

School Fund Commissioners.

1853.....John Thompson
1855.....John Thompson
1857.....John H. Rice

Superintendent of Schools.

1858.....Joe H. Smith
1859.....H. D. King
(Resigned, George S. Bacon appointed).
1861.....George S. Bacon
1863.....Stephen King
1865.....R. N. Day
1867.....C. H. Holmes
1869.....Horace M. McKenney

1871.....G. H. Demmon
1873.....Lemuel Galc
1875.....S. G. Rogers
1877.....J. D. Hornby
1879.....J. D. Hornby
1881.....A. J. Miller
1883.....A. J. Miller
1885.....H. A. Kinney
1887.....H. A. Kinney
1889.....M. L. Dakan
1891.....M. L. Dakan

Sheriffs.

1853.....Chester M. Hamilton
1854.....John M. Rogers
1855.....James Hutchinson
1857.....Clayton Webb
1859.....W. A. Ellis
1873.....J. J. Peck
1875.....J. J. Peck
1877.....John B. McArthur
1879.....Wiley Middleton
1881.....Wiley Middleton
1861.....Samuel Moore
1863.....H. G. Vincent
1865.....J. L. Downs
1867.....A. J. Cutler
1869.....J. J. Peck
1871.....J. J. Peck
1883.....J. D. Garrison
1885.....J. D. Garrison
1887.....J. D. Garrison
1889.....J. D. Garrison
1891.....Andrew Coulthard

Surveyors.

1853.....G. H. White
1855.....G. H. White
1857.....G. H. White
1859.....N. M. McKenney
1861.....N. M. McKenney
1863.....N. M. McKenney
1864.....J. Z. Hunt
1865.....J. Z. Hunt
1867.....J. Z. Hunt
1869.....George Madison
1871.....George Madison
1873.....George Madison
1875.....George Madison
(Logan Crawford filled out term).
1876.....W M. Magden
1877.....W. M. Magden
1879.....Logan Crawford
1881.....Logan Crawford
1883.....Reuben Ballallard
(Resigned, A. C. Snyder appointed.)
1885.....A. C. Snyder
1887.....J. C. McCabe
1889.....A. C. Snyder
1891.....A. C. Snyder

Clerk of the Courts.

1853.....William Cooper
1854.....W. M. Hill
1856.....W. M. Hill
1858.....W. M. Hill
1860.....W. M. Hill
1862.....B. Price
1864.....A. G. Hard
1866.....J. W. Stocker
1868.....J. W. Stocker
1870.....Henry Gleason
1872.....Henry Gleason
1874.....Henry Gleason
1876.....C. L. Hyde
1878.....C. L. Hyde
1880.....C. L. Hyde
1882.....C. L. Hyde
1884.....C. L. Hyde
1886.....Thomas Arthur
1888.....Thomas Arthur
1890.....W. T. Howard

County Treasurers.

This included the Recorder's office up to 1865, also.

1853.....P. G. Cooper
1854.....D. M. Garnet
1855.....Stephen King
1857.....John W. Cooper

1859.....W. J. Boner
1860.....A. L. Harvey
1861.....A. L. Harvey
1863.....Reuben Yeisley
1865.....George S. Bacon
1867.....A. W. Ford
1869.....George S. Bacon
1871.....John W. Wood
1873.....John W. Wood
1875.....Isaac P. Hill
1877.....Isaac P. Hill
1879.....Isaac P. Hill
1881.....Isaac P. Hill
1883.....Isaac P. Hill
1885.....Isaac P. Hill
1887.....L. E. Massie
1889.....L. E. Massie
1891.....L. E. Massie

County Recorders.

This office separate from the Treasurer's office was created to take effect in 1865.

1865.....Joe H. Smith
1866.....H. C. Harshbarger
1868.....J. C. Milliman
1870.....J. C. Milliman
1872.....J. C. Milliman
1874.....J. C. Milliman
1876.....A. K. Grow
1878.....A. K. Grow
1880.....A. K. Grow
1882.....D. M. Hardy
1884.....D. M. Hardy
1886.....O. L. French
1888.....O. L. French
1890.....Thomas N. Berry

Auditors.

The County Judge system was abandoned in 1869 and the era of County Auditors came in.

1869.....H. C. Harshbarger
1869.....W. H. Eaton
1871.....W. H. Eaton
1873.....W. H. Eaton
1875.....W. H. Eaton
1877.....W. H. Eaton

(L. E. Massie appointed to fill vacancy caused by Eaton's death).

1878.....Almor Stern
1879.....Almor Stern
1881.....Almor Stern
1883.....James K. McGavren
1885.....James K. McGavren
1887.....B. Frank Croasdale
1889.....A. W. Mintun

(Mintun's time extended one year to change year of election).



Agriculture and Railroads.

CHAPTER IV.

BEING purely an agricultural county, it was very natural that an agricultural society should be among the earliest associations of the county. Hence we find that in 1858 the Harrison County Agricultural Society was formed by the following members, as officers and directors: Henry Olmstead, President; John G. Downs, Secretary; directors: Dr. J. S. Cole, J. H. Farnsworth, William Dakan, Henry Reel, Robert McGavren, Stephen Mahoney, Lucius Merchant, William T. Raymond, John M. Raymond, Patrick Morrow, John Noyes, Jacob S. Fountain, Daniel Brown, W. S. Meech, H. M. Huff, and others.

Their early fairs were held in the vicinity of the old court-house, at Magnolia, that building sometimes being used as a hall in which to exhibit fruits, vegetables and fine-art work. The first annual exhibit was made in the autumn of 1858, and they continued at the same place for eight years, at the ingathering of the yearly harvest. As the soil then produced even more bountifully than now, the county new, full of rivalry and ambition, the early fairs were indeed of a better order than those of more recent date. Again, those days were not cursed by the presence of "wheels of fortune," "chuck-luck boards," soap fiends, and patent-right vendors, so common in these days of "*advanced* civilization."

Among the "hundred and one" premiums awarded at the Second Annual (1859) County Fair, were the following:

Best stallion, A. Servis, $3.00; best pair horses, Phineas Cadwell, $3.00; best pair two-year-old steers, James Hardy, $2.00; best plowing, Thomas Chatburn, $3.00; best seed corn, O. V. Brainard, $1.00; best fresh butter, Mrs. P. Cadwell; best cheese, G. M. Brown, $1.00; best yarn stockings, Mrs. H. M. Irish, 50c.; best embroidery, Mrs. G. W. Harris, 50c.; best hat (braided), Mrs. S. Rice, 50c.; best lady horseback rider, Mrs. Phineas Cadwell, $4.00; best vegetables, A. Servis.

At the first fair B. C. Adams and Judge Stephen King ran a foot-race, to the great amusement of all present.

In 1866, a proposition was made the society to remove headquarters to that portion of the county which should donate the best set of buildings, grounds, etc. In such contest, the people of Little Sioux far outrivaled all others, and the base of annual fairs for Harrison County, in 1867, was changed from Magnolia to Little Sioux. Here the people had enclosed twenty acres of land, provided a good

race-track, built excellent buildings, including floral hall and shedding. But growing out of the fact that a joint fair was held with Monona County for a year or two, there came another cry from the people, to remove the fair to Missouri Valley, whose enterprising populace gave good fenced grounds, erected spacious buildings, and put in order a fine race-track.

In 1872 the annual exhibit was held at Missouri Valley, and has been ever since, except seasons when the floods and rains descended from heaven too strong!

During 1887 there was a new and excellent floral hall erected, 30x100 feet, and so made as to light and ventilation that all were well pleased at the improvement. The old buildings had become decayed and element worn—indeed by some it is related were so dangerous that many procured accident policies before entering the gateway! The new building cost $1,200. The society has always been an exception to Iowa fairs, from the fact that it has been a financial success. In 1887 the gate money amounted to $1,700, besides other cash resources, amounting to $2,700. Fine arts, fruits, grains, vegetables, fancy grades of stock, etc., have annually attracted thousands of people, both in and outside Harrison County.

Henry Olmstead served as President two years (1858–'59), and Hon. Phineas Cadwell was elected twenty years in succession (except 1879, when G. D. Wilson relieved him). In 1883 H. B. Cox was elected, and served as President until the present one, B. J. Moore, of Dunlap, was elected.

The first Secretary, John G. Downs, served until he entered the Union army in 1862. Others served until 1872, including Judge Henry Ford; C. W. Oden took charge in such capacity, serving until 1878, and was succeeded by James K. McGavren; he served until 1883, and gave way to A. B. Hosbrook, the present incumbent. It is claimed that too much praise cannot well be given to the planning and labors of both Mr. and Mrs. Hosbrook.

It should here be said that in 1872 the society was reorganized by the following persons: Phineas Cadwell, Joe H. Smith, C. W. Oden, William H. Eaton, J. A. Brainard, J. S. Cole, E. Cobb, Patrick Morrow, Job Ross, W. S. Meech, O. J. Goodenough, Jacob T. Stern, George Richardson, Colonel J. R. Wheeler, A. L. Harvey, R. B. Terry, Stephen King, H. B. Cox, David Gamet, Samuel De Cou, William Chambers, Henry Garner.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The subjoined is transcribed from the last State Census Compendium, published in 1885, and gives figures for that year on Harrison County as follows: Acres of corn: 116,763 — bushels harvested, 4,282,223; spring wheat, acreage, 16,556 — bushels harvested, 232,577; oats, acreage, 13,529 —bushels harvested, 353,061; pounds of sorghum sugar, 30,633; pounds of honey, 19,414; number of bearing apple trees, 31,194—bushels, 27,410; pounds of grapes raised, 130,718; pounds of butter, 662,485; cattle sold, 9,691; hogs sold, 46,519; number dogs in county, 2,344. At that date —six years ago—the average size of farms in Harrison County was 261¼ acres; average monthly farm hand wages, $19; average value of farms, $6,873.

At the same date (1885) Harrison was ranked as the *third* county in Iowa for bushels and average per acre in corn—Polk being first and Fremont second.

Harrison County yielded an average of thirty-six bushels per acre that year.

In 1858 Stephen King sold wheat, which averaged forty bushels per acre on forty acres, at one dollar and a quarter per acre. He took it to the mills at Calhoun.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE COUNTY.

The following shows the shipments of various farm products from the railway stations within the county for the year ending July 1, 1891, and showing an *average for five years*. In later years this may be of much interest:

Logan Shipments.

Bushels	of Corn	148,000
Barrels	" Apples	2,600
Cars	" Hogs	228
Cars	" Cattle	86
Cars	" Horses	15
Pounds	" Butter	48,000
Cases	" Eggs	1,580

Woodbine Shipments.

Bushels	of Corn	300,000
Bushels	" Wheat	1,500
Bushels	" Oats	15,000
Bushels	" Rye ('91)	2,000
Bushels	" Flax	2,000
Cars	" Cattle	126
Cars	" Hogs	260
Cars	" Horses	3
Cases	" Eggs	1,600
Pounds	" Butter	51,296
Barrels	" Apples	600

Little Sioux Shipments.

Bushels	of Corn	150,000
Bushels	" Wheat	5,000
Cars	" Hogs	80
Cars	" Cattle	60
Cars	" Flour ('90)	6
Cases	" Eggs	1,000

California Junction Shipments.

Cars	of Cattle	12
Cars	" Hogs	12
Pounds	of Butter	5,000
Bushels	" Corn	125,000

Mondamin Shipments.

Bushels	of Corn	250,000
Bushels	" Wheat	10,000
Bushels	" Oats	5,000
Cars	" Cattle	60
Cars	" Hogs	50
Cases	" Eggs	1,500
Cords	" Wood	1,600
Pounds	" Butter	6,000

Modale Shipments.

Bushels	of Corn	123,000
Cars	" Hogs	52
Cars	" Cattle	31

Persia Shipments.

Bushels	of Wheat	22,400
Bushels	" Corn	100,000
Bushels	" Oats	30,000
Cars	" Hogs	50
Cars	" Cattle	40
Cases	" Eggs	1,741
Pounds	" Dairy Butter	30,000

Missouri Valley Shipments.

Bushels	of Corn	120,000
Cars	" Hogs	210
Cars	" Cattle	167

Dunlap Shipments.

Bushels	of Corn	125,000
Bushels	" Oats	90,000
Bushels	" Barley	17,000
Cars	" Hogs	132
Cars	" Cattle	154
Cars	" Horses	5
Pounds	" Butter	50,000
Cases	" Eggs	1,740

TOTAL SHIPMENTS.

These shipments average for five years:

Cars of Hogs	974
Cars " Cattle	634
Cars " Horses	28
Bushels of Corn	1,441,000
Bushels " Wheat	38,500
Bushels " Oats	140,000
Cases " Eggs	9,160
Pounds " Butter	155,000

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE AND LIGHTNING INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Of Harrison County, was incorporated May 25, 1887, with headquarters at Woodbine. Began to assume risks June 25 of that year. The incorporators were William H. De Cou, J. H. Rice, J. D. DeTar, E. W. Milliman, H. C. Harshbarger, J. A. Danielson, and L. D. Harris.

The first report was made to the State Auditor in January, 1889, and was as follows:

Amount of risks in force at the beginning of the year, $131,083; amount of risks written during the year, $73,259.99; amount of risks canceled during the year, $6,492; amount of risks in force at the end of the year, $197,850.99; amount of losses paid during the year, $52; amount of other expenses, $125.86; total expenses during the year, $177,86. The first six losses paid were: Jonathan Holeton, horse, $75; J. A. Deal, steer, $12; J. H. Rice, yearling and a calf, $27; G. W. Bobbitt, heifer, $25; W. B. Gilkerson, steer, $18; F. W. Myers, cow, $22.50.

The association is steadily increasing as the farmers are becoming acquainted with it and the low rate of insurance, which is from 75 cents to $1.00 per $1,000 annually. The headquarters at the present time (January, 1892) are at Logan.

J. H. Rice, President, L. L. Dewell, Vice President, C. M. Cadwell, Secretary, E. W. Milliman, Treasurer.

Statement, December 31, 1891:

Amount of risks in force	$580,313
Amount of risks renewed during year	86,895
Total	$667,208
Amount of risks in force	10,170
Amount of risks in force	$657,038

Losses paid during the year, $445; total expenses, $510.06.

RAILROADS.

In these days of fast mail trains and live-stock freights, it is hard for one to realize that in the early settlement of Harrison County, the matter of railroads was never brought into account. In fact Henry Reel, one of the pioneers, left Indiana because he preferred to live away from the sound of a locomotive whistle.

At the time this county was settled by "Squatters," there was not a mile of railroad within a thousand miles, and it was several years before the first train of cars ran upon Iowa soil—the first being on the Rock Island line, in 1856, to Iowa City, then the State capital. The Northwestern line was the first to be built to the Missouri River, and the date was December, 1866, ten years from the time it crossed the Mississippi at Davenport.

In January, 1859, a company was formed for the purpose of building a railroad from the Missouri River to the great pineries of Eastern Minnesota. It was styled the "Council Bluffs, Boyer Valley & Minnesota Railroad Company." The officers were: J. W. Denison, President; J. E. Johnson, Vice President; H. Olmsted, Secretary; and N. Harris, Treasurer. The directors were: J. W. Denison, J. E. Johnson, Stephen King, N. Harris, William M. Hill, J. S. Cole, H. Olmsted, G. W. McGavren and C. Baughn.

A little later the same year a company was organized, of Harrison and Shelby County men, known as the "Harlan Junction, Magnolia & Platte Valley Railroad Company."

Neither of these roads was ever built—the war came on and when that ended, other roads were built across the State, taking up the territory intended to be used by these home companies.

The Chicago & Northwestern was built from Cedar Rapids to the Missouri River as follows: From Cedar Rapids to Marshalltown in 1861-62; from that point to State Center, in 1863; to Nevada, July 4, 1864; to Boone (then named "Montana") March, 1865; to Council Bluffs, December, 1866.

The Sioux City & Pacific, now a part of the great Northwestern system, was completed in December, 1867.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, which touches Harrison County, was constructed in 1881.

These three railway lines give Harrison County ample shipping and rapid transit facilities. The Northwestern enters the county just above Dunlap, in the northeast corner of the county, and traverses the county in almost a direct southwest course to Missouri Valley, passing through Harrison, Boyer, Jefferson and St. John Townships, with stations named Dunlap, Woodbine and Logan. From Missouri Valley it runs due south into Pottawattamie County on to Council Bluffs. After leaving California Junction the Sioux City and Pacific branch runs northwest through Cincinnati, Taylor, Morgan and Little Sioux Townships, passing from last named into Monona County.

The Milwaukee system passes through Washington Township, from north to south, with Persia and Yorkshire as station points.

The mileage of Harrison County railroads is as follows:

Chicago & Northwestern line, 30 miles, assessed at $10,300 per mile.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, 7 miles.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line, 7 miles.

Sioux City & Pacific line, 31 miles, assessed at $3,500 per mile.

Total mileage in the county, 75.

Whatever may be said against railway management it must be admitted that the railroads have been *the great factor* in development in all that portion of the country west of the Ohio River. What were Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska without their great net works of railroads? Before their advent, say back in 1859-60, corn could not be given away scarcely. Much rotted in the crib and some sold at eight cents per bushel. It took two bushels then to purchase one pound of nails. Pork sold at from one to two cents per pound, and all because of lack of any sort of transportation to the far off Eastern markets.

In 1858 the Hon. Isaac Parrish, a man recently from the Twenty-sixth Ohio District, which he represented in Congress, settled near where California Junction is now located, and in speaking to early settlers in Harrison County, at that date, he remarked that, "it will not be ten years before the cars will be rolling down the Boyer Valley. They will strike McIntosh Point, go west, cross the Missouri River, and so on to California. Men may come and go from New York to San Francisco in ten days by rail." Men called him foolish to thus talk, but eleven years passed by—that's all—and passengers journeyed from ocean to ocean in eight days.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER V.

THE political history of Harrison County would fill a good sized book of itself. The organization of the county took place three years prior to the formation of the Republican party, which laid the first platform of their organization in 1856. Before that date the two chief political parties were the Democratic and Whig. For a work covering so many subjects, and reviewing so many years' history of each, there can be no better manner in which to present politics of Harrison County, in a general way, than by giving the National, State and County representation, the full list of county officials as disclosed by transcribing from the official election returns for the various years (so far as they are now in existence), also to give the vote on State Governors and Presidents of the United States from 1856 to 1891.

In 1854, when the old courthouse was burned at Magnolia, the earliest election records were destroyed, and the years from that date to 1868 are missing also. It will be remembered that in the early history of all new counties but little care was taken of public records. The present excellent system of poll books, election books, blanks, etc., are of modern origin. Because of illy-kept records it is at this date impossible to compile a complete abstract of the votes cast; but much research and pains have been taken upon the part of the historian to gather up all that can be found from the records in this county. A full list of all county officials who ever served will be found in the subjoined, together with an abstract of elections so far as the books and papers of the county show.

ELECTION, APRIL, 1853.

The following were elected, qualified and served:

Stephen King, County Judge.
P. G. Cooper, Treasurer and Recorder.
William Dakan, Prosecuting Attorney.
Chester M. Hamilton, Sheriff.
William Cooper, Clerk of the Courts.
John Thompson, School Fund Commissioner.
G. H. White, Surveyor.

ELECTION OF 1854.

The following were elected:
James Hardy, County Judge.
T. B. Neeley, Prosecuting Attorney.
John M. Rogers, Sheriff.
W. M. Hill, Clerk of the Courts.
D. M. Garnet, Treasurer and Recorder.

ELECTION OF 1855.

The following were duly elected:

James W. Bates, Prosecuting Attorney.

John Thompson, School Fund Commissioner

George H White, Surveyor.

Stephen King, Treasurer and Recorder.

James Hutchinson, Sheriff.

James Hardy, County Judge.

ELECTION OF 1856.

The following were elected:

W. M. Hill, Clerk of the Courts.

ELECTION OF 1857.

The officials elected at this time were:

William T. Raymond, Prosecuting Attorney.

John H. Rice, School Fund Commissioner.

Clayton Webb, Sheriff.

George H. White, Surveyor.

John W. Cooper, Treasurer and Recorder.

D. E. Brainard, County Judge.

ELECTION OF 1858.

Those elected were:

Joe H. Smith, Superintendent of Schools.

W. M. Hill, Clerk of the Courts.

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1859.

Governor.

A. C. Dodge, D.....351— 54
S. J. Kirkwood, R.....297

County Judge.

D. E. Brainard, R.....343— 41
John S. Cole, D.....302

Treasurer and Recorder.

W. J. Boner, D.....497—496
John Dolly, R..... 1

Sheriff.

W. A. Ellis, R.....383—167
Jacob Mintun, D.....216

Drainage Commissioner.

John Noyes, R.....352— 85
James S. Kelley, D.....267

Superintendent of Schools.

H. D. King, Ind. R.....453—283
Democratic candidate.....170

Surveyor.

N. M. McKinney, D.....361— 91
G. H. Cotton, R.....270

Coroner.

J. Hoffman, D.....358— 85
E. Vincent, R.....273

ELECTION OF 1860.

Those elected were:

W. M. Hill, Clerk of the Courts.

A. L. Harvey, Treasurer and Recorder, to fill vacancy.

ELECTION OF 1861.

Those elected and qualified were:

Jonas W. Chatburn, County Judge.

George S. Bacon, Superintendent of Schools.

Samuel Moore, Sheriff.

N. M. McKinney, Surveyor.

A. L. Harvey, Treasurer and Recorder, *full term.*

ELECTION OF 1862.

The following was elected:

B. Price, Clerk of the Courts.

ELECTION OF 1863.

At this time the following were elected:

Samuel Moore, County Judge.

Stephen King, Superintendent of Schools.

H. G. Vincent, Sheriff.

N. M. McKinney, Surveyor.

R. Yeisley, Treasurer and Recorder.

ELECTION OF 1864.

At this election the following were elected:

J. Z. Hunt, Surveyor.
A. G. Hard, Clerk of the Courts.

ELECTION OF 1865.

Those elected were:
James Harvey, County Judge.
R. N. Day, Superintendent of Schools.
John L. Downs, Sheriff.
George S. Bacon, County Treasurer.
Joe H. Smith, County Recorder.
J. Z. Hunt, County Surveyor.

ELECTION OF 1866

Those elected were:
H. C. Harshbarger, County Recorder.
J. W. Stocker, Clerk of the Courts.

ELECTION OF 1867.

At this time these were elected:
H. C. Harshbarger, County Judge.
C. H. Holmes, Superintendent of Schools.
J. Z. Hunt, County Surveyor.
A. I. Cutler, Sheriff.
A. W. Ford, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, R.....932—200
Horatio Seymour, D.....732

Member Congress.

F. W. Palmer, R.....926—186
P. G. Bryan, D.....740

State Senator.

Robert McGavren, D.....762—177
J. B. Moorhead, R.....585

Circuit Judge.

Addison Oliver, R.....927—177
S. J. Comfort, D.....750

County Judge.

H. C. Harshbarger.....921—188
Donald Maule.....750

Clerk District Court.

J. W. Stocker, R.....834—109
W. T. Fallon, D.....725

County Recorder.

J. C. Milliman.....816— 78
J. A. Simons.....738

Coroner.

A. Servis.....924—266
Cyrus Day.....658

ELECTION, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel R. Merrill, R.....845—140
George Gillaspy, D.....705

State Senator.

Charles Atkins, R.....827—112
L. R. Bolter, D.....714

Representative.

George H. McGavren, R...825—108
D. M. Harris, D.....717

County Auditor.

W. H. Eaton, D.....848—184
H. C. Harshbarger, R.....664

County Treasurer.

George S. Bacon, D.....857—185
R. S. Kelley, R.....672

Sheriff.

J. J. Peck, D.....844—187
R. Holmes, R.....657

Superintendent of Schools.

Horace M. McKinney, R...812—105
S. G. Rogers, D.....717

County Surveyor.

George Madison, R.....843—132
J. R. Wilson, D.....711

Coroner.

A. Servis, R.....836—128
Samuel Dungan, D.....708

Drainage Commissioner.

J. S. Newbury, R. (no opposition) 822

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Judge Supreme Court.
(full term)

Chester C. Cole, R.....1004— 71
J. C. Knapp, D.....933

(to fill vacancy).
W. E. Miller, R.....1016— 99
Reuben Noble, D..... 917
(to fill vacancy)
James G. Day, R.....1016— 99
P. H. Smyth, D..... 917

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright, R.....1019—102
Charles Doerr, D..... 917

State Auditor.

John Russell, R.....1020—103
W. W. Garner, D..... 917

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, R.....1019—133
W. C. James, D..... 886

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown, R.....1019—103
D. E. Ellsworth, D..... 916

Attorney General.

Henry O 'Connor, R.....1018—102
H. M. Martin, D..... 916

Reporter Supreme Court.

C. H. Stiles, R.....1021—104
C. H. Bane, D..... 917

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman, R....1021—109
William McLellan, D..... 912

On the proposition "shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and revise the same?"

For Convention.....642—348
Against..... 274

Member Congress.

F. W. Palmer, R.....955— 5
B. F. Montgomery, D.....950

Judge District Court.

Henry Ford, (no opposition) 1009

Circuit Judge.

Addison Oliver, (no opposition)...974

District Attorney.

T. E. Brannan, D.....1000— 88
C. H. Servis..... 912

"Shall the County Seat be moved from Magnolia to Missouri Valley?"

Against removal.....991— 56
For removal.....935

On Question of Prohibition.

For.....737—100
Against.....637

Clerk of District Court.

H. W. Gleason, R.....1024—145
W. T. Raymond, D..... 879

County Recorder.

J. C. Milliman, R., (no opposition) 1087

County Supervisors.

H. B. Lyman, R.....1078—308
H. B. Cox, R..... 770
C. W. Oden, R..... 698
J. S. Cole, D.....1204—294
William Orr, D.....1095—185
E. Burke, D..... 910

ELECTION, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, R.....1114—118
J. C. Knapp, D..... 996

Lieutenant Governor.

H. C. Bullis, R.....1113—116
M. M. Hamm, D..... 997

Judge Supreme Court.

James G. Day, R.....1116—122
J. F. Duncombe, D..... 994

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, R.....1112—116
E. M. Mumm, D..... 996

Representative Legislature.

Phineas Cadwell, R.....1061— 66
D. M. Harris, D..... 995

County Treasurer.

J. W. Wood, D.....1055— 15
E. T. McKinney, R.....1040

County Auditor.

W. H. Eaton, D.....1486—885
L. G. Tubs, R..... 601

County Superintendent of Schools.

G. H. Demmon, R.....1102—109
A. B. Hosbrook, D.....993

Sheriff.

J. J. Peck, D.....1163—258
S. H. Mathews, R..... 905

Surveyor.

George Madison, R.....1144—208
J. A. Parkins, D.....936

County Supervisor.

A. Chase, R.....1122—142
James Crabb, D.....979

Coroner.

A. Servis, R.....1133—187
J. M. Harvey..... 946

ELECTION OF 1872.

The result of this election was as follows:

Henry W. Gleason, Clerk of the County.

J. C. Milliman, County Recorder.

ELECTION OF 1873.

These were elected:

Lemuel Gale, Superintendent of Schools.
J. J. Peck, Sheriff.
George Madison, Surveyor.
John W. Wood, Treasurer.
W. H. Eaton, Auditor.

ELECTION OF 1874.

There were elected:

Henry W. Gleason, Clerk of the County.

J. C. Milliman, County Recorder.

ELECTION OF 1875.

There were elected:

S. G. Rogers, Superintendent of Schools.
J. J. Peck, Sheriff.
George Madison, Surveyor.
Isaac P. Hill, Treasurer.
W. H. Eaton, Auditor.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, R...1560—172
Samuel J. Tilden, D.....1388
Peter Cooper, G. B..... 127

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, R.....1560—172
John H. Stubenranch, D...1388

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, R.....1560—172
William Gronewig, D.....1386
Leonard Brown, G. B..... 127

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, R.....1560—173
Wesley Jones, D.....1387
George C. Frey, G. B..... 127

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, R.....1560—173
N. C. Ridenour, D.....1387
George M. Walker, G. B.. 727

Attorney General.

J. F. McJunkin, R.....1560—172
J. C. Cook, D.....1388

Judge of Supreme Court.

(full term).

William H. Seevers, R.....1556—170
Walter I. Hayes, D.....1386
Charles Negus, G. B..... 127

(to fill vacancy).

J. H. Rothrock, R.....1560—174
William Graham, D.....1386
O. R. Jones, G. B..... 127

(to fill vacancy).

William H. Seevers, R.....1373—104
Walter Hayes, D.....1269

Superintendent Public Instruction.
(to fill vacancy).
C. W. Von Coelln, R.....1561—1433
J. A. Nash, G. B..... 128

Member Congress.
L. R. Bolter, D.....1611—158
W. F. Sapp, R.....1453

Circuit Judge.
J. R. Zuver, R.....1675—370
M. B. Davis D.....1305

Clerk of Courts.
Charles L. Hyde, R.....1691—334
L. D. McKinley, D.....1357

County Recorder.
A. K. Grew, R.....1541— 52
W. H. McQueen.....1489

Surveyor.
(to fill vacancy).
W. M. Magden, D.....1521— 5
Logan Crawford, R.....1516

County Supervisor.
H. B. Cox, R..... 496— 38
A. J. Gilmore, D..... 458

ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor.
John H. Geer, R.....1348—485
John P. Irish, D..... 863
Daniel P. Stubbs, G. B.... 523
Elias Jessup, P..... 19

Lieutenant Governor.
Frank T. Campbell, R.....1370—503
W. C. James, D..... 867
A. Macready, G. B..... 521

Judge Supreme Court.
James G. Day, R.....1371—510
H. E. J. Boardman, D..... 861
James Porter, G. B..... 515

Superintendent Public Instruction.
C. W. Von Coelln, R.....1376—513
G. D. Cullison, D..... 863
S. T. Ballard, G. B..... 520

State Senator.
A. W. Ford.....1458—321
Phineas Cadwell.....1137

Representative State Legislature.
H. B. Lyman, R.....1379— 60
D. S. P. Michael.....1319
L. R. Bolter, D..... 16

County Treasurer.
I. P. Hill, D.....1598—451
A. S. Avery, R.....1147

County Auditor.
W. H. Eaton, D.....1477—293
Almor Stern, R.....1184

Sheriff.
J. B. McArthur, R.....1426—120
J. J. Peck, D.....1306

Surveyor.
(full term).
W. M. Magden, D.....1382—106
B. T. Crow, R.....1276

Superintendent Schools.
J. D. Hornby.....1466—204
G. S. Massey.....1262

Coroner.
E. T. McKinney, D.....1317— 55
G. H. McGavren, R.....1262

County Supervisors.
Edward Burk..... 543—250
J. A. Danielson..... 284
A. H. Gleason..... 460— 95
H. M. Huff..... 365

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.
John A. T. Hull, R.....1466— 58
E. M. Farnsworth, Fus....1408

State Auditor.
Buren R. Sherman, R.....1421— 18
Joseph Eiboeck, Fus.....1403

State Treasurer.
George W. Bemis, R.....1466— 57
M. L. Devine, Fus.....1409

Register State Land Office.

James K. Powers, R.....1466— 54
M. Farrington, Fus.....1412

Judge Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock, R.....1474— 73
Joseph C. Knapp, Fus.....1401

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin, R.....1465— 56
John Gibbons, Fus.....1409

Clerk Supreme Court.

Edward J. Holmes, R.....1466— 57
Alex Runyon, Fus. 1409

Reporter Supreme Court.

John S. Runnells, R.....1466— 95
J. B. Elliott, Fus.....1371

District Judge.

Charles H. Lewis, R.....1517—896
J. C. Rhondabeck, Fus.... 648

District Attorney.

S. M. Marsh, R. (no opposition) 1442

Member Congress.

William F. Sapp, R..... 928— 46
John H. Keatley..... 882

County Auditor.
(to fill vacancy).

Almor Stern, R.....1443— 10
L. E. Massie, D.....1433

Clerk of Courts.

C. L. Hyde, R.....1646—444
W. C. Cadwell, D.....1202

County Recorder.

A. K. Grew, R.....1536—240
S. J. Linn.....1296

Coroner.

E. T. McKinney (no opposition) 1310

County Supervisor.

I. Scofield, R..... 635— 64
J. R. White..... 571

ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, R.....1548—509
H. H. Trimble.....1039
Daniel Campbell..... 444

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, R.....1603—556
J. O. Yeoman, D.....1047
M. H. Moore, G. B..... 449

Judge Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck, R.....1608—560
Reuben Noble, D.....1048
M. H. Jones, G. B..... 449

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coelln, R....1575—527
Erwin Baker, D.....1048
J. A. Nash, G. B..... 476

Representative State Legislature.

George Richardson, R.....1359—348
J. R. Wheeler, D.....1011
T. B. Neeley, G. B..... 676

County Treasurer.

Isaac P. Hill, D.....1444— 91
J. R. Burkholder, R.....1353
M. W. Collwell, G. B..... 277

County Auditor.
(full term.)

Almor Stern, R..... .... 1892—988
O. L. Michel, D..... 804
M. H. Goltry, G. B..... 399

Sheriff.

Wiley Middleton, R... ...1489—677
A. J. Gilmore, D..... 785
A. N. McCoid, G. B 812

Superintendent Schools.

J. D. Hornby, R.....1662—702
W. J. Brownrig, D 960
Harriet F. Cadwell, G. B.. 409

Surveyor.

Logan Crawford, R.....1508—511
J. C. McCabe, D..... 997
W. M. Magden, G. B..... 572

Coroner.

John Noyes, R. (no opposition) 1552

County Supervisor.

J. K. McGavren, D..... 481—161
M. Blenkiron, R..... 320
H. Y. Stewart, G. B..... 67

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, R.....1904—583
Winfield S. Hancock, D...1321
G. M. Walker, G. B..... 381

Secretary State.

John A. T. Hull, R.....1904—582
A. B. Keith, D.....1322
G. M. Walker, G. B..... 380

State Auditor.

William V. Lucas, R.....1901—581
Charles I. Barker, D.....1320
G. V. Swearingen, G. B... 381

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger, R.....1903—583
Martin Blim, D 1320
Matthew Farrington, G. B. 381

Register State Land Office.

James K. Powers, R.....1903—583
Daniel Dougherty, D.....1320
Thomas Hooker, G. B..... 381

Attorney-General.

Smith McPherson, R.....1903—583
C. A. Clark, D.....1320
W. A. Spurrier, G. B..... 381

Member of Congress.

W. P. Hepburn, R.....1896—609
Robert Percevie, D.....1287
H. C. Ayres, G. B..... 427

Circuit Judge.

J. R. Zuver, R.....1955-1601
Pendleton Hubbard, G. B.. 354

On the proposition "shall there be a convention to revise the State Constitution and amend the same?"

For the Convention..... 823—413
Against..... 410

On the proposition to amend the constitution as follows, "Strike out the words "Free White" from the third line of section 4 of article 3 of the State Constitution."

For constitutional amendment..... 805—446
Against..... 359

Clerk Courts.

C. L. Hyde, R.....2012—784
H. L. Kirk, D.....1228
J. M. Jeffries..... 354

Recorder.

A. K. Grew, R.....1727—194
T. A. Massie, D.....1533
W. C. Cadwell, G. B..... 311

Supervisors.

Thomas Morrow, R..... 547—231
J. C. Crabb, G. B..... 316
T. M. C. Logan, R..... 926—338
J. R. Wheeler, D..... 588
W. N. Palmer, G. B..... 108

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

Governor.

B. R. Sherman, R.....1488—310
L. G. Kinne, D.....1178
D. M. Clark, G. B..... 225

Lieutenant-Governor.

Orlando H. Manning, R....1485—305
J. M. Walker, D.....1180
J. M. Holland, G. B..... 204

Judge Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, R.....1489—312
H. B. Hendershott, D.....1177
W. W. Williamson, G. B.. 223

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, R.....1488—311
W. H. Butler, D.....1177
Mrs. A. M. Swain, G. B.... 217

State Senator.

C. E. Whiting, D.....1509—424
T. M. C. Logan, R.....1085
Phineas Cadwell, G. B..... 191
Abner Graves..... 66

Representative State Legislature.

L. R. Bolter, D.....1465—281
H. C. Harshbarger, R.....1184
D. S. P. Michael, G. B.... 215

County Auditor.

Almor Stern, R.....1612—562
L. W. White, D.....1050
W. H. Burkholder, G. B... 171

Treasurer.

Isaac P. Hill, D.....1540—369
F. W. Olmstead, R.....1171
W. C. Longman, G. B..... 157

Sheriff.

Thomas McAdams, D.....1044
Wiley Middleton, R .....1501—457
Clark Ruffcorn, G. B..... 172

Superintendent of Schools.

A. J. Miller, R.....1601—608
Jennie Barrett, D..... 993
M. H. Goltry, G. B..... 197

Surveyor.

Logan Crawford, R.....1573—338
J. C. McCabe, D.....1235

Coroner.

George W. Wilson.....1501—406
Dr. R. Wallace.....1195
Mike Murray..... 188

Supervisor.

Allen Stoker..... 689— 35
J. W. Read..... 654
L. M. Evans..... 24

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

Member of Congress.

A. R. Anderson, R.....1562
W. H. M. Pusey, D.....1572— 10
Dr. Hatton, G. B..... 250

Secretary State.

J. A. T. Hull, R.....1724—266
T. O. Walker, D.....1458
William Gaston, G. B..... 243

Clerk Courts.

C. L. Hyde, R.....1685— 41
S. M. Child, D.....1644

Recorder.

D. M. Hardy, D.....1705—186
I. N. Berkley, R.....1519
E. J. Paul, G. B..... 185

County Supervisor.

J. K. McGavren, D..... 587—208
William Elliott, R..... 379

ELECTION, OCTOBER 9, 1883.

Governor.

B. R. Sherman, R.....1962— 82
L. G. Kinne, D.....1880
James B. Weaver, G. B.... 326

Lieutenant-Governor.

O. H. Manning, R.....1984— 88
Justus Clarke, D 1896
S. Kirkpatrick, G B 288

Judge Supreme Court.

Joseph R. Reed, R .....1977— 73
W. L. Hayes, D.....1904
D. W. Church, G. B..... 287

Superintendent Public Instruction.

J. W. Akers, R.....1985— 90
Edgar P. Farr, D.....1895
Abbie O. Canfield, G. B.... 288

Representative State Legislature.

E. Puddy, G. B 86
H. M. Huff, R. 1923
L. R. Bolter, D .....2157—234

County Auditor.

J. K. McGavren, D.....2159—159
E. T. Rice, R.....2000

Treasurer.

I. P. Hill, D.....2241—365
J. A. Nay, R.....1876

Sheriff.

J D. Garrison, D.....2162—188
Wiley Middleton, R 1974

Superintendent Schools.

A. J. Miller, R .....2144—977
Jennie Dickson, G. B.....1167

County Surveyor.

R. Ballard, R.....2071—101
A. C. Snyder, D.....1970

Coroner.

J.V.Evans,R.(no opposition)1655—1665

County Commissioner.

J. Giddings, R..... 438
C. E. Cobb, G. B..... 632—194

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

President.

James G. Blaine, R.....2403—108
Grover Cleveland, D.....2295
John P. St. John, P..... 16

Member Congress.

H. B. Lyman.....2447—218
W. H. M. Pusey 2229

Clerk of Courts.

C. L. Hyde, R.....2516—359
S. P. Buxton, Ind.....2157

Recorder.

D. M. Hardy, D.....2365— 40
O. L. French, R.....2325

Coroner.

H. C. McClary, R.....2390— 97
Dr. J. L. Witt, D.....2293

County Supervisors.

Fred Kimple, D..... 965
T. L. Canfield, R.....1214—249
A. J. Gilmore, D..... 702—115
H. B. Cox, R..... 587

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

Governor.

William Larrabee, R.....2167
C. E. Whiting, D.....2181— 14
Elias Doty, G. B..... 31
James Mickelwait, P 22

Lieutenant-Governor.

John A. T. Hull, R.....2183— 17
E. H. Gillette, D 2166
W. M. Steer, G. B..... 21
J. K. Clark, P..... 27

Judge Supreme Court.

John A. Beck, R .....2186— 17
W. F. Brennan, D..... 2169
W. R. Farnsworth, G. B .. 28
Jacob Rogers, P..... 20

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, R.....2182— 13
F. W. Moore, D.....2169
J. D. Guthree, G. B..... 29
T. F. Thickston, P 21

State Senator.

J. C. Milliman, R.....2180— 32
L. R. Bolter, D 2148
W. C. Cadwell, G. B 26

Representative State Legislature.

D. M. Harris, D.....2156— 41
C. H. Holmes, R 2115
Nathan Myres, G. B..... 90

County Auditor.

J. K. McGavron, D.....2273—225
Henry Cadwell, R.....2048
D. A. Russell, G. B..... 57

County Treasurer.

I. P. Hill, D.....2252—126
S. L. Winter, R.....2126

Sheriff.

J. W. Stowell, R.....2159
J. D. Garrison, D.....2214— 55

Superintendent Schools.

H. A. Kinney, R.....2218—194
J. F. Mintun, D.....2024
H. H. McKinney, G. B.... 145

County Surveyor.

A. W. Clyde, R.....2118
A. C. Snyder, D.....2152— 34
W. M. Magden, G. B 145

Coroner.

I. C. Wood, R.....2182— 49
Dr. J. L. Witt, D 2133

County Supervisor.

J. M. Latta, R 541
A. J. Gilmore, D ..... 647—106

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

Secretary of State.

Frank D. Jackson, R .....2108—168
Cato Sells, D 1940

State Auditor.

J. A. Lyons, R.....2105—165
Paul Guelich, D.....1940

State Treasurer.

V. P. Twombly, R.....2088—129
D. Campbell, D. 1959

Attorney General.

A. J. Baker, R .....2105—164
C. H. Mackey, D.....1941

Clerk Supreme Court.

G. B. Pray, R.....2065— 84
William Theophilus, D....1981

Reporter Supreme Court.

E. C. Ebersole, R.....2108—170
F. P. Bradley, D.....1938

Representative in Congress.

J. Lyman, R ..... 2168—301
J. H. Keatley, D.....1867

District Judges.

C. H. Lewis, R.....2159—228
G. W. Wakefield, R .....2121—222
S. M. Ladd, R.....2097—175
M. B. Davis, D.....1931
J. D. F. Smith, D 1922
D. D. McCallum, D.....1899

County Attorney.

J. A. Phillips, D.....2077—121
J. A. Traver, R.....1956

Clerk Court.

Thomas Arthur, R.....2153—268
W. D. Cromie, D.....1885

County Recorder.

O. L. French, R.....2086—129
D. M. Hardy, D.....1957

County Supervisor.

E. A. Jones, D ..... 539— 27
Z. T. Noyes, R..... 512

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

Governor.

William Larrabee, R.....1946—278
T. J. Anderson, D.....1668
B. J. Farnham, P..... 17
M. J. Cain, G. B..... 606

Lieutenant Governor.

John A. T. Hull, R.....1954—307
James M. Elder, D.....1647
J. M. Sovereign, G. B..... 607
W. C. Cadwell, P..... 28

Judge Supreme Court.

G. S. Robinson, R.....1954—287
Charles S. Fogg, D.....1667
M. H. Jones, G B..... 566
—Lewis, P..... 1

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Henry Sabin, R.....1963—301
H. W. Sawyer, D.....1662
S. L. Tipton, G. B..... 602

Representative State Legislature.

B. F. Roberts, R.....1884—321
B. A. Little, D.....1563
E. E Gorham, P..... 749
Thos. Regan, G. B..... 13

County Auditor.

B. F. Croasdale, R.....1814— 45
W. H. Wood, D.....1769
J. C. Prather, G. B..... 630

County Treasurer.

L. E. Massie, D.....1945— 12
S. L. Winter, R.....1933
— Wood — 341

Sheriff.

J. D. Garrison, D.....2356—533
C. L. Hyde, R.....1823
Charles Mills, P..... 14

Superintendent Schools.

H. A. Kinney, R.....1916—295
M. L. Dakan, D.....1621
J. D. Hornby — 680

Surveyor.

J. C. McCabe, R.....1965—267
A. C. Snyder, D.....1698
Logan Crawford, I..... 544

Coroner.

G. W. Coit, D.....2249—300
E. F. Miller, R.....2946
George Main..... 14

County Supervisor.

D. Sattlerlee, R..... 987— 36
J. McCaustland..... 951
W. H. De Cou..... 6

County Seat Contest.

(For re-location at Magnolia.)

Favor of Logan.....2439—959
" " Magnolia.....1480

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 6, 1888.

President.

Benjamin Harrison, R.....2341— 94
Grover Cleveland, D.....2247
A. J. Streeter, U. L..... 220
Jno. P. St. John, P..... 70

Secretary State.

Walter McHenry, D.....2244
Frank D. Jackson, R.....2401—151
M. B. Van Court, U. L..... 221
James Mickelwait, P..... 47

State Auditor.

James A. Lyons, R.....2398—152
D. J. Ockerson, D.....2246
E. M. Farnsworth, U. L... 220
Malcolm Smith, P..... 46

State Treasurer.

Amos Case, D.....2244
Voltaire P. Twombly, R....2399—155
James Rice, U. L..... 221
E. O. Sharp, P..... 46

Judge Supreme Court.

P. H. Smith, D.....2256
Chas. T. Granger, R.....2413—157
M. H. Jones, U. L..... 221

Attorney General.

Joseph C. Mitchel, D.....2248—171
John Y. Stone, R.....2419
J. H. Williamson, U. L.... 222

Railroad Commissioners.

Peter A. Dey.....2572
Hermon E. Wills.....2100
Christian L. Lund.....2071
Spencer Smith.....2737—165
Frank T. Campbell.....2740—640
John Mahin.....2316—235

Member Congress.

D. M. Harris, D.....2187
J. R. Reed, R.....2358—171
J. R. Sovereign, U. L..... 346

Clerk Court.

D. P. Baker, D.....2074
Thomas Arthur, R.....2615—541
I. U. Basset, U. L..... 180

Recorder.

W. M. Sharpnack, D.....2307
O. L. French, R.....2391— 84
E. W. Hollingsworth, U. L. 187

County Attorney.

L. Brown, D.....2187
J. S. Dewell, R.....2442—255
William Magden, U. L..... 214

Supervisor.

A. J. Gilmore, D..... 705— 47
J. H. Crowder, R..... 658
D. A. Russell, U. L..... 50

Shall stock be restrained from running at at large?

Yes.....2055—775
No.....1280

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1889.

Governor.

Jos. G. Hutchison, R.....1954
Horace Boies, D.....2333—379
S. B. Downing, U. L..... 58
Malcolm Smith, P. 8

Lieutenant Governor.

Alfred Poyneer, R.....2018
Samuel Besten, D.....2275—257
Ezra Brownell, U. L 54
J. W. Murphy, P..... 8

Judge Supreme Court.

Josiah Given, R 2047
W. F. Brannan, D.....2255—208
M. H. Jones, U. L..... 53
T. W. Rogers, P..... 7

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Henry Sabin, R.....2051
Thos. M. Irish, D.....2251—199
Miss H. J. Belanger, U. L. 53
Mrs. M. H. Dunham, P.... 8

Railroad Commissioner.

Spencer Smith, R.....2090
David Morgan, D.....2213—123
L. H. Griffith, U. L..... 53
J. W. Noble, P..... 7

State Senator.

J. B. Romans, R.....2025
L. R. Bolter, D..... 2242—217

Representative State Legislature.

W. O. Riddell, R.....1987
J. K. McGavren, D.....2331—344

County Auditor.

B. F. Croasdale, R.....2125
A. W. Mintun, D.....2232—107

Treasurer.

F. F. Beebee, R.....1677
L. E. Massie, D.....2676—990

Sheriff.

S. W. Morton, R..... 1961
J. D. Garrison, D..... .....2375—414

County Superintendent.

W. O. Cummings, R.....2138
M. L, Dakan, D.....2198— 60

Surveyor.

J. C. McCabe, R.....2073
A. C. Snyder, D.....2263—190

Coroner.

C. B. McColom, R.....2154
C. B. Christy, D.....2170— 16

Supervisor.

Samuel Ellis, R..... 450
William Morrow, D..... 642—192

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1890.

Secretary State.

W. H. McFarlan, R.....2164
W. H. Chamberlain, D....2390—226
E. P. Brown..... 131

State Auditor.

James A. Lyons, R.....2162
Geo. S. Witters, D.....2398
C. F. Davis..... 126

State Treasurer.

B. A. Beeson, R.....2163
W. L. White, D.....2397—234
A. S. Blakely..... 120

Judge Supreme Court.

James A. Kathrock, R.....2167
P. B. Wolfe, D.....2388—221
Geo. D. Porter..... 125

Attorney General.

John Y. Stone, R.....2162
C. H. Mackey, D.....2400—238
T. F. Willis..... 122

Clerk Supreme Court.

G. B. Pray, R.....2168
E. H. Sankey, D.....2393—225
Alf. Wooster..... 125

Reporter Supreme Court.

Nathan Raynor, R.....2166
T. W. Ivory, D.....2396—230
J. Morris.....124

Railroad Commissioner.

John W. Luke, R.....2158
Peter A. Dey, D.....2399—241
J. M. Joseph..... 128

Member Congress.

J. R. Reed, R.....2030
Thomas Bowman, D.....2411—381
N. H. Bowman 243

Judge District Court.

Charles H. Lewis.....2046
Geo. W. Wakefield.....2242
Scott M. Ladd. 2120
W. D. Boyes.....2399
Frank Gaynor.....2385
Carroll A. Bolter.....2552

Clerk of Court.

J. H. Mather, R..... ...2179
W. T. Howard, D.....2467—288

Recorder.

T. M. Berry, R.....2361— 66
O. B. Walker, D.....2295

County Attorney.

Joe H. Smith, R.....2184
John A. Berry, D.....2314—130

Supervisor.

D. Satterlee, R.....1099— 45
Robert N. Hull, D.....1054

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1891.

Governor.

Horace Boies, D.....2331—382
H. C. Wheeler, R.....1949
A. J. Westfall, Peo. P..... 527
Gibson, P..... 5

Lieutenant Governor.

S. L. Besten, D.....2276—283
George Van Houten, R....1993
W. S. Scott, Peo. P..... 541

Judge Supreme Court.

L. G. Kinne, D.....2275—273
S. M. Weaver, R.....2002
J. F. Willis, Peo. P..... 548

Superintendent Public Instruction.

T. B. Knoepfler, D.....2248—229
Henry Sabin, R.....2019
C. W. Bean, Peo. P..... 545

Railway Commissioners.

P. A. Dey, D.....2483—498
F. T. Campbell, R.....1985
D. F. Rogers, Peo. P..... 547

Representatives.

W. M. Sharpnack, D.....2309—417
D. Satterlee, R.....1892
S. C. Bartholomew, Peo. P. 587

County Treasurer.

L. E. Massie, D.....2460—708
C. J. Cutler, R.....1752
G. E. Reiff, Peo. P..... 570

Sheriff.

Andrew Coulthard, R.....2105— 51
A. B. Taylor, D.....2054
W. F. Garner, Peo. P..... 623

Superintendent of Schools.

M. L. Dakan, D.....2493—947
G. H. Demmon, R.....1546
W. E. O'Connor, Peo. P... 751

Surveyor.

A. C. Snyder, D.....2277—306
J. C. McCabe, R.....1971
Abbott Little, Peo. P..... 548

Coroner.

E. J. Cole, D.....2584—944
F. L. Davis, R.....1640
F. M. Mills, Peo. P..... 544

Member Board Supervisors.

A. J. Gilmore, D..... 806—204
J. L. Cox, R..... 602
Samuel Moore, Peo. P..... 48

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR AMENDMENT.

(Special Election, June 27, 1882.)

An election held June 27, 1882, called especially in the several counties in Iowa, to determine whether the State Constitution should be amended so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the State, or not. The subjoined gives the vote in Harrison County by townships:

TOWNSHIP.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Allen	12	17
Boyer	163	63
Cass	20	72
Calhoun	39	18
Cincinnati	27	40
Clay	22	52
Douglas	42	39
Harrison	249	119
Jackson	56	14
Jefferson	44	40
La Grange	261	133
Lincoln	20	21
Little Sioux	110	106
Magnolia	125	67
Morgan	62	59
Raglan	14	44
St. John	242	217
Taylor	66	82
Union	64	61
Washington	63	66
Total	1,701	1,330

PARTY VOTE—BY YEARS.

The early election records having been lost or destroyed, the exact vote, showing the complexion of the political vote cannot here be given. However, the subjoined gives the result in total footings, by years:

YEAR.	REPUB.	DEM.	GREENB'K.	PEO. P.
1857	150	198	...	...
1859	297	351	...	...
1861	406	255	...	...
1863	332	319	...	...
1865	357	437	...	...
1867	694	603	...	...
1872	1,157	736	78	...
1876	1,560	1,388	127	...
1880	1,904	1,320	380	...
1884	2,403	2,295	...	...
1887	1,966	1,668	...	...
1890	2,154	2,170	...	...
1891	1,949	2,331	...	527

HARRISON COUNTY AND THE REBELLION.

CHAPTER VI.

NO local history, published North or South since 1865, would be considered complete unless such volume contained an account of what such a locality contributed in way of men and money, to crush out such a great Civil Conflict as was that of the Rebellion, lasting from April, 1861, until April, 1865.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of Harrison County may justly point to with pride, it is the bright, loyal record she made by the acceptable sacrifices laid upon the altar of her country. Party lines were for the time being lost sight of, and a majority of able-bodied men, with one accord, rushed to the rescue, repeating in spirit the oath of America's Soldier-Statesman "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*"

At the time Ft. Sumter was fired upon by rebel arms Harrison County only had a population of a little over 3,000 people, nearly all of whom had come hither to build for themselves homes in a new country. Most of them were poor, lived far from railroad lines, and seemed nearly cut off from the great political and business center of the Union. Yet they were not so far from civilization that they did not hear and *heed* the call for troops.

In preparing a list of soldiers who went into the Union Army during the Rebellion, all possible caution has been exercised to publish the list complete; but it should be understood by veterans or sons of veterans, that the local historian has no safer guide to aid him in such long-ago data than the Adjutant-General's reports for Iowa, which contain but few errors. Extracts from such reports and corrected by local comrades still living, will be found farther on in this chapter.

By reference to the proceedings of the County Board of Supervisors it is found that the first vital action of the county, through an official source, was resolutions passed August 11, 1862, at a special session. The Board at that time was made up as follows: Joe H. Smith, Magnolia; B. F. Dilley, Cincinnati; Lorenzo Kellogg, Harrison; Asher Servis, Cass; George H. McGavren, St. Johns; B. Price, Little Sioux; Stephen King, Jefferson; Dr. J. S. Cole, Boyer; A. Sellers, Union; C. M. Patton, La Grange; William McWilliams, Jackson; J. W. McIntosh, Taylor; Theodore Parshall, Clay;

W. B. Copeland, Calhoun; Donald Maule, Raglan.

Joe H. Smith was Chairman, and the object of the special session, in August, of 1862, was to take some speedy steps in regard to the enlistment of soldiers on the part of the Federal cause. Many volunteers had gone to the front already, and many more would gladly have gone in a company from Harrison County, only from the fact that those having such matters in charge were disposed to show favoritism in the selection of officers; hence many, nearly one hundred, went to other points and volunteered rather than humiliate themselves by bowing to the would be "bosses."

During this August Board meeting (called by Joe H. Smith, William W. Fuller and George S. Bacon), the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That any person who will enlist in the present company of volunteers now being raised in this county, shall receive at the time he is sworn into service a good and sufficient warranty deed for eighty acres of swamp or overflowed lands in Harrison County, and which may be selected by him, or his agent, and no such lands shall be sold or deeded after this date until that provided for by this resolution has been selected, reasonable time being given to select such lands."

"*Resolved*, That if the person so enlisting shall select in lieu of the land above provided for, a warrant on the Swamp Land Fund for $100, he shall have the same at the date of his enlistment, and the same shall be payable for the lands heretofore entered and be received either for principal or interest."

"*Resolved*, That in case the person so enlisting shall prefer, on enlisting, the warrants, then the Board hereby instructs the Clerk to draw to such person a warrant on the said fund for $100, the same being hereby made assignable."

"*Resolved*, That this Board will appoint some competent person to accompany the soldiers who may enlist under these resolutions to the hospitals or battlefields."

"*Resolved*, That this Board will carefully provide for the families of any citizens of the county who will enlist and whose families may be in want during the time of said enlistment."

All the members of the Board voted in favor of these resolutions, whereupon came a great number, offering themselves as volunteers. A meeting was set for August 18, the same year, to complete the organization of the company, and when the day arrived there came even more than was needed. Some of the older men had to yield to those of less age. Such loyal men as Thomas F. Vanderhoof, Jerry Motz, Peter Brady, and others of similar age and patriotism, were refused because men better able to endure camp life presented themselves.

The Board of Supervisors had its patriotic members, for the record shows that Joe H. Smith and Wickliffe B. Copeland enlisted at that time, thus proving the good faith of their resolutions above named.

The Board, in legal reality, had no right to vote the bounties they did, but something had to be done and without delay. The Legislature, however, later on legalized the action, which was looked upon as a "war measure."

Seven days after the passage of the resolution of the 1862 Board, one hundred men, the physical strength and manly vigor of Harrison County, were enlisted "*for three years or the war.*" This company was and ever will be known as

"Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry."

It should here be stated, as an historic fact, that as early as June, 1861, Supervisor Asher Servis offered the subjoined resolution which, however, was "tabled" by his fellow-members:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of $1,000 be appropriated from the county treasury for the support of the families, widows and orphans of volunteers from Harrison County, who have, or who may enlist in the service of the State or United States, to serve in protecting the 'Stars and Stripes' in the present Civil War, which is now being waged against the Constitution and union of these States."

The following is a roster of the Harrison County soldiers who served in the Union ranks during the great Civil War. The same gives present whereabouts and other details.

COMPANY B, FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Jasper W. Bonney, Little Sioux.
Leonidas D. Chandler, wounded at Chickasaw Bayou.
Frank O. Danielson.
William H. Ennes, died in Andersonville prison, March 21, 1864.
Frank J. Strite.
Thomas R. Brooks, wounded at Chickasaw Bayou.
John L. Holdscom, died November 30, 1863, at Memphis.
James W. Murphy.
Bruce R. Purcell, killed near Douglas, Ga.
James Rablin, Dakota.
John H. Reel, died in Andersonville Prison, August 26, 1864.
Alfred W. Wolcott.
Jacob Stout, wounded at Chickasaw.
Luther Young, wounded and died at Louisville, Ky., February 24, 1864.

SECOND IOWA BATTERY.

Solomon J. Blakesly.
Julius S. Kreamer, died at St. Louis, November, 18, 1861.
Benjamin. B. Loss.
Calvin C. Little.
Martin F. Little.
Asa E. Noyes, Leadville, Col.
Joel Phillips.
Jasper Reeder, Morrillville, Neb.
James Reeder, Kansas.
Thomas Reed.
William F. Schaffer.
William Tucker, Morrillville, Neb.

FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY, COMPANY A.

Charles G. Schofield (blind), Logan, Iowa.
William A. Scofield.
Moses Scofield.
W. L. Davis, Missouri Valley.
Hugo Holdolgel, Woodbine, Iowa.
Isaac J. Lewis, died at Woodbine, Iowa, 1883.
Joseph Musgrave, died at Paducah, Ky., June 27, 1862.
James Richardson.
William Richardson.
Marshall Sherman, Council Bluffs.
James T. Bucher, Boyer Township.
First Lieut. James W. Landon, Company B, Fifth Missouri Cavalry.
Chester Mc Evers.
Alma Patterson.
Augustine Williamson, Nebraska.
Bruce Purcell, died December 5, 1861, at St. Louis.
Christopher C. Landon, died February 28, 1864, at Nashville.
Richard Good, captured in Andersonville, 1862, Logan, Iowa.

Thomas Wallace, captured and died in Andersonville.

FIRST NEBRASKA CAVALRY.

Rufus P. Cady.
Isaac N. Gilman.
William H. H. La Flesh.
H. C. Harshbarger, Quartermaster Sergeant, Woodbine, Iowa.
Isaac J. Lewis, dead.

FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY H.

Capt. John A. Danielson, wounded in the hip at the battle of Shiloh.
Captain John W. Crawford, wounded at the battle of Corinth.
Charles H. Crombie, died at Chattanooga.
Warren W. Rose, Salt Lake.
George S. Perkins, died at Keokuk hospital.
James E. Rice, died of wounds at Vicksburg, September 26, 1863.
O. M. Bedsoul, died at home.
Alexander B. Rodgers.
Nelson G. Boyinton, wounded at Shiloh, Missouri Valley.
Isaac H. Brooks, died at Athens, January 7, 1864.
Alfred C. Barnes, died a prioner of war at Andersonville, August 1, 1864.
Richard D. Boyd, wounded at Corinth, Modale.
Martin Billiter.
James Clark, wounded at Shiloh, died in 1880.
Solomon V. Catlin.
Peter E. Cromer, Missiouri Valley.
John Esley, wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
William Evans, Woodbine, Iowa.
John W. Ellis, died of wounds received at Shiloh, April 23, 1862.
John H. Forgues, wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
William H. Gerbrick.
Josiah S. Gordon, killed at Corinth, October 4, 1862.
Philip P. Hippart.
James H. House, died at home.
Andrew J. Heageny, Missouri Valley.
David Knauss Logan.
Elijah McClannahan, Nebraska.
Smith McCumpsey.
George Monin.
Aaron McCoid, Reeder's Mills.
James N. McManamie, California Junction.
Benjamin Maynard.
Patrick Murphy, wounded and died at Andersonville.
Chester Noyes.
Sylvester Noyes.
Benjamin Ross, died.
Austin G. Reves, died.
Levi J. Streeter, wounded at Shiloh, taken prisoner and never returned.
Alfred L. Stone, killed before Atlanta, August 19, 1864.
Sabin C. Stanwood, died after peace was declared.
Hiram G. Vincent, lost right leg at Shiloh.
Samuel Van Arsdale, wounded at Kenesaw Mountains.
Stephen Foreman, wounded at Ezra Church, Ga.
William Alloway, wounded at Kenesaw Mountains.
Wiley D. Lawes.
William W. Wills, wounded Mondamin.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY C.

Captain W. W. Fuller, died at Greenwood, Miss., March 14, 1863.
First Lieut. George S. Bacon, wounded at Jenkins' Ferry and captured April 30, 1864.
Second Lieut. Joe H. Smith, Logan.
George W. Hedge.

John G. Downs.

Benjamin H. Denice, Missouri Valley.

George Main, Magnolia.

John W. Stocker, promoted to First Lieutenant, Logan.

John R. Ennes, Missouri Valley.

Charles Wills, Missouri Valley.

Albert Wakefield, Utah.

John A. Benjamin, wounded in leg at Jenkins' Ferry, taken prisoner and carried to Tyler, Tex., Dunlap, Iowa.

William H. Bourn, wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, taken to Tyler, Tex , Modale, Iowa.

Eugene R. Scofield, Chadron, Neb.

Benjamin F. Roberts, elected member Legislature in 1887, Dunlap, Iowa.

John M. Perkins.

John M Rogers, died at Kansas City, 1886.

William Agens, Ute, Iowa.

James L. Armstrong, Logan.

Jacob Antibus, died at Little Rock, March 24, 1864.

Thomas Anderson, Trinity, Tex.

James H. Brace (blind), Dunlap.

James Bird, Missouri Valley.

Joe H. Baxter.

Henry O. Beebe, Modale.

William P. Boyd, died of a cancer, in 1884.

Ansen F. Belden, died of wounds received in battle, July 4, 1863.

Isaac F. Bedsoul, Magnolia.

Alexander Barr, Panama.

Amsey Beedle, Logan.

E. P. Brown, Dunlap.

James H. Christian, died on steamer "Henry Clay," February 4, 1863.

Wickliffe B. Copeland, Logan.

William H. Cornine, died February 5, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

O. H. P. Cook, Kansas.

John H. Darting, Missouri Valley.

Michael Doyle, Magnolia.

Lewis Detsall, wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, died in 1880.

James Davis, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 4, 1863.

L. M. Evans, Logan.

A. B. M. Ellis, Missouri Valley.

John H. Ellis, Little Sioux.

Clark Ellis, Little Sioux.

Peleg D. Evans, wounded July 4, died at Helena, July 13, 1863.

William W. Frazier, Nebraska.

James C. Frazier, died March 1, 1863, at Memphis.

George H. Fouts, died February 13, 1863, at Helena.

Milton H. Greenfield, Logan.

C. M. Hendrickson, died June 14, 1863, at Helena.

Francis T. Hill, Logan.

James W. Hester, Nebraska.

Theodore Helmer, Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.

William M. Hale, discharged, died coming home.

William H. H. Hobbs, died at Helena, Ark., June 1, 1863.

William H. Jones, Missouri.

Abraham M. Kine, died at Helena, February 11, 1863.

John M. Kinnis, died at Little Rock, July 13, 1864.

Lyman A. Lewis, wounded in Government sawmill and died August 8, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

Jacob S. Lightel, Modale, Iowa.

John W. Mecham, right fore finger mysteriously shot off before leaving camp at Council Bluffs; sent to invalid corps.

William J. Martin, died at Helena, February 25, 1863.

Richard Morgareidge, Buffalo Gap, S. Dak.

William Mahony, died at Helena, June 10, 1863.

Leon H. McWilliams, Little Sioux, Iowa.

Jack McCauley, died April 25, 1863, at Helena.

Rudolph Neitzsch, died April 7, 1863, at Memphis.

Hugh Neeley, Mapleton, Iowa.

First Lieut. Charles W. Oden, (acting Quartermaster) Little Sioux, Iowa.

Martin Potter, died at Helena, April 30, 1863.

William P. Porter. died at Helena, April 18, 1863.

Leander P. Patch, died at Memphis, March 17, 1863.

David Romig, died in Nebraska in 1878.

Henry B. Reel, died at Helena, February 17, 1863.

Henry R. Riffle.

James Ritchison, died at Helena, April 4, 1863.

Walter Ritchison, Mondamin, Iowa.

Marion F. Richardson, died February 8, 1863, at Helena.

George A. Ross, Nebraska.

John W. Reed, Ute, Iowa.

William H. Rinehart.

Albert F. Roberts, dead.

Martin L. Spire, wounded July 4, 1863, at Helena.

John R. Sullins, Missouri.

Calvary S. Stowell, Kingsley, Iowa.

John Van Arsdall, Nebraska.

Benjamin Whorton, died in March, 1883.

Lowry Wilson, Logan, Iowa.

Erastus Mills.

Warren White. died June 17, 1888.

David W. Work.

Charles Young, Nebraska.

David D. Young, died at St. Joe, Mo., November 25, 1863.

Daniel Yaple, died March 5, 1863, at Memphis.

James Thomas Barnett, Kansas.

Thomas W. Chatburn, Nebraska.

James T. De Field, deserted in Arkansas.

William H. Eaton, died at Logan, Ia., May 5, 1878.

Henry George, wounded at Terra Noir Creek, April 4, 1864, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps and died en route home.

Emmet Harvey, Dakota.

Lloyd Jenkins, Nebraska.

Charles Kreps, California.

John Kreps, wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, died of wounds, August 8, 1864, at Little Rock.

Joseph Kisler, moved to Kansas and died in 1885.

John B. King, deserted April 13, 1864.

Theodore P. Kellogg, Woodbine, Iowa.

Henry C. Morrill.

James A. Smith, died in Tyler, Tex., March 5, 1865, of wounds, received at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry.

John M. Wills, Onawa, Iowa.

William T. Wilds.

John Welch.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY D.

Jacob Fulton, (Second Lieutenant) Pawnee, Neb.

Isaac Lucas, died at Helena, June 27, 1863.

Jacob Case, Missouri Valley.

W. X. Cox, died at Memphis, September 7, 1863.

William H. Berry, Missouri Valley.

Samuel Cofflet, died April 22, 1863, at Memphis.

Thomas H. Cook, Salt Lake.

Eli F. Deal, died February 25, 1863, at Helena.

Peter R. Deal, dead.
Evan T. Hardin.
John Martin, Missouri Valley.
Andrew McIntosh, killed at Spanish Fort, April 2, 1865.
William G. McElroy, captured March 24, 1865.
Welcome R. McElroy.
Elias S. M. Mace, died at St. Louis, November 7, 1863.
Elias Owens, Woodbine, Iowa.
Eleazer L. Cole, died at Helena, July 27, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, COMPANY K.

Stephen H. Mathews.
James Clark, died in 1882.
Samuel Mager.
Gen. Francis Marion, captured at Terre Noir and died in prison.
Christopher Snell, (recruit in place of Lewis Coon).

SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Edward D. Mundy.
William Moore, Woodbine, Iowa.
Thomas J. Perrin, Moorehead, Iowa.
Charles C. Perrin, Moorehead, Iowa.
Joseph U. Rilly, Little Sioux, Iowa.
William H. Whitenger, Wahoo, Neb.
Isaac Sweet.
Samuel Cockely, Company E.
Anson Smith, Logan.
William Barkoph, Logan.
Norman L. Cole, Woodbine.
William W. Chew, died April 23, 1863.
James J. Chew, Logan.
Francis Dungan, Logan.
Charles H. Hushaw, Woodbine.
David Kippen.

SEVENTH IOWA CAVALRY, COMPANY M.

Michael Shally.
George A. Langly, died at Memphis, June 8, 1864.

NINTH IOWA CAVALRY.

Vincent Walters.
Charles Whipple.
William C. Wilson.

NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE—COMPANY D.

John L. Grossman.
Henry B. Lyman, (Banker), Dunlap, Iowa.
Mathew M. Conyers, Little Sioux, Iowa.
John C. Conyers.
George W. Conyers.
Willis A. Flowers.
Solomon J. Imlay, Dakota.
Henry Johnson.
William J. Livingston.
Squire T. Lewis.
Henry G. Myers.
Chris C. Landon, died at Nashville, February 24, 1864.

DRAFTED MEN OF THE COUNTY.

As there can no dishonor be attached to the fact that some citizens of nearly every county, according to military requirements, were drafted into service, the history of "Harrison County and the Rebellion" would be incomplete without giving the names of such men together with their substitutes. The draft took place at Council Bluffs, November 2 and 3, 1864.

Boyer Township, W. H. Burkholder and Charles J. Miracle. The last named was substituted for one now forgotten.

Cincinnati Township, John H. Boyd and Hiram Blackburn.

Calhoun Township, James Shaw.

Clay Township, F. M. Caywood, Aaron Davis, Julius Miller, William H. Good. Mr. Good served as a substitute for James Callion, who paid him $1,000 to take his place.

Jefferson Township, Lewis E. Toll and Lorenzo D. Driggs.

La Grange Township, Frank Ervin, Samuel Jack and John La Pray. Mr. La Pray was a substitute for William Orr, who being drafted paid La Pray $1,100.

Little Sioux Township, Joshua Lane and Gilbert Gamet. The last named gave Dan Murphy $700 to go in his place.

Raglan Township, Eli J. Hagerman, Samuel Morgareidge, Henry Shaw and Alexander Johnson.

Taylor Township, Jesse Arbaugh, Thomas S. Stewart, Charles Wilson and B. F. Martin. Mr. Wilson served as a substitute for James W. McIntosh.

St. John Township, Thomas J. Faith, Thomas J. Frazier, William N. Foutz, James Seaton and Oliver Wolcott. The last mentioned secured Cyrus Cole, his brother-in-law, as his substitute.

Union Township, William Reeder was drafted and secured Nelson Rider for $900 to go in his place. William Butler also served for another drafted man.

No citizen of Harrison County need be ashamed of the conduct of her people, as regards loyalty to the dear old flag of our Union, when it is known that there had *three hundred and forty-seven* (347) men enlisted from the county, prior to July 4 1863, to which number others were added before the conflict ended.



FIRST EVENTS IN THE COUNTY.

CHAPTER VII.

IN the history of every county, the "first events" are sought out and looked upon with no small degree of interest. And while there is no class of historic items so difficult for the painstaking and honest historian to collect and compile (to the entire satisfaction of all), yet a work of this character would not be looked upon as complete, without at least an honest endeavor to bring these matters up and place them on the pages of history. This task is never an easy one, and in this county, is made still harder, owing to the fact that the first settlement was made by the Mormons, who were driven from Illinois and Missouri, from 1844 to 1847, a number of thousands of whom dissented from the Brigham Young branch of the church—left him on account of the practice of polygamy and became the first settlers in the western tier of Iowa counties. It will be understood that many Mormons remained within the bounds of what is now Harrison County, for several years and then removed to other localities. Very likely some of the first births, deaths, marriages, schools, etc., occurred with these people, who left no record behind them, as a guide to the coming historian. But as near as it is possible to trace the *first* happenings of this county, the subjoined may be considered quite reliable, as the early "Gentile" population, as well as the earliest Latter Day Saints, or "Mormon" people, have been consulted in the compilation of this chapter.

To establish the fact as to who was the first white man to locate in this county, as is often the case, there has gone through a thorough sifting process resulting about as follows: It should first be understood that there may a first man to *locate*; a first man to *remain* a permanent settler, and there may also be those who remained in the county, a short time, whose names are almost forgotten, but who preceded any men generally believed to be the "first settlers." It seems certain that Daniel Brown and family came with the Mormon exodus to Florence, Nebraska in the fall of 1846. Having trouble with Brigham Young, he soon left that branch of the Mormon church. He made a hunting tour over parts of this county in the autumn of 1846, and found what suited his fancy best for a home location, where the village of Calhoun was subsequently platted. During the month of January, 1847, Mr. Brown came back to this spot and partly built him a log cabin and split some rails. During the month of March in 1847, his daughter,

Mrs. Hammond, a married lady was taken sick at Florence, where the family still remained, and Brown was sent for and went home. His daughter died in the month of March and the early part of April the same year, 1847, his daughters claim, he brought his family to Calhoun the spot chosen for a future home. Now there seems to be no *evidence* that there had yet been any person to locate in the county. A few weeks later he left the family and went to Missouri, returning after harvest. Upon July 10, 1847, the same year in which Daniel Brown effected settlement in April, came Uriah Hawkins and his family. They located on section 20, in Cass Township, and there the family have remained ever since. Uriah Hawkins, the head of the family, died in the month of September, 1869. See personal sketch of the Hawkins family.

The next settlement was made by the following persons: Barney Bros. in the autumn of 1847, in Cass Township. They remained only a few years, sold and moved away. In the year 1848, came John Reynolds and family, who finally located in Boyer Township, but lived in a rude pole house at the west side of Bigler's Grove, in Magnolia Township, one winter, but in St. John's Township from 1848 to 1852. John Harris settled in 1848 at the beautiful grove bearing his name; Amos S. Chase came that year and wintered in 1848-49 in Clay Township, feeding his stock in the rush beds, near the Missouri River. Silas W. Condit was a settler of 1848, also. In 1849, came Orville M. Allen and Alonzo Hunt. These were all Mormon believers, except perhaps the last named. Reynolds, Chase, Condit and Allen became permanent residents of the county.

The first land in the county bought from the Government was purchased at $1.25 per acre, by Daniel Brown, at the Council Bluffs land office in December, 1852. It was an eighty-acre tract, where Calhoun afterward stood.

Several of the first events, in family relation, took place in pioneer Daniel Brown's family. The first birth in the county was that of Jerome Brown, who was born in October, 1848.

The first death was that of a Mormon child at Harris' Grove, in the winter of 1848–49.

The earliest marriage of a couple, where either one lived within the county, was that of William Brown to a lady in Pottawattamie County, in 1849. About the same time Alonzo Hunt married a lady in Union Township.

The first marriage license in Harrison County was the one issued by Judge Stephen King to John Jones and Elizabeth Outhouse, June 9, 1853. August 16, of that year, the same official united Samuel McGavren and Mary Harden as man and wife.

The first female child born, of which any positive account can be had, was Amy Anplin Chase, the daughter of Amos S. and Sarah Chase. The date of her birth was October 30, 1850.

A term of school (private subscription) was taught in the winter of 1849–50, in a log building erected for such purpose, on the bluff overlooking the old village plat of Calhoun. Ten scholars were in attendance. The Brown and Allen families furnished the entire school. The teacher was a Mrs. James Cummings the wife of a Morman missionary, who at the time was in England. She now resides in Utah.

Dr. Robert McGavren taught a school on section 35, "Tennessee Hollow," St. John's Township, the winter of 1850–51.

There was a term of school taught by Judge Stephen King in Cass Township, during the winter of 1852–53, within an old Mormon cabin, at Six Mile Grove.

James McCurley taught in an old Mormon cabin on section 6, of Union Township, in the winter of 1851–52.

The first *district* school was taught at Elk Grove, in the fall of 1853, by Miss Silvia Harris, now Mrs. B. F. LaPorte, of Logan.

The first *district* school building was erected by John Thompson, in 1853. It stood near the residence of C. I. Cutler in Magnolia Township. Hon. T. B. Neeley was first to teach therein. This was a hewed log structure and what lumber there was used was brought by ox-teams from the Reel sawmill on the Pigeon River, in Pottawattamie County.

The first religious services aside from Mormon meetings (if they had any) were by the Methodist people, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Tarkington, in 1851–52, at Harris Grove. Prominent among the members were the Reeder family.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held at Harris' Grove in 1852. They were not possessed of a flag, but were full of pioneer patriotism. The speakers for the occasion were Judge Stephen King and L. D. Butler.

The first County Fair was held in 1858, at Magnolia. One of the drawing cards was a foot race between Judge King and Phineas Cadwell, which created much amusement.

The first attorney in Harrison County, who practiced, was "Dick" Humphrey, who commenced as soon as there was anything to practice on in 1853.

The first physician was the "Bog-hay" doctor Libbies Coons. The first regular practitioner was Dr. Robert McGavren, who resided in Pottawattamie County, until 1858, near the line.

The first banking concern of the county was that of William Pelan & P. D. Mickel, established in March, 1869, at Missouri Valley.

The first exclusive hardware store within the county was that owned and operated at Woodbine, by A. & G. B. Cadwell, beginning with 1867.

The first grain shipping point and regular market was at Woodbine, in 1867.

The first post-office was established at Magnolia, in 1854, with "Dick" Humphry as Postmaster.

The first newspaper in Harrison County was the *Harrison County Flag*, established at Calhoun in 1858, by Hon. Isaac Parrish. It only had three issues and was removed to Magnolia, sold to Capt. William Hill, and called the *Magnolia Republican*, after a short time.

The first orchard planted out, was (probably) the experiment of Asher Servis, in Cass Township, who in 1863, took the apple premiums at the county fair. His trees were set out just prior to the Civil War.

The first mill in the county to do business was built in 1854, on the Willow River, near Magnolia, by Judge Jonas Chatburn and Stephen Mahoney. It stood on section 34, and was propelled by the waters of the Willow It was a combined saw and "corn-cracker" mill. See Magnolia history. There had been a mill put in on Allen Creek, west from Magnolia, by a man named Allen, but on account of too little water, it was abandoned. It was built a year or so prior to Chatburn & Mahoney's mill.

The first District Court of Harrison County was held in May, 1855, by Judge S. H. Riddle. The first case on the

docket was "William Kennedy vs. D. Pate." The total number of cases was four, one being criminal.

The following served as the first Grand Jury: Creed Saunders, James Garnett, John Conger, Chester Staley, H. Lockling, T. Meadows, P. R. Shupe, Thomas Sellers, S. A. Lyman, Solomon Barnett, John Deal, J. H. Holton, Silas Rice, D. E. Brainard. The last named served as foreman.

The first person naturalized in the county was John Jeffray, and the second was Thomas Thompson.

The first regular train of cars *through* the county passed over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in 1867.

The first citizen of the county to enlist in the Union Army, during the Civil War was H. C. "(Clay)" Harshbarger, now of Bowyer Township.

The first county officers elected for Harrison County were: Stephen King, County Judge; William Dakan, Prosecuting Attorney; John Thompson, School Fund Commissioner; Chester M. Hamilton, Sheriff; George W. White, Surveyor; William Cooper, Clerk; P. G. Cooper, Treasurer and Recorder.

The first assessment made in the county was made by William "(Bill)" Cooper, acting as Deputy Treasurer for P. G. Cooper. He also collected the taxes (of those that had the money to pay) at the same time he made the assessment.

The first criminal case tried, was that of the State *vs.* Aaron Earnest, charged with larceny; and the first petit Jury in the county, in a court of record, was had in this case. They were as follows: Isaac Ellison, Thomas B. Neeley, Jacob Mintun, George W. White, H. H. Lockling, James Hendrickson, George Thorpe, Warren White, Eli Coon, G. Feril, Andrew Allen and E. T. Hardin. They soon brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The first brick kiln burned in the county was that "fired up" by Lorenzo Kellogg, in 1857. From some of these pioneer brick, he erected the first brick residence in the county. It stood on section 27, of Harrison Township and was built in 1857.

The first man initiated into a Masonic lodge in Harrison County, was William Hefford, a resident then, and still residing in Magnolia Township. The date was April, 1858.

The first person to be buried by Masonic honors and rites was Hon. Isaac Parrish, August 17, 1860. He was also the first to represent the Magnolia lodge at the Grand Lodge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VIII.

THIS chapter is one of various items of historic interest, which do not seem to properly belong to any one particular chapter. Yet they treat upon subjects of much value and will doubtless be used for reference many times, by the reader of this volume.

Herein may be found items concerning Schools, Village plats, Population table, Marriage record, Nativity of population, Public gatherings, Old Settlers Association, Prices—then and now, Grasshopper plague, The Mormons or "Latter Day Saints."

ORIGINAL RECORDED PLATS.

The following town plats have been recorded in Harrison County.

Existing Plats—Calhoun, California Junction, Dunlap, Little Sioux, Logan, Magnolia, Mondamin, Modale, Persia, River Sioux, St. Johns, Woodbine and Yorkshire.

Defunct Plats—Jeddo, Parrish City, Olmstead, Buena Vista, Eldorado, Cincinnati and Melrose.

The pioneer plat in Harrison County was Calhoun, which was recorded August 19, 1853, by Daniel Brown. Its location is the east half of the southwest quarter of section 19–79–43 and in what is now Calhoun Township.

Magnolia was platted by the county—that being the spot named for a county-seat. It was recorded, July 5, 1854 and February 19, 1855. It is on section 5, of township 79, range 43 and section 32, township 80, range 43, in Magnolia Township.

Little Sioux was platted, October 1, 1855, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24–81–45, by S. W. Condit and T. B. Neeley. Jeddo was platted, January 12, 1856, on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 12–79–42, by Jesse W. Denison and George W. Thorp, Denison, acting as attorney in fact for Anson Briggs and wife. St. Johns was platted, December 5, 1857, on sections 26, 27, 78–44 by a company of ten men comprised of P. J. McMahon, J. A. Jackson, H. C. Purple, C. Vorhis, E. W. Bennett, Noah Harris, George H. Cotton, John Deal, Robert McGavren, and G. H. McGavren; Robert McGavren, Pres. and E. W. Bennett, Sec'y.

Melrose was platted, August 4, 1857, by W. E. Walker, on section 11–79–44.

Cincinnati was platted, June 9, 1857, on section 22–78–45, by W. V. Mason, who represented a corporation comprised of thirty-three men. It was in Cincinnati Township.

Eldorado was platted, June 9, 1857, by D. D. and Mary Jane Young, on sections 11 and 12–80–43.

Olmstead was platted on section 27–81–41, by Henry Olmstead, December 31, 1857.

Buena Vista was platted on section 10–79–42, by H. F. Shinn, Levi Reeder, S. King, George H. White and Thomas W. Reeder, July 14, 1856.

Parrish City was platted by Isaac Parrish on sections 21 and 22–78–45, May 22, 1858.

Magnolia City (included in Magnolia) was platted, December 1, 1860, on section 32–80–43, by James Hardy and wife.

Woodbine was platted by John I. Blair (of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company), December 5, 1866, on section 14–80–42.

Missouri Valley was platted by John I. Blair, January 28, 1867, on section 15–78–44.

Dunlap was platted by John I. Blair, June 26, 1867, on section 3–81–41.

Logan was platted by Henry Reel, July 19, 1867, on sections 18 and 19–79–42.

River Sioux (old town) was platted, September 10, 1868, by John I. Blair, on section 23–81–45.

Mondamin was platted, September 10, 1868, by John I. Blair, on section 30–80–44 and section 25–80–45.

Modale was platted, March 2, 1874, by Alonzo and Hannah Beebe, on section 30–79–44.

River Sioux (the new town) was platted by the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, on section 26–81–45, December 7, 1875.

California Junction was platted by the Missouri Valley Land Company, September 9, 1880, on section 15–78–45.

Persia was platted by L. C. and Alice Baldwin, June 6, 1882, on parts of sections 4 and 9–78–41.

Yorkshire was platted by the Milwaukee Land Company, June 8, 1882, on section 28–78–41.

The present plat of Yorkshire was platted by Edward Howard, on section 29–78–41, May 16, 1887.

POPULATION.

According to the Federal census returns of 1854, there were at that date 1,065 people living in Harrison County; in 1856, the population was 1,900; in 1860, it had increased to 3,621; in 1865, it had 4,265; in 1870, it had reached 8,931; in 1880, there were 16,649. The 1890 census shows the population to be 21,356.

To show the increase in the several townships for the last decade the following is subjoined:

	1880	1890
Allen	297	574
Boyer	1,296	1,470
Calhoun	451	470
Cass	444	840
Cincinnati	661	664
Clay	557	706
Douglas	526	726
Harrison	3,246	1,797
Jackson	479	525
Jefferson	2,341	2,022
La Grange	530	630
Lincoln	248	554
Little Sioux	1,036	1,150
Magnolia	1,489	1,232
Morgan	969	751
Raglan	432	565
St. Johns	2,297	3,792
Taylor	780	719
Union	624	947
Washington	593	1,222
Total	16,491	21,356

...ople.

In the city of Memphis there are about twice as many white people as colored people, yet the weekly record of mortality almost invariably shows more deaths of colored than of white persons. The *Memphis Appeal* says the cause of this excessive mortality can be traced chiefly to quackery. "The negroes are naturally superstitious, and believe there is more virtue in conjuration than medicine, and they cling to their superstitions and seem to learn nothing by the fearful mortality among their race. The negro quacks reap a rich harvest on this credulity. They have a specific for every ailment, and knowing nothing about the disease, the cause and effect, their remedy aggravates instead of curing."

The [illegible] ture, with [illegible] will take Cattle or Horses for the season or by the month. For terms, enquire of George West, 1½ miles west of Loveland, or of the undersigned, Mo. Valley, Iowa.

32tf H. C. WARNER.

Furnished rooms to rent. Enquire at this office. 32tf

Supervisor C. E. Cobb, of Little Sioux, gave us a short call Tuesday morning. Mr. Cobb and his wife have just returned from a visit to Washington, Baltimore and other eastern and southern

The following shows the nativity of the of the population residing in Harrison County, as given by the State census reports of 1885:

Total American born 20,560—Foreign born 2,058.

From Alabama there were 6; Arkansas 9; California 19; Colorado 12; Connecticut 115; Delaware 12; Georgia 4; Illinois 1388; Indiana 1061; Iowa 9,659; Kansas 113; Kentucky 164; Louisana 1; Maine 32; Maryland 76; Massachusetts 100; Michigan 268; Minnesota 111; Mississippi 31; Missouri 418; Nebraska 243; Nevada 1; New Hampshire 58; New Jersey 66; New York 1142; North Carolina 69; Ohio 1420; Oregon 5; Pennsylvania 858; Rhode Island 4; South Carolina 5; Tennesee 75; Texas 24; Vermont 223; Virginia 211; West Virginia 89; Wisconsin 349; Dakota 20; Idaho 2; Montana 2; Utah 32; Washington 2; Wyoming 3; England 243; Scotland 71; Ireland 436; Wales 13; Canada 439; Norway 46; Sweden 84; France 13; Germany 489; Bohemia 21; Holland 5; Denmark 133; Total born in the United States 18,502; Total foreign born 2,058. Grand Total in 1885, 20,560.

The States furnishing the greatest number are: Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

Scriptures tell us that men and women are not given in marriage, in the future world; be that as it may, it is evident that they have been marrying here in Harrison county! The official marriage record shows that since the organization of the county, there have been nearly four thousand marriage certificates issued. While it would be of little interest, in a work of this character, to go far into detail, it may be of value to some, to know something concerning the first of which we find a record. It shows the following:

June 9, 1853, John Jones and Elizabeth Outhouse were married by Stephen King, County Judge.

August 16, 1853, Samuel McGavren and Mary M. Harden were united in marriage by the above named official—Stephen King.

January 9, 1854, Chester Staley and Harriett Mahoney were united by Edward Todd, a Justice of the Peace.

May 5, 1854, Evans Obanion and Malinda Smith were united by P. G. Cooper, County Judge.

March 25, 1854, Charles McEvers and L. Neeley were married.

July 4, 1854, James Kirkland was married to Rachael M. Deal.

There are many amusing anecdotes connected with some of the earlier weddings; one of these, which has been called to mind by an old resident of the county, is worthy of recital. It is said that upon one occasion, in the "early fifties," a young and unsophisticated couple sought out, in one of the incipient villages of this locality, the party authorized to tie the hymeneal knot. A well known citizen, a wag, by way of a practical joke, referred to the Postmaster, saying that the Government authorized that official to act upon such occasions. When the custodian of the mails was interviewed by the embarrassed pair, he disclaimed any knowledge of such authority, but added, that as he had not been long in the employment of the Government, he was not quite "up to snuff"; but if the gentleman who sent them there said that he could, he supposed it was true. Accordingly the blushing couple were ranged up in front of the Postmaster, a young and gay bachelor, who in the most approved style impressed them with

the solemnity of the occasion, warned them to "let no man put asunder what he had j'ined," and in closing pronounced them Mr. and Mrs., etc., according to the postal laws of the United States. "And you may now go in peace—only $1 apiece, please."

July 4, 1855, B. H. Dennis and Nancy Brown were married.

During 1855, the following were united in marriage: Henry Platts and Miss Flowers; William Sherman and Eveline Bingham; Eli Coon and Mary E. Flowers; Edmond Jeffries and Miss Forthise; James Farnsworth and Miss Hartsworth; J. B. Allen and Martha Mintun; Charles La Ponteur and Rebecca Bingham: J. M. Rogers and Hope P. Reeder; Sol. Gamet and Louisa E. Steele; David Gamet and Nancy Hutchinson; Silas Ellis and T. Henderson; Josiah Skelton and S. C. Barnett; John H. Johnson and Mary Brown; Jacob Cox and Hannah Frazier; David Rogers and Harriett Abrams.

The increase of marriages is shown by the subjoined, which gives the total number of marriages each year, from 1853 to 1891—also the grand total.

1853	2	1874	107
1854	4	1875	126
1855	16	1876	153
1856	30	1877	145
1857	27	1878	138
1858	31	1879	141
1859	26	1880	158
1860	34	1881	146
1861	41	1882	146
1862	33	1883	199
1863	21	1884	180
1864	35	1885	192
1865	46	1886	179
1866	73	1887	194
1867	92	1888	213
1868	55	1889	176
1869	94	1890	204
1870	74	1891 (to June 2.)	96
1871	91		
1872	113	Total	3,946
1873	108		

PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following carefully compiled table has been transcribed from County Superintendent Dakan's 1890 annual report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Des Moines. Its valuable information will be good for future reference, as comparision comes up with other years and future development of educational affairs in Harrison county.

TOWNSHIPS.	Frame Houses	Brick Houses	Pupils Enrolled	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers *	Val. of School Houses
Allen	7	..	188	4	15	$1,650
Boyer	9	..	163	1	26	5,460
Cass	9	..	236	4	15	4,500
Clay	3	..	133	1	4	475
Cincinnati	4	..	157	..	12	2,000
Calhoun	4	..	127	2	10	1,900
Douglas	9	..	200	2	19	4,200
Harrison	5	..	98	..	8	1,825
Jefferson	5	..	203	4	10	2,150
Jackson	4	..	154	..	8	1,356
Little Sioux	6	..	180	3	12	3,900
Lincoln	7	..	125	..	13	2,650
La Grange	4	..	169	..	10	2,825
Morgan	6	..	126	2	10	2,800
Magnolia	11	..	252	4	20	4,600
Raglan	4	..	144	1	10	3,200
St. John	9	1	273	4	13	6,100
Taylor	4	..	109	1	3	2,400
Union	9	..	219	1	9	5,245
Washington	8	..	257	9	15	2,900
INCORPOR. TOWN DISTRICTS.						
Missouri Valley	1	2	661	1	16	$22,000
Dunlap	1	1	448	2	7	17,000
Logan	2	1	324	3	4	6,000
Woodbine	..	1	422	3	2	11,000
Little Sioux	1	..	152	1	..	2,200
Magnolia	2	..	96	1	2	3,500
Modale	2	..	138	1	2	1,500
Mondamin	2	..	88	1	1	1,600
Persia	1	..	155	1	1	1,500
Totals	139	6	6,061	57	281	$129,600

* *Note:* The number of teachers here given represents the number of *different* persons employed to teach—not all teaching at the same time, however.

The following from Stephen King's report as Superintendent of Schools, October 5, 1862, shows those of school age by townships:

Raglan, 121; La Grange, 76; Union, 33; Boyer, 167; Jefferson, 156; Cincinnati, 65; Magnolia, 198; Clay, 78; St. John, 163; Harrison, 32; Jackson, 54; Sioux, 122; Taylor, 85; Cass, 42; Calhoun, 99. Total between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1,491.

A MEMORIAL FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Fourth of July, 1863—the central period of the Civil War—was the occasion of the largest, most enthusiastic and patriotic National Independence Day celebration, ever witnessed in Harrison county. At that time several hundred of the best men of the county were discharging their duty as soldiers in the Union Army, and "war news" was the sole theme of old and young. Every stage brought mail to Magnolia, conveying intelligence of "victory" or "defeat". Many an old pioneer will recall the crowds that assembled about the old post-office upon the change of mails during those dark and trying days, when the life of the Nation was threatened by traitorous tongues. One can still see, in his fancy, the tear drops, as one by one they stole down the cheeks of an aged sire, whose brave son had been among the "wounded and missing," and the sad news conveyed to the father by a comrade. Again there might have been seen about the office at Magnolia the good wife and mother, eagerly tearing open a letter from her loyal companion, that she might know his condition. The countenance sometimes changed from a sad one to a cheery smile, with the exclamation "He is coming home!"

With all the bustle and excitement, is it any wonder that a successful Fourth of July celebration could be carried out in 1863? The gathering met in the beautiful grove north from the village of Magnolia. Teams by the many hundred came flocking in at an early hour from far and near. Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Shelby and Pottawattamie counties in Iowa and Washington county in Nebraska, all helped swell the throng. There was music in the air and patriotism within the heart of all. A large hollow square, several hundred feet on either side, was formed by the erection of wide, rough board tables. A hundred and more men and women were within this hollow square as a committee to receive and distribute the "wagon loads" of provisions. Every family came with the big lumber wagon, brought the entire family and three times as much as could be eaten by themselves. Perhaps no more inviting dinner was ever partaken of within the Hawkeye State. Thousands of people were present and all enjoyed the day, save the "war widows" and perchance an orphan boy or girl, whose sad faces told plainly that their mind was going out after the dear husband or son or brother, who at the very hour might be celebrating with shot and shell, beneath a lurid Southern sky, or perchance was buried where he fell. The "Star Spangled Banner" was never so sacredly looked upon, as its rich red and white folds waved to and fro in the gentle summer breeze upon this occasion. The loud salute by anvil and fire-cracker, the stirring drum and shrill fife never awakened more patriotic feelings in the people of the county than July 4, 1863.

Phineas Cadwell was Chief Marshal of the day and A. L. Harvey assistant. Judge Isaac Pendleton of Sioux City, had been secured for the orator, but failing to come, Judge Stephen King was pressed into service and acquitted himself manfully. Judge Jonas Chatburn, now of Harlan, Iowa, also spoke, as did Judge Ford. The day was one long to be remembered, and even now, after twenty-eight years have come and gone, old men and their sons who then celebrated with torpedo and fire-cracker, often refer to this celebration.

Up to this time there had never been a flag of any size, in the county and through the artistic designs and labor of Mrs. A. L. Harvey and other ladies, a large flag was

made by sewing together "broad stripes and bright stars," from cambrics purchased in the store at Magnolia. While it was a home-made flag, it possessed beauty and was the pride of the day—representing as it did, the national colors, which still waves over "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

CAMP MEETING.

The Magnolia *Republican*, of August 3, 1859, had the following notice:

"If no preventing Providence, there will be a camp meeting for Buena Vista Circuit, in Six-Mile Grove, four miles south-east of Buena Vista, two miles south of Jeddo City; commencing on Friday, August 19, 1859. Come one—come all! Bring your tents and families, and prepare to stay and enjoy the meeting! And may the great Head of the church meet with us in plenteous mercy, that we may have a time of rejoicing and a season of spiritual refreshing. [Signed]

JOHN M. BAKER."

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

"Old Settlers' Day" is to the pioneer band and their children, what a Soldiers' Re-union is to the old battle-marked veteran. These meetings, where mingle the old with the young, and where early day hardships are reviewed, are valuable to society, and are a true index of the character of any people.

It is upon such occasions that men and women unbend as it were, and throw off the garb of caste, society, church and political belief; a day when all meet, and never think or refer to petty differences. Here men and women lay aside their helmets and reveal to each other the grace and amity of their hitherto stern countenances. Here is freedom and rest.

Over forty years ago the vanguard of civilization turned their faces toward Harrison County, leaving behind the pleasant homes of their fathers, to do battle in the front rank of frontier life. The summer's heat and winter's storm were arrayed against them; but these daring souls had faith; they had constancy; they had perseverence—but they lacked money! Their faith triumphed over fear, or they would not have come hither. The pioneer's life has always been too busy, too earnest for him to stop long enough to tell of himself. He *makes* history, but leaves it for others to write it. He, the pioneer, lays the foundation; he organizes society and frames constitutions, and then steps aside and leaves others the details and routine of administration. The pioneer comes to dig and delve, to plant and sow, to hew and build, the crooked to make straight, the rough to make smooth. Neither the river, the lake, or the sea, or the mountain chain, or the vast wilderness have obstacles for him. Pioneers are born, not made. Not every man or woman has the sterling qualities and fitting attributes of the pioneer. As sentinels upon the outer walls they have stood for many years, eye to eye.

Through this finer sense of pioneer sentiment, the old settlers of Harrison County called a meeting at Magnolia.

Perhaps the most remarkable meeting ever held in the county, was the *first* meeting held by the pioneers at Magnolia, August 25, 1885. It consisted largely of those who had lived at or near that spot prior to the county seat's removal to Logan in 1876. To fully understand the interest attaching itself to such a meeting, it must be remembered that Magnolia, from 1853 to 1870, was the only town in Harrison County, to speak of. It was the

center of official power, of culture and refinement — the real metropolis of the county. The center of trade and commerce, her churches and schools were the pride of the county. Such was Magnolia in her palmy days. During the years between the times of pioneer days at Magnolia and the year on which their Old Settlers' meeting was held, great had been the change. Some had been absent many years and returned. Many were still absent, having found homes in distant States, while again—alas!—not a few had passed to the "silent land beyond."

Suffice to say, Hon. Phineas Cadwell called the people to order, there being about a thousand present. Hon. Stephen King made an appropriate address. Judge Ford also spoke. A beautiful song was sung, entitled "Touch Me Gently, Time."

The Committee on Organization reported as follows:

Mr. President: We, your committee, recommend that the Old Settlers' Association consist of a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, who shall constitute an executive committee, and cause an annual meeting to be called at Magnolia during the month of August each year. We also recommend as such officers for the ensuing year: President, Judge D. E. Brainard; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. H. Rice, William McWilliams, John M. Raymond and George Main; for Secretary, C. H. Holmes; for Treasurer, William Cutler.

A Committee on By-Laws, consisting of Judge Ford, Hon. Phineas Cadwell and J. C. Milliman, was appointed.

Before the gathering was dismissed, all present, or nearly all, presented themselves to the Secretary, who made a record of their names, birth-place, and date of settlement in Harrison County.

At the suggestion and published call of Jacob T. Stern, of Logan, in the spring of 1880, there were held several township Old Settlers' Re-unions, as it was found that those living in remote parts of the county could not well attend the general meeting in August, at Magnolia, as had been the custom.

One of these township gatherings was held in St. Johns township, in August of 1880. Among other pioneers present, and who spoke, was William Spencer, an old Mexican soldier, who settled in St. Johns township in 1849; D. M. Harris, of the Missouri Valley *Times;* S. H. Cochran and Mr. Danielson; also, Dr. Robert McGavren, who spoke touchingly of the great number of pioneers who had crossed the dark river. This meeting was held in the Town Hall, at Missouri Valley.

At the Old Settlers' meeting, of August 18, 1887, held at Magnolia, crowds gathered from far and near, until the beautiful grove surrounding the school building was filled with cheerful faces, old and young. Dr. Rice, President, called the meeting to order, and the Logan Glee Club sang a befitting song. The address of welcome was given by J. C. Milliman. After dinner Hon. Stephen King read memorial notes of Lorenzo Butler, Richard Musgrave, and Lydia Hawkins. Jacob T. Stern read notes of pioneers Vanderhoof, Ambrose Milliman, Ezra Perry, L. D. Parker, Sarah Jane McEntire, Frank Rider, J. A. Parkins, Mary J. Smothers, J. A. Forger and Dr. Hall, all of whom had passed from the scenes of earth during the previous year.

Reminiscences being in order, Samuel Wood, Judge Chatburn, Rev. C. Evans responded. The President called for the oldest settler on the ground, and Alexander Johnson stood up and said he came to

Harrison County—where Calhoun now stands—in 1847, whereupon Hon. S. King pinned upon his coat the red ribbon badge. Mrs. E. C. Myres, the next settler, bore away the blue ribbon.

PRICES THEN AND NOW.

Now that more than a quarter of a century has passed by since the close of that conflict, the Civil War, it may be of value to compare prices:

	1865	1891
Nails, per lb.	$0 16	$0 03
Kerosene Oil, per gal.	80	15
Tea, per lb. (best)	3 00	1 00
Sugar, per lb. (best)	25	05
Plug Tobacco	1 25	60
Calico, per yard	45	06
Hickory Shirting	75	12½
Flannel, per yard	1 25	60
Domestic	70	08
Seamless Grain Sacks	1 00	22

The above are the prices in "War," and in "Peace."

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

The saying of Scripture that "a grasshopper shall be a burden," has from time to time been exemplified in Harrison County, as well as farther north in Iowa, and those who lived in the county prior to 1880, know the story too well. There is but little doubt that the modern "grasshopper" is the same pest as was the ancient "Egyptian locust." On five different occasions the grasshoppers have visited, in untold millions, and devasted this section. Unless one has experienced these plague seasons, the plain truth concerning the destruction they caused, will sound like a "big fish story," or an "Arabian Night" tale. They first made their appearance, since the settlement by the whites, on the 23d of August, 1857. In the latter part of the day—about 4 P. M.—they began to light in such numbers and with such a rush, that one was reminded of a heavy falling snow storm. This was kept up until sunset. The fences and outbuildings were completely covered with them, giving every object a dirty lead color. One eye-witness says they tarried, were sociable, deposited their eggs, and by October 1st of the same year had nearly all died.

As but little of this county was then broken up or improved, they could do but slight damage; but in the spring, when the eggs commenced to hatch out, they again appeared in countless armies of millions each. They began hatching in March, 1858, and remained in these parts until July 11.

Twelve years later—August 27, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.—they again dropped down as before, only much more numerously, continuing so to do, until long past sunset, and in such multitudes that when alighting on full-grown corn stalks, their united weight either bent or broke the same off. Whole fields of corn were thus covered under the curtain of night. The trains on the line of the Northwestern Railway were in some instances stopped by reason of the "hoppers" filling the space between the ties and up flush with, and over the edge of the rails. The car-wheels would mash them to a slimy jelly, which caused the wheels to slip as though "soft soap" had been thrown on the track. By free use of sand, the drivers of the locomotive were made to pull the train through such places.

One writer said: "Their appetites were as ravenous as their saw-toothed jaws were destructive. They spared neither the garden lot or cornfield; cabbage, turnip, tobacco chews, old boots, fork handles,

ax-helves and clothing, all perished beneath their touch. They alighted without request and tarried without an invitation; assumed such a familiarity on short acquaintance, that soon their presence became disgusting."

As soon as they had destroyed nearly all the growing, valuable vegetation, they commenced depositing eggs for the coming year. Nature has provided an air and water-tight sack which encases the eggs, in lots of from 70 to 140 each. So complete is this case that the rains, frosts and even stinging air of an Iowa winter does not destroy them.

The 1867 lot remained until overtaken by old age in the month of October, when most all died. The following April, another, even greater, army hatched out, ready for further conquest. When about six weeks old they shed their coats, and many persons took the coats for dead grasshoppers, and felt they were not going to have further trouble with them. But, alas! they died not. This was the stage of their life when wings were provided them, after which they were ready for business!

In June, when the wheat was well advanced, these pests were at work with all their powers, and the smell or taint of their cutting or sawing process filled the air with a smell not unlike a cow's breath. In four days entire fields of a hundred acres each were laid low. When about seven days along, from the time they possessed wings, they generally waited for a north wind, and at mid-day took their everlasting farewell.

Again, early in August, 1873, near Magnolia, and, a little later, at Harris Grove, they came down in great numbers and destroyed both corn and oats. Owing to the wind, they remained twenty days, and left a valueless crop in many parts of the county. They deposited their eggs, and the spring of 1874 found ten where one had been seen before. Some tried to protect their crop by digging a trench a foot wide and sixteen inches deep, with deeper holes, or relays, each few rods. When coming to this trench the "hoppers" would tumble therein, and when once in would follow it until they came to the deeper holes that have been spoken of, and when filled would be removed and burned, or deeply covered and other similar holes dug.

Others attempted their destruction by scattering straw, hay, etc., along their place of travel, and at night-time the farmer would set fire to it.

Another plan was to construct a "dust-pan" shaped contrivance, twelve feet long by two feet wide. To this ropes were attached, and, after pouring in a gallon or so of kerosene oil, they would draw the scraper over the land. The grasshoppers were sent into the oil and soon expired.

In the fall of 1873, and spring of 1874, these pests were so numerous around Magnolia, that they filled the wells up enough to cause a terrible stench.

In June, 1875, they came like a whirlwind, and in a few short hours destroyed hundreds of fields of corn and grain.

The following year (1876) they came with untold fury, deposited eggs and died. These eggs hatched out in April, 1877; but farmers, having become schooled by this time, kept them well under control by the use of trench, torch and pan-scraper. They left July 20, 1877. In taking their southward flight that year, the heavens at noon-day were literally *darkened* each day for two weeks, or thereabouts. This was the last year they visited this county.

THE MORMONS—"LATTER DAY SAINTS."

Up to the time of Joseph Smith (Sr.) being killed in the jail at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844, there had been no such thing as polygamy taught by that sect, but upon arriving at "Winter Quarters" (upon the present site, or near where Omaha now stands) it was made known by the president of the Mormon Church—Brigham Young, who succeeded Joseph Smith—that henceforth, it was to be a religious requirement, and upon this question alone many thousands separated themselves from his leadership as they would not submit to what they believed to be a great evil. Hence it came about that we have what is known as the "*Re-Organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.*" Then be it remembered, that the so-called "Mormons" of Harrison County, as well as those up and down the Missouri slope, are in no sense believers in Polygamy, and are more ontspoken against such base practices, and have done more than any other denomination to drive it from the face of the earth. Because of this belief, they have been termed *by the Mormon Church in Utah* as "APOSTATES." A large number of these people, when President Young proclaimed polygamy a doctrine of the church, sought homes along the eastern banks of the Missouri River, in Iowa and Missouri. The early settlers in Pottawattamie, Harrison, Crawford, Cass and Shelby counties, were from among these "Latter Day Saints." The reason for their scattering was chiefly on account of wishing to build up homes for themselves, in suitable locations and of course pioneers generally aim to secure lands through which running water and timber are found. In order to secure the best of such locations, these seven or eight thousand "Apostate" Mormons, but properly called "Latter Day Saints", took lands all over the above-named counties; and thus it is, we find their churches in all of these counties.

SQUATTERS AND "REGULATORS."

By a treaty of 1830, the United States obtained a Cession of the southwestern portion of Iowa, as a reservation for the Pottawattamie Indians, and from the completion of that act, up to 1846, that tribe of Indians held exclusive legal sway and occupancy of all the above-named domain, including what is now Harrison County. But in June, 1846, the Government made a new treaty with the Indians, by which they pitched their tents west of the Missouri River and gave the white race control of their former hunting and fishing grounds.

The Government, however, made no surveys for the purpose of opening up this territory to settlers, until in 1852—at least this far north in Iowa. "Squatter Sovereignty" from 1847 to 1853 and even later, was very forceful in its nature. When a pioneer "claimed" land all he was expected to do was to stay thereon, until such time as he could procure a title from the Government, which many did. During all this time—at least one full decade—woe to the man who even made an attempt to "jump" a claim. Such an outrage called forth the swift hand of pioneer justice. The offender must either leave the county or swing to the nearest tree. In those days men stood as in old Revolutionary days, shoulder to shoulder. When lands were to be entered at Council Bluffs, a certain number of trusty men from the settlement would usually accompany them, to see that justice was granted them, as against land sharks and mere land

speculators of which there were not a few. No charge was made for such brotherly service, except "take a drink" or "let me pay for that" sort of remuneration. When one "settler" was imposed upon all felt the blow and hurried to his rescue —day or night, rain or shine. Sometimes a written notice was served on the "Jumper", to the effect that if he remained in the neighborhood one week, without relinquishing all supposed right to said claim, that he would be complimented with free transportation, to the great Unknown, from whence "claim jumpers" were never known to return. The men of the settlement who had banded together for such purpose were styled "*Regulators.*" They became a law unto themselves and usually were obeyed, but sometimes had to appeal to Judge Lynch who dispatched business without listening to long winded arguments!

Among this pioneer band of protectors or "Regulators" are recalled the names of the following, some of whom are still honored citizens of the county at this writing:

James W. Bates, George Blackman, William T. Fallon, N. G. Wyatt, Thomas B. Neeley, James Hardy, Lucius Merchant, Joel Patch, Peter Barnett, Solomon Barnett, H. H. Lochling, Ezra Vincent, Henry George, Horatio Caywood, Thomas Durham, Robert Hall, Jacob Huffman, Chester Staley, Chester M. Hamilton, Jacob Mintun, Josiah Crom, B. F. La-Porte, Daniel Brown, Amos S. Chase, Ira Perjue, J. W. Chatburn, Stephen Mahoney, Benjamin Denice, John Ennis, O. M. Allen, Gay Cleveland, Eleazer Davis and others whose names are now forgotten by a majority of the present residents.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES.

CHAPTER IX.

THE subjoined is a synopsis of the more important criminal and civil actions within Harrison County, together with a brief account of some of the dark deeds—murders and kindred crimes, which have been committed, since the early settlement. The pages of every county and State history have always been darkened by more or less of crime's work.

The first case tried within the county on charge of murder committed therein, was that of the State of Iowa *vs.* James E. Triplett. This happened in 1863–64 and caused as much commotion and general comment as any case in Iowa at that date. The defendant was charged with the murder of his wife, by the use of poison given by his own hands, while she was seriously ill; it was given her under the guise of medicine. Nothing was suspected until his wife had been buried fourteen months, when strange circumstances came up, among which was the delicate condition of one Miss Maggie Snyder, his employer's daughter. Finally at the instigation of Dr. J. H. Rice, George G. Downs, Nathaniel McKinney, Isaac Bedsoul and Joe H. Smith, all repaired to the cemetery at Magnolia at midnight and exhumed the corpse of the deceased woman. They took from it the stomach and sent it to a chemist at Omaha, who found large amounts of strychnia. The husband was arrested and held until the May term of court in 1864. The first jury not having been properly chosen were discharged and July 18 another jury took the case. After a long, hotly contested trial the jury brought in a "not guilty" verdict, believing the poison had been given through a mistake. However, subsequent developments proved to most minds that he was guilty, as another wife went from earth the same way. Triplett finally died a most miserable death.

During the days of the Civil War, another crime was committed, a brief mention of which will here be made. It was the case of the State *vs.* John W. Mecham who was charged with the murder of George W. Mefferd who was shot directly through the heart. The trouble arose of a custom which always prevails in new prairie countries, where one person goes out and cuts a swath around a large tract of hay-land, for the purpose of claiming it as his own.

Mefferd had thus surrounded a tract of

grass and Mecham disputed this time honored custom, and claimed the hay which he had cut on such land subsequent to Mefferd having cut around it. Mecham repaired to his home and procured a No. 2 Colts Navy fire-arm, cleaned it up and went over to the scene of the murder and there committed the bloody deed, the first example of which Cain set for mankind in the killing of Abel. Mefferd was a promising young man, aged twenty-three. Mecham was a dare-devil; had enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, but became frightened at the thought of going South and shot two fingers off to avoid going—but he was pressed into service and remained six months. His trial for murder consumed ten days. The Jury was out twelve hours and found a verdict of "Not Guilty." The only circumstances which could cause the jury to so find was the fact of there being several of the Mefferd family—men grown, engaged in the scene of the quarrel, whereas the defendant was alone.

The first case of bigamy came up in 1872, at the March term of court. The defendant was Henry Ackerman, who came to Magnolia in 1871, resided with wife number two, for a year, when wife the first put in an appearance. He was tried and convicted, but only sentenced for one year.

In this connection must be recorded the bloodiest page in the criminal chapter of Harrison County history. It is the case wherein Stephen Ide was killed by Louis W. Weirich, in the summer of 1872, at the village of Logan. Stephen Ide was a large, rough, brutal and overbearing man and looked upon as an outlaw in the vicinity. Weirich was running a butcher shop and upon the fatal day, he and Ide had been engaged at poker playing in a hay loft at Logan and Ide won a dollar worth of meat from Weirich and over the weight of said meat, a quarrel arose. Ide being a powerful man seized little Weirich and severely choked him on the meat-block at three different times. They were parted by bystanders, but soon Ide came in again to have revenge, whereupon Weirich grasped a butcher knife and thrust the same into Ide's heart. The men both fell—Ide still clinching Weirich by the throat and fell upon him, full weight. There upon the floor of the meat market flowed the crimson blood of Ide, which spurted into the nostril and mouth of Weirich, almost strangling him, until death had palsied the firm grip of Ide.

The case was tried in one day and the Jury was only out an hour and returned with the verdict of "Guilty." He was at once sent to State Prison at Ft. Madison for life. He left a wife and one child to battle on in life alone. The scene of their final parting was indeed one well suited for the drama. After having served ten years, the same man who had with all the powers of an able attorney succeeded in convicting the culprit, was the instrument in the hands of the law, (aided by the plea of common humanity and the fact that Weirich's health had failed and he longed to die outside the prison walls) of securing a pardon for the unfortunate man—more on account of his wife and child than upon any other ground. He only lived a few months and soon followed his wife who died a noble type of true, self-sacrificing womanhood — although broken hearted. The long years of toil at the wash-tub, by which to earn money and buy things for the health and comfort of her husband, in prison, together with the long drives, against a fierce winter

storm, with but little clothing on to shield her from the elements against which few men would dare expose themselves, should ever remain as a monument to the true, never-dying faithfulness of this poor woman. But few such cases can be pointed to.

The first person murdered in Harrison County, was one of the wives of a Frenchman named Charles La Ponteur, who at the date referred to—1850, lived near the village of Little Sioux. This Frenchman was an Indian trader and had previous to this time married two Omaha squaws, and both were living with him at the time mentioned.

The Omahas and Sioux were at war with each other, at that time, and in the spring of 1850, while these squaw wives of La Ponteur were planting corn, the Sioux Indians numbering about twenty warriors, secretly stole upon them. One of the wives had a daughter, not quite fourteen years of age, and while the bloodthirsty Sioux were advancing the mother told her daughter as soon as any shots were fired to fall to the ground and feign death, and to remain in that condition until an opportunity arose for her escape. The mother saying that she would run for the river and possibly might escape, "for" said she, "the Indians will shoot at me and I may be wounded, and if you fall they will think they missed me and shot you." Scarcely had this strategy been planned before the shots were fired, and the girl true to orders, fell prone to the earth, but the mother wounded as she knew she would be, ran to attract the attention of her invader and thus save the young girl; but by the time she had reached the Little Sioux River, was captured, tomahawked and scalped, the girl in the meantime making good her escape.

The next Indian murdered was in Clay Township in 1864. A band of Omahas and Pawnees, were at work in the timber cutting cord-wood and saw-logs and one of their number, a young man, was chopping, whereupon a young, vicious, daredevil named William Brown, took aim with his rifle and deliberately shot and killed the young Indian. It is supposed the stories then being told regarding the Indian massacre in Minnesota had created a morbid thirst for Indian blood, upon the part of the heedless young man. But as this was in the midst of the Civil War and very exciting times, no action was ever taken in the matter.

In 1869, an old Omaha Chief, named Yellow Smoke, was murdered in cold blood, by white men at Dunlap. He was a common beggar and frequently visited country school houses and made teacher and pupils give him their dinners upon which he might gorge himself. He was also an expert gambler and one night, while at Dunlap, taking part in a game of gambling cards, he was quite successful and over it a quarrel arose and finally culminated in murder, as the following morning Yellow Smoke was found dead near the depot, with his skull broken in several places "by hands unknown." Thus the life of an uncivilized and aged Indian was taken by the hand of christianized, educated white men, whose crime must be accounted for in the world to come, as no bill could be found by a Harrison County court!

The first case to be taken to the Supreme court from Harrison County was that of Robert Hall *vs.* John Mathers. This invalued the title to an eighty-acre tract of land in Allen Creek Valley. Hall having obtained a decree quieting the title thereto in him, gave the defendant the

thought that the court had erred in judgment, and therefore the case was appealed, but was affirmed and stood as before.

STATE OF IOWA, vs. S. HOPKINS.

This case was tried in 1885. It came by change of venue from Le Mars, Iowa, and proved to be a very interesting case. The defendant was charged with burning the extensive roller mills at Le Mars. One Murphy, an alleged accomplice, and who had been previously convicted, was, by order of the court, brought from the penitentiary to testify against the man Hopkins. His testimony was of the most positive character and very strong. He testified that he and Hopkins fired the mills and gave the circumstances in detail. After a long and wearisome trial, the defendant was acquitted. S. M. Marsh, the District Attorney, and an attorney from Dubuque, appeared for the prosecution, while George W. Argo, L. R. Bolter, and C. C. Cole defended.

STATE OF IOWA, vs. ARTEMUS BAKER.

This case came up for hearing in 1875. The defendant was charged with murder, having killed a young man named Frank Crow, near Woodbine. The defendant relied on a plea of self-defense, and was acquitted. The District Attorney and L. R. Bolter with W. S. Shoemaker appeared for the State, and B. F. Montgomery for the defense.

STATE OF IOWA, vs. JOHN RICHARDSON.

Mr. Richardson was, in 1888, charged with murder in the first degree, for the killing of Lemuel Harker of Missouri Valley. The trial consumed seven days' time, and resulted in acquittal, on the plea of self-defense. The attorneys who had charge of the case for the State were J. S. Dewell, J. H. Smith and L. R. Bolter & Sons. The attorneys for the defense were L. Brown and S. H. Cochran.

P. C. SPOONER, vs. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF HARRISON COUNTY.

This was a case tried in 1879, where, by injunction, the plaintiff sought to restrain from the collection of heavy taxes, for the construction of the "Spooner Ditch" in the western part of the county. S. H. Cochran appeared for the plaintiff, and W. S. Shoemaker for the defense. The plaintiff succeeded in defeating the collection of about four thousand dollars in taxes.

JAMES MCCOID, vs. JOHN NOYES.

This was an action brought to abate a coffer-dam, near what is now McCoid's flouring mill, at Logan; also claiming six thousand dollars in damages, by backwater. This was tried in 1879, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The counsels for the plaintiff were A. W. Clyde and L. R. Bolter, while J. H. Smith and S. H. Cochran appeared for the defense.

STATE OF IOWA, vs. JONATHAN JONES.

This was a case, in 1879, wherein Jonathan Jones was brought to Harrison County from Council Bluffs, charged with murder. The attorney for the State was L. M. Marsh, and the defense employed C. R. Scott and Maj. Lyman. Jones was convicted, but subsequently the case was appealed and he was released.

STATE OF IOWA,
vs.
P. & W. C. CADWELL.

This was among the most exciting and much-talked-of cases ever tried within the county. It was a case wherein a banking firm, doing business at both Logan and Woodbine, was charged with fraud. The defense was beaten in the District Courts and appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the former decision of conviction. For the State appeared J. S. Dewell, J. H. Smith and S. H. Cochran, and for the defense J. W. Barnhart and Hon. L. R. Bolter. This case was tried in 1888.

DR. F. M. COMFORT,
vs.
L. D. KITTLE (Sheriff).

This was a peculiar and very interesting as well as quite important case that came before the courts in 1889. It was a *habeas corpus* case. Dr. Comfort, of Logan was arrested by order of Judge Ladd, on the ground that he refused to give bonds, to appear as a witness in the case of the State vs. Phineas Cadwell. The case was brought before Judge Alesworth, of Council Bluffs, who, on hearing, discharged the plaintiff. The Sheriff thereupon appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Iowa, where it was affirmed—Judge Beck alone dissenting. L. R. Bolter & Sons and J. W. Barnhart were the attorneys for the plaintiff, and S. H. Cochran and Joe H. Smith for the Sheriff—Mr. Kittle, of Monona County.

This case has suddenly and unexpectedly changed what has been looked upon as good law for forty years in Iowa. It virtually asserts that a man cannot be imprisoned, though he refuse to give bonds for his appearance at the court. Hundreds of men in Iowa, even thousands, have been from time to time placed in the county jail because they could not, or would not, give such bonds. This decision shows that in Iowa, at least, a witness cannot be placed in jail for what knowledge he may or may not possess, bond or no bond. Hon. L. R. Bolter had held this to be law for a quarter of a century, but he never had a case by which to test it until this one came up.

LAUGHABLE LEGAL INCIDENTS.

Connected with the strong, severe arm of the law, there many times arise amusing incidents between counsel and clients. Especially was this true at an early day when the judges, justices of the peace and attorneys were not noted for superior educational qualifications themselves. We will not cumber the pages of this book with more of these matters than seems proper as illustrations of pioneer justice. Only the gist, or "point," of a few cases of this character will be given—the reader must draw on his fancy for the remainder:

In 1857 there came up an attachment case for hearing before a Calhoun justice of the peace. The papers were not in legal form, consequently one attorney filed a motion to "quash the writ." The motion was argued with great force, and when the justice came to pass on the motion, he sustained the same; and in order to "quash the writ," he laid the document on the table in front of him and said: "By virtue of authority vested in me as Justice of the peace, I hereby squash ye." —then striking his hand, tore it to fragments. It was "squashed!"

In 1865 a case was being tried before Joel H. Patch. A jury was demanded, and the constable went out to select one, and happened to stumble on Joshua B. Acres, who had only a few moments before been united in marriage. The officer

served the writ on him. When it was known to two of the jurymen, viz: Norman B. Hardy and George R. Brainard (who seemed for the time being possessed of the devil), they both wilfully and with premeditation "hung the jury" all night, and until 8 o'clock the next morning, so as to play a "goake" on the bride and bridegroom. It is related that Acres agreed to pay the plaintiff's claim and costs, if the jury would only agree and let him go. But Hardy said the defendant should not have a cent, no matter who paid it. Brainard was not over anxious to "agree" either.

A Cass township justice—in early days—opened his court on one occasion by going to his door, climbing a seven-rail fence, and at the top of his voice yelled, "Hear ye, hear ye, the Honorable court of the Hon. John ——, will begin business in mighty short meter; come if you want to." During the case his little son kept scrambling about on his father's lap and became fretful, whereupon the Justice said to the offender, "Sonny, stand away; keep off; you greatly retard the administration of justice, besides you are bothering his Honor, this ere court." The evidence being heard the court entered the following judgment; "It is hereby found that plaintiff git of the defendant the sums of ten dollars and six bits and my costs, and the next case for trial in my court is the "'dog case.'"

In the trial of a case before Samuel Sharpnack, of Clay Township, Capt. William Hill appeared for the defendant and Joe H. Smith. When Smith undertook to testify himself by presenting a certain account book, he was objected to by Capt. Hill, on the ground that section 2388, of the 1851 code, read: "But an Indian, negro, mulatto or black person shall not be allowed to give evidence in any case wherein a white person is a party." "Now," remarked Capt. Hill, "look at Smith and determine if my objection is not well taken." The court sustained the objection, whereupon a scene occurred in which books flew in the air and all was not tranquil, for the complexion of Attorney Joe Smith is like that of Gen. Logan, dark and swarthy, though a full-blooded Caucasian and an honored attorney of the county to-day.

REMINISCENCES.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE RAILROAD.

Then and Now.

(By Mrs. W. T. Preston, of Harrison Township.)

CHAPTER X.

ALL of the following reminiscences of "ye olden time" are of an earlier date than my personal knowledge, because I came after the railroad. But if one would realize the contrasts in Harrison Township, it is necessary to go back to the commencement of the thirty-five years of its inhabitancy.

Conversations with some of the old-timers have resulted in giving clues to their manner of living, the struggles and hardships of pioneer life. They came here from New England, with no railroad facilities this side of Iowa City, a distance of two hundred miles, as the crow flies, and farther by wagon trail, through bridgeless streams and almost trackless forests; through muddy valleys and over treeless prairies. They brought no luxuries and few necessities with them. Their nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, more than fifty miles away, with traveling similar to that east of them. Three days were consumed in going there and back. Time was precious and money was scarce. Exchange of articles and labor was the order of the day. Anything was legal tender. The "coin of the realm" was as scarce as the new spring bonnets of the ladies. Furniture was home-made, and lucky the woman whose husband had an axe, hammer and saw with skill to use them. Unplaned black walnut made rude chairs, tables, bedsteads and stands, and time and wear polished them. A sawmill in Shelby County with primitive machinery furnished rough boards for their cabins. No nicely matched edges made close joints in walls and floors, but frequently the green lumber shrunk until the cracks were wide enough to render doors and windows almost unnecessary. No "ten cent counter" supplied them with culinary tools, and no china store furnished them with its gilt-edge ware. Thin pieces of board supplied any lack of plates and whittled out wooden forks sometimes took the places of their steel or silver

sisters. No chenille or madras curtains draped their windows, but perchance an old Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, with fancifully notched edge, added an air of refinement and hinted of the comforts and luxuries left behind. Unplaned boards with generous cracks between, did not call for Brussels carpets and so they did not have them. A Shelby County brick kiln supplied them with material for chimneys and sometimes fire-places were used instead of stoves. One lady told me that when she was coming across the State she stopped for the night where there was an old lady and gentleman sitting in front of a huge fire-place, in which was a back-log and two other logs with one end on the fire and the other in the middle of the room. As fast as they burned off they were given a shove and thus time and labor was saved in preparing fuel, but this did not happen in Harrison Township. The settlers from New England, who came here were too thrifty and tidy to burn fuel in any such shiftless way as that. One room, or at most two, contained and sheltered the whole family and may be two of them. Yet there was always room for one more. They were like street cars in State Fair time—never full. No stranger was turned away and the strangers knew it. They would put their horses in the shed unasked and walk into the house with the air of proprietors, well-knowing that the floor occupants could lie a little closer and the loft made of loose boards reached by a ladder, would accommodate those who might come later. No matter if the larder was empty and the flour bin scraped; no matter if the cows were dry and the chickens were roosting high, they knew that Yankee ingenuity, combined with Yankee hospitality, would see that they had something to eat.

There was a still earlier settlement made in Galland's Grove, four miles to the southeast of Dunlap, by Mormons from Nauvoo, Ill. Harrison Township's first settlers, obtained some corn from them the first year and paid $2 a bushel. When they had raised a crop of corn and wheat they hauled it to the Bluffs and got ten cents a bushel for the corn and thirty cents a bushel for wheat. It hardly paid expenses. One year they had no wheat on account of blight so they learned to use corn-meal for everything. They sprinkled a tin with meal and filled it with pumpkin or other material and so made pies. Browned corn made nutritious coffee that was not enervating. Sugar cane made sorghum that served all purposes for sweetening. Invigorating air and the aroma from newly turned sod, with plenty of exercise, created an appetite that gave flavor and relish to food, that the pampered sons of luxury never enjoy.

In war times $1 dollar would buy three pounds of loaf sugar and that would last a year, as it was never used only in sickness or for some distinguished guest. Dame Nature furnished the children shoes and stockings in the summer and motherly fingers knit the winter hose, while a load of wheat would buy the winter shoes. Out of doors all sorts of appliances were used. Ingenuity was taxed to the uttermost to find ways and means to do work and supply deficiences. One man at least had a saddle and bridle made of the bark of a tree. Snow-storms sometimes overtook them on their freighting tours that were bewildering and when the sun came the glistening snow was literally blinding to man and beast. Darkness sometimes came before they could find shelter. One gentleman told me that he

was out with another man and lost the trail, but listening intently they heard a dog bark. It was their only clew to a human habitation and so they made a bee line for the sound. The dog continued to bark, and it became more and more distinct until they finally reached a friendly shelter. It was customary among the settlers to place candles in the window after nightfall for the guidance of belated travelers.

One wagon trail from the end of the railroad to the Missouri River lay through the Boyer Valley and sometimes the wagon trains would be a mile and a quarter long. This was in 1859 and 1860, when "Pike's Peak or bust" was the motto of thousands of fortune-seekers. We can scarcely realize now what a dreary vast expanse of prairie stretched out before the gaze of the early settlers, with scarce a tree and hardly a fence to break the monotony. As one lady remarked, "girls and dogs were used for fences because they were cheaper than posts or rails," and her husband replied, that while now he could haul posts and wire for a half mile of fence in half a day, then it would take him all winter to cut and haul material enough for the same. Sometimes the tall prairie grass caught fire and the flames would sweep with relentless fury for miles through the valley and over the hills, licking up any precious bit of fence or pile of hard-earned rails or anything else that stood in its way.

Previous to 1860, probably there were not a dozen houses in Harrison Township. The nearest neighbors were out of hearing and almost out of sight.

Sometime previous to 1860 a mail route was established, running from Magnolia to Adel, in Dallas County, connecting Magnolia with Council Bluffs, and from Adel to Des Moines and Iowa City.

James Billings, of Dunlap, told me he carried the mail for quite awhile, sometimes on horseback and sometimes in a two-wheeled cart, similar to the road-carts of to-day. He did not carry passengers, unless some chance stranger wanted to go his way, but one time he brought three "school ma'ams" from Harlan to Manteno. They made themselves as comfortable as possible on the one seat, while he mounted the horse. The people of Harrison Township then received the mail twice a week; this was a wonderful advance on previous accommodations. There were some risks in carrying the mail during all sorts of weather and traveling through a lonely country, with never one bridge over any stream on the road. One time Mr. Billings broke through the crust of snow and ice that covered the Musquito Creek; he succeeded in extricating himself and mail bag but could not get the horse out. He ran five miles to the nearest house for help and returning they found the horse yet alive and saved it. Another time he was capsized in Indian Creek and hunted all day in cold wet clothing for his mail bag. At last just at night when he was almost frozen, he found it and putting it on his horse he made all possible speed to the nearest house, twelve miles away. Arriving at his destination he was carried into the house almost dead. Upon recovering a little he sent for the postmaster to examine the mail and see if anything was ruined. Only one letter was injured and in that they were enabled to learn the name of the writer, which was A. N. Warren, who yet resides near Dunlap. Mr. Billings returned him the letter with the request that he rewrite it.

These early settlers made desperate efforts to keep up the semblance of New England customs in religious lines. They met at each other's houses on Sundays and read sermons and sang. They prayed to the same God that guided and guarded their Pilgrim ancestors on the bleak New England shores. They had Sunday-schools and day schools, and laid the foundations for that superior mental and moral growth, which distinguishes Harrison Township from the neighboring township on the east, which did not reverence God and the Sabbath as it ought. The effects of these two methods of living are apparent to-day. But it was not easy work to keep up these services. There was no nicely furnished church, no sweet-toned bell, no large congregations, to inspire enthusiasm, but scattered people, unfinished houses and rough plank benches, minus backs, which were not restful to bodies wearied with six days' work. It was easier to stay at home or spend the Sabbath in visiting. Yet they persevered in spite of obstacles, and it paid.

A little town-site was platted on the table land three miles south of Dunlap, called Olmstead. Its streets were named and recorded in the county records. Matthew Jennings occupied the house, the brick part of which was built and occupied by Lorenzo Kellogg in 1858, and was on a corner of High Street. But the nucleus never grew and the visions of a populous city never materialized. It lacked houses and people, two essentials to the existence of every city.

Now we have a faint glimpse of the "*then*" of Harrison Township. The "*now*" is more apparent.

One hundred and thirty-five comfortable houses dot the prairie, every man's field is fenced and cultivated. There is no open, or waste land. Each home has its little grove and orchard and all the conveniences for comfortable living. No prairie fires ever cause consternation and destruction. There are bridges over every river, creek and gully, schoolhouses within easy distance of well-clad, well-shod girls and boys, with teachers of a high grade of scholarship. The thriving village of Dunlap is within its borders, easily reached, over good graded roads, by every inhabitant in the township, and able to supply every real need and many of the luxuries of life. Improved farm machinery and abundance of horses save muscle and time. Four churches, with regular Sunday and week-day services, invite to worship and instruction in Bible knowledge and the way of salvation.

Two local newspapers keep us posted on local happenings, while daily papers from all the large cities come pouring in in every mail.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway cuts the township diagonally and on its "flyers" the old-time three-day-trip to Council Bluffs can be made in one hour and the eight-day-trip to Boone can be accomplished in three hours. Half a dozen times a day we can get fresh mail from the post-office and as many times we can send our written messages. By telephone we can talk with our friends in Boone and hear the reply as distinctly, as readily, and as soon as though face to face. By telegraph we can send a message to the New England coast and the reply will come back at an earlier date than it starts. Thirty years ago Harrison Township was isolated and "away out West." Now it is in the very center of the United States and in touch with all the world. Yes, we can get tid-

ings from the Old World the day before they happen. Verily all the world are our neighbors *now*.

The contest between the "then" and "now" is sharp and well defined. Even a careless observer would not fail to notice the change. With the present rapid building of railroads it is not as customary as formerly to push far in advance of the railroad, so such sharp contrasts will not as often be seen in the future as in the past.

THE PIONEERS OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

(By D. W. Butts.)

The hills, the valleys, the deep canyons, the shady ravines, the bubbling springs, the sparkling rivulets and pebbly brooks, in many places that we know from away back, may yet be seen and admired by the new comer, and the shape of the ground and the size of the stream and rivulet, are much the same to-day, *as forty years ago;* but beyond these few remaining features of ancient sameness, how changed is the scene in this beautiful garden of Western Iowa! Where before there was much that was wild and grand, and rich in verdure and foliage, now we see in many places the barren landscape and the deep beaten paths of steady tread and use as the years have come and chased each other away. Where the hunter of "ye olden time" used to gallop far away unhindered and free over the broad prairies and flat lands, covered with a wealth of grass and hay, so rich and abundant that to tell of it now would seem exaggeration, how changed is the scene! Where the grass used to grow thick and wavy, far, far up on the green slopes, we now notice apparently bare ground, interspersed with weeds and mullen here and there, and some man's cattle and horses and hogs and sheep are ready to nip the last vestige of the wild grass as fast as it appears. And then forty years ago, who dreamed that these broad, rich acres would be so soon fenced, and with iron cords at that. We used to think that the lumber would have to be imported for both buildings and fences, little dreaming that the wire fences would so soon destroy the freedom of range and travel and make it necessary almost to travel around a township to get across it. All fenced up in forty acres, good, bad and indifferent. Tame grass has taken the place of wild, except where the latter has been, in a few instances, wisely saved for its valuable hay crops, which so far has not been duplicated in value by the tame product.

Speaking of grasses, there are perhaps few present inhabitants that would believe if told the exact truth about the abundance of the hay crop of forty years ago in this "garden" section of Iowa. I well remember, when in the early days of September, 1853, I rode from Kanesville (Council Bluffs) to what is now Southeastern Monona County—Preparation—on a large load of printing material and household goods, up the Missouri Valley to Soldier River, and thence up that stream. At that season the ground was dry enough and the sod strong to hold heavy loads, and sitting up on the piled up loads we could not see any one, horsemen or teams, only in places where the trail chanced to be straight enough, until we came quite near them. The grass, the natural product of this valley, was so high and luxuriant for miles and miles that horsemen might hide from each other, at a distance of two hundred yards. Quite as surprising as this true statement, is the rapid change by which this tall grass disappeared very quickly after the white man appeared with

cattle and crowded out the deer and the elk of the red men. We expected to see the range gradually reduced, but were hardly prepared to see it go down from six to two feet in a few years. However, the wild hay of this section has been a mine of wealth to many, and is yet to those who had the foresight to save it from flock and plow. Forty years ago this part of the State was noted for grass and hay as it is now for "corn and hogs!"

One of the pioneers of the '50s, standing upon a high bluff and looki g in the warm sunlight for miles at the waving grass of valley and hill, was heard to groan deeply and this is what he wished: "Oh that I had cattle to eat this grass." Another, who bore the rank of first white settler on the Willow, in Eastern Monona, used to drive cattle to Chicago, and on one occasion he drove into Chicago a lot of sleek steers, fresh from his green pastures, that ranked and were published as first premiums for the week. The tobacco chewing Westerner informed the men of the Garden City that he had not fed them an ear of corn. "How did you get them so fat on grass alone?" We can in memory see the old man's under jaw go with a sort of a short nip, nip, as he answered: "I put green goggles on them that made everything look green." We subsequently learned how he kept the fresh green on the landscape all summer for his herd. So far as grass land he was monarch of all he surveyed, and he used it in this wise: In the summer or fall he would run a great ox-plow for miles, plowing strips a rod or two wide half across a township, and then plow other strips across this immense native pasture, dividing it into a number of sections, on which the new grass would spring up; and upon the strips broken up he would plant pumpkins. Then in the summer as the common range began to grow old he would burn off the old grass from one of the pastures on which new, tender grass would soon spring up. In this way, rotating from one to another, his cattle always had fresh green grass to subsist on. Thus his "green goggles" produced premium beef.

But now this is all changed, and the great pasture with the pumpkin rows to fence out fires, is divided up and fenced off by many owners, some of whom are able to produce first-class beef by the "green goggle" process.

The "hill country" that Mr. Dunham and others used for pasture in the '50s, is worth about $20 per acre now, and double this sum with fair improvements. At that time no one wanted it and no one believed it would amount to much in the farm line, and only the finest formation of "bottom" or "bench" land was thought fit for the plow.

The pioneer of forty years ago carried not very much specie about his clothing, but he was a good liver, even if at times his general appearance was a little rough. Going fifty miles to mill had an upward tendency for an appreciation of the grist. Going fifty miles to put a letter in the post-office, and perhaps to receive one from "Mary Jane," had a tendency to edhance values in the line of correspondence.

Thomas B. Neeley, the first Representative in the Legislature from the "Big Ninth," used to walk from the north line of Harrison County to Kanesville (Council Bluffs) to receive and forward mail matter, and was said to make good time and never missed a meal or a smoke!

The first dance advertised in a regular way by printed tickets, in the year 1854 or 1855, was at the Stage Station, known

as Fontainbleau (in Little Sioux Town-Township.) The place was operated by one La Penteur, a French-Indian trader, who fitted up gardens and arbors and vineyards with trellises, painted or whitewashed, giving an attractive appearance not excelled in the same vicinity to this day.

In general, the life of the pioneer of those early days was a rugged one, but not devoid of its pleasant features and a neighborly good will that is more the exception now than then.

In conclusion, some of the land that was "broke" in 1854 and 1855, has borne good crops from that day to this, *without* fertilizing or even a good, thorough subsoil plowing. The peculiar soil of this county is a mine of untold, incalculable wealth, and the husbandman who may exercise but ordinary industry and economy has never failed to succeed well.

THE FIRST HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

"Speaking of reminiscences," said Dr. Robert McGavren, "reminds me of the celebrated Habeas Corpus case which happened back in 1853, and if you will sit down here in the shade I will tell you all about it."

"'At that time I had a neighbor named Samuel Coffelt, and during the year a man named Samuel Coon built a shanty across the road from Coffelt and moved in, not forgetting the old family cow. It so happened that my neighbor Coffelt was the proprietor of a large and vicious dog, and while the remainder of the two families seemed to get along on good terms and neighbored back and forth, right from the start, the cow of the new comer and the Coffelt dog never made up, and this infelicitous action on their part was the prime cause of the Habeas Corpus case. Whenever the cow wandered down the lane on her way to the range she was, unless accompanied by her owner or near members of the Coon family, set upon by the dog, to the great annoyance of her owner and the great detriment of her milk-giving ability. This, of course, grew to be a great nuisance in the mind of Mr. Coon, and one bright morning, after witnessing a spirited chase between dog and cow, he walked over to the Coffelt house for the purpose of making a treaty of reciprocity: 'Good morning, Mr. Coffelt'—'Howd'y,' gruffly responded Mr. Coffelt, who never dared give evidence of a thawing out of his chilly exterior in the presence of Mrs. Coffelt. 'I came over,' said Mr. Coon, 'to see if you folks wouldn't keep your dog off of our cow.' 'L'owed as much,' said Mr. Coffelt, 'when I seed ye a comin', but I reckon our dog 'aint done your cow no harm, and furthermore I reckon our dog has as much right to the road as your cow has.'"

"'I reckon it have, Mr. Coffelt, but seein' yo're onreasonable and onneighborly about it, I want to give ye a pinter right now, that if that 'are yaller dog o' yourn ever sets onto my brindle cow again I'll let daylight through it in two places, providin' my double barrel shot gun might happen to have two loads of buck-shot in it at the time.' So saying he strode away, followed by the voice of Mrs. Coffelt, who had just appeared on the scene, threatening dire vengeance in case he 'teched that 'are dog,' and it is safe to say that had she used the toe of her shoe on him with as much force as she put in the language in which she threatened to do so, my story would now be ended, after a description of the funeral.'"

"For the next few days the dog seemed

satisfied not to exercise the full right his master claimed for him, and the cow went back and forth unmolested. Late one evening, however, old brindle came without a tail, and the irrepressible Mr. Coon siezed his shot gun and stepping quickly over to the Coffelt premises made his promise, at least half good by putting daylight through the dog once, in such a forcible way that he never knew what hurt him. Being a man of peace rather than of war, he hastened back home to avoid the storm of abuse that was heaped upon him by the now frenzied Mr. and Mrs. Coffelt."

"That night and the next day the Coffelts took counsel of all the neighbors within a radius of ten miles, which, in the then sparsely settled condition of the country, would mean about five or six families, and it was decided that a suit for damages should be brought against the Coons forthwith."

"'Coffelt felt sure of victory, provided he could bring his case before a certain Squire H———. This Squire happened to live in Pottawattamie County, and there arose in the minds of some grave doubts as to his jurisdiction in the case. A self-appointed delegation went with plaintiff Coffelt to lay the case before the Squire and ascertain the law. At first the Squire was disposed to doubt his jurisdiction over Harrison County residents. 'Of course,' says he, 'the plaintiff comes voluntarily into court and surrenders himself to my jurisdiction, but I do not know of a law which gives me or the officers of my court any authority to go out of the confines of this bailiwick for the purpose of apprehending a fugitive from justice. If we had, gentlemen, some way of getting the culprit into this county, then the minions of the law could seize upon him and bring him to justice.'"

"'Why not issue a writ of Habeas Corpus?' suggested the only member of the delegation who had ever had the distinction to sit on a jury. That was a bright idea indeed, and the well-thumbed code was taken from the clock shelf, where it had reposed when not in use as a companion piece to the old family Bible, and the law on Habeas Corpus was well digested by the old Squire, when at length he said, with great gravity: 'Gentlemen, I find upon the statute books in relation to Habeas Corpus, the following passages of law, to-wit: The said writ may issue out of any court of record during the sessions thereof, or by any judge thereof in vacation, or by the Chief Justice Now, therefore gentlemen,' he continued, shutting the book, but using his forefinger to keep the place, while he slowly pulled his spectacles over his nose with the other, 'this is not a court of record, neither am I the Judge of one, but if I 'aint Chief Justice, who in hell is?' This argument seemed to be a clincher to the most of those present, and it really began to look as though the dog slayer would speedily be brought to justice, but there were no form books in those days, and while the Squire was laboriously trying to get up a set of Habeas Corpus papers, the delegation adjourned to the sunny side of the log cabin that served the double purpose of courthouse and dwelling, there to stretch themselves and swap chews of home grown 'side-hill tobacco,' and while there, away from the influence of the Squire's majestic presence, the doubting Thomas of the delegation made bold to say that 'he was not conversant with the validity of the Squire's claim to the Chief Justiceship, because he had heard of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and he believed that was the Chief Justice that was

referred to in the code.' The doubter brought a number of the delegation around to his way of thinking, and it was finally decided that as there was room for a doubt the matter had better be postponed for a few days until they could go to Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), and get the opinion of a lawyer. The Squire was notified of this new doubt and readily consented to postpone matters until after the journey to Council Bluffs. A day was set for the trial, and in the meantime the code was passed from house to house, so that each might make a study of the case for himself, and two or three of the better informed men of the community got a very good understanding of the situation, and it began to dawn on them what a ridiculous farce they came near playing.'"

"On the way down there two or three got together and concluded it would be good sport to carry the joke a little farther. Accordingly when the party reached town the Squire was taken to the office of Dr. P. J. McMahon, and given something to drink, and afterward entertained, while one of the knowing individuals went out to get the lawyer, and in the meantime post him as to what was expected of him. The attorney sent word that he could meet them after dinner, and the rest of the forenoon was put in by the seekers after legal knowledge in visiting the various saloons and places of amusement."

"After dinner the lawyer came, but not having anything during the forenoon to brace up his courage his heart failed him; instead of helping to carry the joke farther he prepared the way for letting the old Squire down easy, by giving one of those legal opinions so characteristic of the legal profession, which neither affirms or denies. Said he: 'Gentlemen, you all know I but recently came from Indiana. Now, in Indiana the procedure is such that there would be no doubt but what our friend, the Squire, would have jurisdiction to issue the writ, but you all know the laws differ in different States, and I have never familiarized myself with the laws of Iowa on the subject of Habeas Corpus, and I would advise that you let the matter rest for a day or two until I can look the law up and send you a written opinion."

"It would have been cruel to let the full light suddenly into the old man's understanding, for he had become so mellow that he believed himself to be not simply the Chief Justice of Boomer Township, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, but Supreme Justice of the world!"

"The delegation betook itself home soon after the delivery of the foregoing opinion, and one of its members carried the written opinion which it was supposed the lawyer (who by the way was one Hadley D. Johnson) had yet to prepare. The opinion was turned over to the Squire when sufficient time had elapsed and it went on to say 'that in the attorney's opinion there were grave doubts as to his Honor's jurisdiction: that he found the Iowa law somewhat different from the law of Indiana, and that he believed, under the existing circumstances, the Squire had better not issue the writ.'"

"This settled the case so far as Squire H.'s court was concerned, and Coffelt's only other alternative was to go before Squire Dakan, where he did file his petition in damages for the sum of $25. The case occupied two whole days, and every able-bodied individual in the community was present, either as a spectator or participant, and the plaintiff having forgotten to introduce evidence as to the value of the dog, lost his case, and the costs

amounting to about $22, were assessed up to him. The judgment stands on the docket, unsatisfied to this day, for no constable could ever be found who had the courage to face the cowhide boots of Mrs. Coffelt, and make service of a fee bill."

HARRISON COUNTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

[By Hon. Stephen King.]

The winter of 1860–61 will be remembered by the older people of today as one of great excitement. Abraham Lincoln was smuggled through to the Capital and inaugurated on March 4, 1861, and on April 11, Fort Sumter was fired upon by the Southern Confederacy, and on the 14th of the same month, surrendered to them by Maj. Anderson, after having exhausted his provisions and his magazines being surrounded by flames. As the news spread through the Northern states, the people were filled with indignation and sorrow. But the magnitude of secession and the extensive preparation that had been made in the South to make it a success was not realized by our people. When a call was made for help to sustain the Union,no state was more ready than Iowa, and no county than Harrison, to respond to the call. Public meetings were held and the situation discussed; the Republicans almost unanimously, and the Democrats generally, believed that the time for peace meetings had passed, and that war was not only inevitable, but had actually begun. It is true there was a Rebel element in the county, not only at the beginning of the war, but all through. There were those who declared the South could never be subdued, that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce a Southern state, or prevent her from seceding. This was of course, very unpleasant, especially for those who had friends in the field, but the most aggravating of all was to see the smile of satisfaction, and the look of "I told you so," whenever disaster befell the Union forces, or victory crowned the Rebels.

It was currently reported, and generally believed, at the time, that there were secret organizations and regular meetings held, both by those who favored and those who opposed the Union cause, for the purpose of devising ways and means, for the success of those they favored; but the good sense and moderation of the leaders on both sides, prevented any outbreaks of personal violence, or destruction of property.

Over one hundred and fifty men in the county had enlisted in other companies, before a company was organized within the borders of Harrison county. From the 1st of May, 1861, until the close of the War, at several places in the county, men met every Saturday for drill, preparatory to entering the field, either as members of Infantry or Cavalry. Those who went to the front were noble men, we always speak of them with the most enthusiastic praise, but I have often thought that those who remained at home, hardly received the credit due them for the part they bore, during that great conflict. It is true that those in the field did suffer more privations, and were in places of greater danger, but the anxiety, the joy and sorrow at their success or defeat, was felt just as keenly by those at home.

At the commencement of this period the finance of the county was in a deplorable condition, the price of produce and labor was low; dry goods, groceries, hardware and *taxes* were high, and money scarce. The farmer hauled his wheat thirty-five miles and sold it for thirty-five cents per bushel, in trade. Pork sold at

two dollars per hundred; corn ten cents per bushel. It took a load of wheat to pay for a bolt of factory cloth, and fifteen bushels, to pay for a keg of nails. The farmer learned that except for paying taxes, he *could* get along with but very little money, and many were the expedients resorted to for raising money, for that purpose. The days of the "tallow-dip" had not then passed away—people must have light, and as kerosene had not come into general use, candles were commonly used, and had a ready sale. I knew of one farmer who killed his hogs, tried the lard from the fat portions, mixed a little alum and saltpeter to harden it, then moulded it into candles, and sold enough to raise the cash to pay his taxes. Sugar was twenty cents per pound, coffee forty cents, calico thirty cents per yard. In 1863, nails sold by the keg for seven dollars and one half. Sugar found a substitute in sorghum; coffee in burnt peas, rye and many other things, while tea was seldom used.

There were no castes in society, every man was considered as good as his neighbor, and each had a confidence in the other's promises, and a chattel mortgage was seldom heard of; there was a feeling of social, kind-hearted hospitality in every home. No stranger was turned away hungry, and there was room for lodging, as long as there was a vacant puncheon.

Toward the close of this period, the furnishing of supplies for the troops in the Northwest made a better market for the products of the farm—prices ruled higher and money was more plenty. The principal mode of transportation was by ox-teams, the shorter the haul, the less expense, of course. About this time, before the Northwestern railroad reached Council Bluffs, (which was in 1866) the Northwestern Stage Company established a line from the eastern terminus of the line to Council Bluffs. This was considered a a great accommodation to the public generally and especially to those living near the line of the route. The fare from Woodbine to Council Bluffs, a distance of forty miles, was four dollars, and the people did not grumble any more at the expense of traveling than they do now with the railroad fare at three cents per mile.

When the surrender of Lee was an accomplished fact, and the citizen-soldier, whose constancy and courage had maintained the integrity of the Republic, and the camp-fire, the weary march, and the conflict and carnage were to be realized no more but in memory, with mingled feelings of sorrow for the precious blood that had been given as a ransom for our country, with gratitude to God for the final triumph, with hearts full of love for family and friends, those that had worn the loyal blue returned to the homes they had left —to the peaceful occupation of former days, a wonder to the world, as well as an honor to mankind.

MAKING PIES OF "SAW-DUST."

In the early days of Magnolia, people were fond of "goodies", mince pie, etc., just the same as people are now-a-days, especially the Yankee portion of the population. However, "pie timber," fruits, meats of a suitable nature and other necessary articles, were not as easy to be obtained by the good house-wives way back in the fifties and sixties as they are in the more recent years. But as "necessity has ever been the mother of invention", it only needs to be remarked, that they had pie in their season—even though sawdust had to be used!

The "point" to this bit of early time

domestic history brings into the story (which is true) his Honor Judge Brainard, who once upon a time, when gossiping with officials at the National Capital, told this incident to the merriment, as well as great surprise of all his hearers. The Judge was then Mail Inspector for Iowa and the duties of his office frequently took him to Washington, where he was a favorite on account of his good story-telling ability, as well as from the fact that he lived in what was then the "wild and woolly West!"

He told his friends of "hard times" in Harrison county and how that his wife at Magnolia had learned to make very palatable, wholesome pies from saw-dust. This caused his Honor to be looked upon as the "biggest liar in all Washington." But when he came to explain in a candid manner how such a miracle could be wrought out by his good wife, then the laugh was on the crowd and the Judge was ever remembered as the "Saw-dust pie man from Iowa!"

The sequel of the story was in substance this: During the winter of 1856–57, deer and elk were plentiful in western Iowa and venison constituted about all the meat the pioneers possessed. One day the Judge was lamenting the fact that they had no mince pies. So the following day he was surprised, at dinner time, after having eaten heartily of the plain, simple viands, set before him; asking no questions for consicence sake (his good wife's sake). But 'ere he had drawn back from the table, his wife said, "Wait, and try my pie!" So she gave him a large section of a steaming hot mince pie, of which the Judge talked much and finally concluded as the sample was good, he would try some more.

In answer to how it was made, the good woman (those early, self-sacrificing women of pioneer days were good) explained how that she had made it of chopped venison meat, seasoned in part with saw-dust. The manner of making the pie was this: she found the venison had frozen as hard as a rock, which was more flinty than old Pharaoh's heart in his wickedest day. So she placed it on a broad board and by use of a buck-saw, she succeeded in getting some slices off. These pieces of deer meat she chopped as ordinary mince meat is wont to be hacked up into fine particles. The sawing had made much "saw-dust"—the same being not hickory or bass wood saw-dust, but meat, bone and rich marrow, which she scraped into the chopped mass. To this conglomerate compound, she added dried apples, a few raisins and spices, when all was ready for the crust!

When Mrs. Brainard told her husband he was eating a pie which had saw-dust as a component part, he fancied she told not the truth. Likewise the friends at Washington branded him as a "Big liar from Iowa," when he gave them the mince-pie story, second handed. Yet no prevarication was told by either—it was the plain facts, except it lacked the explanation of what kind of saw-dust was referred to!

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF HARRISON COUNTY.

(Extract from a paper written for the County Sunday School Association in 1890, by C. M. Cadwell.)

CHAPTER XI.

THE first effort in this line was in 1853. Previous to 1852 most of the residents of this county, were only temporarily such, and the improvements made only such as would serve their purpose until they could move on to the Zion of the saints in the basin of the great Salt Lake.

Many of these left in 1851 and '52 either selling or abandoning their improvements. These were soon occupied by immigrants from almost every state east of the Mississippi River.

Many of these if not church members, had been in the habit of attending church in their former homes, but finding no church privileges here, soon fell into the habit of visiting on the Sabbath, and even taking the rifle and while women and children were visiting, would bring in a buck or a turkey to help in replenishing the stock of provisions.

Of course they neglected family worship under such circumstances. Still the Holy Spirit kept calling after them and a few of this class living in Six Mile grove, feeling the need of reform on their own account and because of their influence on their own and their neighbor's children, resolved to organize a Sabbath school, which was done in the month of June, 1853, in a cabin which had been vacated by one of the Saints. The officers and teachers, were Kirtland Card and Stephen King. From the first the school was well attended and continued until late in the fall, with interest. The following spring it was re-opened and continued right on, in or near, this neighborhood for several years. In 1856 the school was held in a grove. Meeting in the camp ground. In 1858 it was moved and re-opened in Buena Vista. S. King acted as superintendent most of the time.

In 1853 and '54, Rev. George Rice, brother of Dr. Rice, preached for us occasionally and sympathizing with the efforts of these friends, secured and sent a Sunday-school library which was highly appreciated and extensively read, doing good service in the schools of the neighborhood until about the year 1872 when the remains of it were destroyed by fire in Mr. Card's house in Buena Vista, or Whitesboro. While this school was in its infancy another was organized in Cal-

houn in the summer of 1854 with George A. Brigham, as Superintendent. This school, unlike the Six Mile school was not well attended, because in a neighborhood where very few cared for anything of religious character and it lasted but a short time and no attempt to try again was made until 1856, when the few met and organized, electing George L. Ferrel as Superintendent. This school continued through the summer but it seems nothing was done in 1857. In 1858, however, a school was started with R. Hays, as superintendent, but this continued for only a short time. From this time until 1865, nothing was done to have a Sunday-school. Then a Miss Sue Clark and Mrs. H. C. Meach, moved by the Holy Spirit, we think, felt that something should be done. So a meeting was called and these ladies were elected Superintendent and assistant superintendent.

In the winter following a precious work of grace began, and as its results a class of twenty-eight members was formed and among the number was Brother H. C. Meach. From that time to the present, Calhoun has had a Sunday-school each summer and some of the time all the year.

In the same season the first Sunday-school was started in Calhoun, Dr. Rice started one in the Cutler neighborhood on the road between Calhoun and Magnolia and in 1855 one was started in Magnolia in a log cabin where Frank Mintun's house now stands, and has been continued most of the time ever since. Dr. Rice was the first Superintendent of this school (if I am rightly informed.)

These three were the first schools in the county, but in June, 1858, one was organized in Little Sioux with Sol Smith as Superintendent, and E. Schofield assistant. Mr. Smith did not continue in that position long but Mr. Schofield continued to hold on, with his mother and sister Cynthia, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Crane, Mr. Barbour and Sillars as teachers. This school also had a library brought by Mrs. S. June, from New York. From that time to the present (except one year) there has been a Sunday-school at Little Sioux.

In the McWilliams neighborhood another Sunday-school was organized in 1856 and from that time to the present there has been a school in existence that has been a power for good in that region.

The first Sunday-school at old St. John was organized in January, 1858, Jacob Fulton, Superintendent, Also, money was raised for a library, which was extensively read, and the school continued very successful until 1862. No school in 1863, but in 1864 it was re-organized, and Mrs. Wolcott elected Superintendent, and continued until the fall of 1868. In the spring of 1865 it was started again with Mr. E. R. Robinson, Superintendent. From that time to the present there has been a school kept up with good success.

From the above record we find that there had been Union Sunday-schools opened and carried on with more or less success before 1860.

In the summer of 1867 the first Sunday-school was started in Missouri valley in a small house a little east of the old school house by a Rev. Mr. Foster, who was elected superintendent, and this school has not only been continued until the present, but others have been formed from it in the town.

Also in the summer of 1858 the first Sunday-school in Harrison Township was organized by a Colporteur in the James Roberts house, with H. B. Lyman as su-

perintendent. This was a Union School. In the same year another in the Winter and Vining neighborhood near the town of Woodbine. This was a Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. Another at Parrish City, Cincinnati Township, a little south of what is now California Junction, was organized the same year. These all are the earliest in the county, no others being organized until 1867.

We of the present cannot realize the discouragements attending the efforts of the few who were desirous of training the youth of this new county in Bible truth and leading them to see the need of christian society. And there are those now living in the county, who attended the earliest schools as children, who are now grandparents and have seen these children regular attendants of the schools in their neighborhoods.

Thus in a measure some have seen a reward here, but a greater one is in store for them in the hereafter.

In 1867 the first Sunday-school was organized in Taylor Township, and continued for two years in the summer season only. Then for nearly ten years nothing was done in Sunday-school work until the present school in Modale was organized with Brother W. W. Morton as superintendent, which position he has filled all the time but one year, and it has become one of the live schools of the county.

In the spring of 1868 the first Sunday school in Logen was organized with C. N. Cadwell as superintendent. Also the same spring one some four miles north near Bigler's grove was carried on for a time by Deacon Hillis, but he resigning, it was carried on through the summer by C. N. Cadwell.

In August, 1868, the first general Sunday-school gathering was held in a grove near Logan, when steps were taken to organize the county as they were organized in Illinois. At this gathering the Rev. C. C. Cadwell (father of C. N. C.) was present, and gave such an account of what was being done there that it was thought best to try the experiment here. With this in view arrangements were made for a meeting at Magnolia, in January 1869, and S. King was elected temporary Chairman and C. N. Cadwell, temporary secretary. January 5, the first regular convention was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Magnolia, with quite an attendance. Rev. Morley, Laidley and Wafield gave much encouragement and aid in this effort. The constitution and by-laws were adopted and the Harrison County Sunday-school Association organized.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again in September of the same year.

From that time to the present, Harrison County has not failed to hold a convention each year, and has been among the foremost counties in Sunday-school work. Among the many workers there have been some who have always been most earnest in this work; S. King, Dr. Rice, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Preston, George Thompson, T. P. Kellogg, C. Mitchell, J. A. Boies, F. F. Beebe, George Gibson, W. W. Morton, L. D. Willet, H. C. Meach, J. A. Howard and C. N. Cadwell.

These persons did all they could in connection with the several ministers to organize and keep Sunday-schools open all the year, and by township conventions, interest the people and lead them to help in this work, but it seemed impossible, and the remark was often made, "If there was only a way by which one person could be sustained to attend to this work." But this also seemed impossible.

But God in His providence sent into the county in 1881, a young man by the name of Frederick Jewett, as a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, who did such good work and endeared himself so to the people that by his influence an effort was made in 1883 to raise means in the county to sustain a missionary to do this work. The effort was successful and there has been a missionary at work in the county most of the time ever since. This was the first attempt of this kind in the United States, and Harrison County feels a just pride in hearing this fact stated. By these efforts our county takes front rank as a Sunday-school county, and from present appearances will soon become the banner county of the State in the number of scholars in the Sunday-school.

May those now interested never relax their efforts, but do much more and better work than any who have preceded them.

At the present time there are seventy-six schools in active operation, over one-half of this number having been organized and made permanent, by the efforts of the missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union, and the interest they have awakened, has caused further efforts in the way of preaching service in connection with them and four church buildings ereeted.

LOGAN.

CHAPTER XII.

LOGAN, the present seat of justice of Harrison County, was named by the proprietor, Henry Reel, who platted it July 19, 1867, and named it in honor of General John A. Logan, who bore so conspicuous a part in the Union ranks during the great Civil War.

Its exact location is the east half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 18, and the northwest quarter of section 19–79–42; also the northeast quarter of section 24–79–43. The site, situated as it is on the second bench of the Boyer River, and nestled in at the foot of a high elevation at the west, is one of rare beauty. The great number of large maple and box-elder shade trees that grace the well-kept streets and park, lend a peculiar charm to the city, at the same time providing wind breaks in the winter and cooling shade in the heated midsummer days.

Logan is within Jefferson civil township and according to the 1890 census reports, has a population of 827.

The land upon which this picturesque town stands was originally squatted upon by the following persons: All that portion in section 14 by James B. McCurley, who shortly afterward—about 1854—sold to Henry Reel, who also obtained that part which the main town now occupies, as well as that including the mill site. The latter named or east part of the present plat he received of a company of men, including Messrs. Kinney, Dow, King and others who claimed the land and agreed to donate it to whoever would come in and erect a mill.

Henry Reel, who came from Indiana, believing the offer a liberal one at once commenced putting in a dam and a saw mill. Old settlers say Uncle Henry built his saw mill, where the Roller Mills now stand, by the use of an ax and a big jackknife (?) No move toward, or even thought of, platting a town site occurred until many years later, when a railroad was being surveyed.

It is claimed by some that B. F. LaPorte, now a blacksmith at Logan, had a rude cabin and squatted on part of the present plat, in 1852 and finally abandoned it.

It is one of the many town sites platted during the year 1867, in consequence of the extension of the Chicago & North-Western Railway through to the Missouri River.

It was made the seat of Justice for Har-

rison County in 1875—the county seat being removed from Magnolia to Logan, towards the close of that year.

It became one of the station points on the railway but through some trouble with the management of the railway no trains stopped at Logan until compelled to by the establishment of a post-office, brought about by Mr. Reel, in December, 1867, requiring trains to stop for the purpose of changing mail matter.

Around the original plat, the pioneer buildings and business places of every town, there clusters many a memory, befitting for the historian to weave into record form, the subject matter of which will become more and more valuable and interesting as the years shall come and go, bringing new generations with them. Then we hasten on to mention something concerning the beginning of Logan.

After the establishment of the post-office, business men were attracted to the place and soon the march of commerce set in.

The first to engage in business at Logan was George F. Waterman who, in August, 1867, opened a drug store, directly west of what was later known as the "Logan House." Within a short time, Messrs. "Rudasill, Wood & Lowe" of Magnolia, erected the above hotel building; but it was designed and used by this firm, for the general dry-goods and grocery business which they successfully operated.

Following these came, Cole & Fish, who removed their building and general merchandise stock from Whitesboro (formerly Buena Vista) and located on the east side of the public square.

The next to engage in business was the firm of Broadwell & Cavin, who moved a general stock from "Hard Scratch" (Reeder's Mills), having erected what is now a part of the Lusk House and used the same for store purposes.

The pioneer hotel in Logan was kept by George W. White, who built a brick building, being a part of the old Vose Logan House.

The first to embark in grain business and the handling of agricultural implements were T. M. C. Logan and Judge Leach, of Cedar Rapids, who formed a co-partnership. In 1873, Seekel, Luce & Co. succeeded this firm.

The second to engage in the hotel business at Logan was G. T. Kennedy who conducted the Lusk House, built by James A. Lusk.

One business was added to another, from 1867 to 1874, when the following comprised the commercial interests of the place: Rudasill & Co. and Cole & Fish, General Dealers; G. B. Cadwell, Hardware; G. T. Kelley and William Giddings, Drugs; G. T. Kennedy, hotel; Louis Walters, Harness-shop; B. F. La Porte and F. M. Sprinkle, Blacksmiths; Daniel Stewart, Wagon-maker; Milton Good-enough, Shoe-shop; The "*Western Star*", edited by George Musgrave; Logan & Leach and Vanderhoff & Co., Grain dealers; Seekel & Co., Lumber and "Yankee Robinson", Livery barn.

BANKING.

The pioneer bank of Logan was Cadwell & Fiske, which was established about January 1, 1874. Its members were Phineas Cadwell and George W. Fiske. It was subsequently succeeded by P. Cadwell & Co., who failed October 8, 1888.

The Harrison County Bank was organized, January, 1877, by A. L. Harvey and J. C. Milliman. April 1, 1879, Mr. Milliman sold to A. W. Ford. The style of the concern is now Harvey & Ford,

who transact a general banking business.

The next bank opened at Logan was by C. F. Lnce & Co. in the last months of 1888. They were succeeded by the State Savings Bank which is still in operation. John W. Wood & Sons started a private bank about January 1, 1889. The proprietors are John W. Wood, Charles N. Wood and W. H. Wood.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF 1891.

The following were the chief business factors at Logan in December, 1891.

Banks—Harrison County, John W. Wood & Sons, State Savings Bank.

Newspapers—The *Observer* (Rep.), and The *Nucleus*. (Dem.)

Attorneys—L. R. Bolter & Sons, J. W. Barnhart, H. H. Roodifer, S. H. Cochran, C. S. Waitley, S. I. King, Joe H. Smith, John A. Berry and Thomas Arthur.

Physicians—I. C. Wood, J. L. Witt, J. Knowles and F. A. Comfort.

Land Agents—Harvey & Ford, Stern & Milliman and F. W. Hart.

Dry Goods—Berkley & Co., John W. Read and Cohen & Blockty.

Groceries—John W. Stocker and Van Scoy Bros., Ehrhardt & Son and W. S. Longman.

Hardware—G. B. Cadwell, Kirk & Mills and Williams Bros.

Furniture—Harvey Lenz and K. E. Webber.

Agricultural Implements—John W. Stocker, Lewis Ellison and Kirk & Mills.

Drugs—Giddings & Doyle and C. C. Mayer & Co.

Grain Dealers—Ellison & Miller, John W. Stocker and J. D. Heritage.

Lumber Dealers—Lewis Ellison and James W. Rudd.

Live Stock Dealers—John W. Stocker, F. C. Adams and A. G. Wilson,

Mills—"Rock Bottom Roller," By James McCoid.

Factories—Farm Fence Company (Incorporated).

Photographer—C. E. Lenz.

Jewelry—J. A. Barr and J. J. Ring.

Millinery—Mrs. W. H. Eaton, Mrs. D. Leyshon, Mrs. L. A. Williams and Welch & Kirkendall.

Livery Barns—F. P. Feigley and W. Brayton.

Hotels—Lusk House and Davison House.

Feed Barn—H. B. Kennie.

Harness Shop—I. Huber.

Blacksmiths—B. F. La Porte, R. B. Shields and F. M. Sprinkle.

Wagon Shop—Daniel Stewart.

Post Master—J. W. Stocker.

American Express Office.

Western Union Telegraph Office.

Abstracts—Stern & Milliman and E. G. Tyler.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

Through the efforts of pioneer Henry Reel who platted the town, a postoffice was established in December, 1867, with C. C. Cole (of the firm of Cole & Fish) as postmaster. He was succeeded by William Giddings, A. K. Grow, T. A. Massie and the present incumbent, J. W. Stocker. It became a money order office in July, 1877. August 7, 1884, the office and contents were totally destroyed by fire. The total number of money orders issued at the Logan office, up to June 1, 1891, is 15,405 and the full number of postal notes to the same date was 10,102.

INCORPORATION.

Logan became an incorporated town in 1877. The following have served in the capacity of Mayor:

1877 ..... John V. Evans
1878 ..... John V. Evans
1879 ..... J. W. Barnhart
1880 ..... H. H. Roodifer
1881 ..... W. C. Cadwell
1882 ..... H. H. Roodifer
1883 ..... H. H. Roodifer
1884 ..... Du Ren Stearns
1885 ..... Du Ren Stearns
1886 ..... Almor Stern
1887 ..... A. L. Harvey
1888 ..... L. J. Paul
1889 ..... C. R. Bolter
1890 ..... C. R. Bolter
1891 ..... C. R. Bolter

In 1884, the town put in a system of direct pressure water-works, costing $7,500. The water is pumped to a reservoir (on the hill, west of town) holding 100,000 barrels, by means of a steam engine and a wind-mill—the former forcing water from the never failing springs and the latter from a well in the public square, through one and one quarter miles of piping.

By this means the town is safe from the ravages of the fire fiend and for all domestic purposes the town has an abundance of the purest water, furnished at a very low rate.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first attempt in the journalistic field at Logan was the removal of the *Harrison County Courier*, established at Magnolia in 1874, to Logan, September, 1875. Alpheus Davison was the editor and manager and forsook Magnolia, then the county seat, because the day seemed not far distant when Logan was to be the seat of justice and in that fact he saw financial good to himself. Money had been furnished him to ship his outfit and family from Illinois to Magnolia, but greater pressure was brought to bear by the enterprising men at Logan, who wanted a county seat organ—hence his removal. About that time "Uncle Henry Reel," proprietor of Logan, equipped an office and put A. G. Hard in charge. This was too much and Mr. Davison sold the *Courier* to Mr. Reel, leaving Hard as editor still. Mr. Reel having more money then newspaper ability, soon tired of his paper plant. The other wing of the Republican party at Logan started a paper known as the *Harrison County News*," but full of grit Mr. Reel kept the *Courier* alive, until 1885, though at great loss to himself—at least five thousand dollars. The paper was then leased to George Musgrave, who operated one year and started a paper of his own, called the *Observer*, still running as a Republican organ.

J. K. Davison edited the *Courier* for a short time, but at a loss to Mr. Reel, who, in 1887, sold the plant. George Musgrave continued to run the *Observer* until December 19, 1889, when J. C. McCabe bought the property and still edits the paper as a live, local sheet and in the interests of the Republican party. A power press is employed and everything moves on in genuine modern newspaper style.

The *Nucleus* was established at Logan by the former proprietor of the *Observer*, George Musgrave, in May 1890, as a Democratic sheet.

MILL HISTORY.

The building of the water mill—the saw and grist mill—on the east bank of the Boyer river, where Logan now stands, was accomplished in 1856. The persons who held claim to the land at this point, for a small sum gave their title to Henry Reel, who came from Pottawattamie county in the month of November, 1853. He moved his family here in March, 1854, and erected his cabin. The process of mill building at

that time was a long and laborious one. It was not until October, 1856, that the mill was opened up ready for business, the first grinding being done the 17th of that month. The saw mill was not completed until sometime in 1857, when large amounts of all kinds of native lumber were sawed.

The mill at this point is furnished with ample water-power, there being seven and one half feet "head" or fall. Nearly all machinery of this pioneer mill was fashioned from hard wood, even most of the gear wheels were worked out by Mr. Reel and Lowery Wilson, his son-in-law, who assisted him in building. It was first provided with one run of burrs, but another was added in a few years later on. The frame was all hewed from solid logs, growing near by. The few irons necessary to complete the saw mill, Mr. Reel had brought from Indiana, as he came West, for milling purposes. It was a rude plant, but to its faithfulness is due the lumber which entered into the construction of many a pioneer house. And the flour made here was not "superfine," but served the purpose and was in fact healthier than that made in modern days. The first winter—that long to be talked of, hard winter of 1856–57— there was no roof or weather-boarding over the mill. To the frame was attached sheeting (cotton cloth), which extended over the burrs, shielding them from the roaring blizzards. The bolting was accomplished by means of a bolt, which was turned by hand. This mill has many a bit of history connected with it. Around it clusters many a sad and bitter memory. Men came from Onawa and other points sixty miles away. Flour was taken to Sioux City from this mill.

In 1868, the property was sold to James McCoid, who later on sold to A. Longman, who after a few years sold back to McCoid and in 1889 he erected what is known as the "Rock Bottom Mills," just below the old site. The old mill still stands, a monument of the "'50s." The new mill employs the "roller process," having four double set of rolls. It is conducted on the "exchange" or merchant mill plan.

THE LOGAN FENCE COMPANY.

This is a (limited)company,incorporated under the laws of Iowa, August 7, 1890, for the purpose of manufacturing a farm fence, from a patent process of uniting wood pickets, or slats, with woven strands of wire, making a durable, flexible and moveable fence for farm,garden and stock yards.

The system of fence made is the "Farmer's Friend," and this company has the right to make within eighteen counties on the western border of Iowa. The incorporators were: I. W. Stocker, J. C. Milliman, A.W. Ford, A. H.Van Scoy,Stephen King, J. A. Heterick, W. H. Wood, J. E. Creager, W. L. Stern. The officers are: J. C. Milliman, President; A. H. Van Scoy, Vice-president; A. W. Ford, Secretary and Treasurer; J.W.Stocker,General Manager. The concern is limited to twenty thousand dollars capital. Their works are situated between Ninth and Tenth Streets, near the railway track, on block 28. A spur track connects them with the main line of the Northwestern road.

The peculiarity of this fence is that it is made by means of a ponderous shaving machine, which takes in logs of the required length, (first having been steamed several days in steam tanks) and slices them into thin layers, or strips, which are worked to within a few inches of the diameter of the log. These steamed layers are conveyed by carriers to a knife in rapid

motion, every stroke of which cuts a picket. The great advantage being in the slots not coming forth cross-ways of the grain of the timber, as is common in sawed pickets. Native timber, generally elm and cottonwood is used. Six weaving machines weave the pickets into an even and strong fence. The capacity of the mill is five hundred rods of perfect made fencing per day. Sixteen men are employed. The power propelling the mill is a forty-horse power engine. After being woven and rolled in huge bales, they are loaded upon flat cars and shipped to various points in the West.

SCHOOLS.

The first term of school at Logan was taught in 1868 by Horace McKinney in a small frame building, standing under the hill, near where Rudd's grain warehouse now stands. The same, or possibly the following year, the township erected a neat frame building in the north part of town, which served until Logan was made an independent school district, in 1876, when a part of the present brick, High School building was erected. The first section of this house, together with the grounds, cost the district about ten thousand dollars. In 1882 a frame building of small proportion was built in the same yard. These two served until 1871, when it became necessary to have more room and an addition was built of brick to the original brick building. The cost of the last named addition was about thirty-six hundred dollars—furniture and all. The citizens of Logan have ever taken great pride, as well as a deep interest in the public school system, which is second to none in all Harrison county. The 1890 report of the County Superintendent of Schools gave 371 pupils, which has now somewhat increased.

Among those who have served in the role of Principals of this school may be named Prof. S. G. Rogers, now in the Pension Department at Washington, D C., who had charge for nine years in succession. He was succeeded by Prof. C. S. Page and he in turn by Prof. Hornby. The present Principal, Prof. H. E. Wheeler, came in 1891.

The present School Board is: W. W. Milliman, President. John W. Reed, Treasurer; George W. Wilson, Secretary; W. H. Wood, A. S. Jewell, Dr. J. Knowles and F. J. Copeland, Directors.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The Baptist church was the first religious organization formed in Logan. It dates from July, 1867, when an informal meeting was held. The church proper was formed August 11, 1867, by eight members, as follows: Steven Crow, Elizabeth Crow, Marcus Crow, Byron Crow, L. B. Rudasill, P. J. Rudasill, G. Baumworth. Rev. George Scott officiated at the organization meeting, which was held at Magnolia.

The present membership of the society is 127. Early in 1891, the church numbered 132, the largest it had ever attained.

The following have served as Pastors: Rev. L. E. Rockwood, Rev. E. G. O. Groat, Rev. B. F. Coldsby, Rev. George Scott, Rev. J. E. Sanders, Rev. J. E. Carter, Rev. J. F. Bryant, Rev. Arthur Stott. The last named and present pastor came February 14, 1889.

During the nearly a quarter of a century's existence of this church, only eleven deaths have occurred; there have been 157 received into the church by baptism and 124 by letter.

The neat frame church edifice on Sixth Street was built in 1867 at a cost of $1,200.

It is 30x50 feet, built by good workmen.

A parsonage costing $900 was built in 1878. This is in the same block with the church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at this point was formed by the organization of a class consisting of eight members as follows: Mr. and Mrs. William Beck; Mr. and Mrs. J. W Rudd; Mr. and Mrs. Townsend; Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. M. A. Stewart. This was in 1873.

The first year services were held at the frame school house in the north part of town; but during the same year the present frame building, on the corner of Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue was erected at an expense of $1,100.

The following pastors have served in the order here given: Rev. W. E Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Newlin, Rev. Mr. Van Scoy, Rev. William Patterson, Rev. J. B. Gibson, Rev. J. W. Adair, Rev. C. V. Ward, Rev. A. Thornbrue, Rev. George M. Hughes.

Prior to the regular pastors coming Rev. A. J. Andrews and others had held Methodist services at Logan and vicinity.

The present membership is 135; number in Sabbath school 125.

A frame parsonage was erected in 1888, costing $1,400.

Under the present pastor's administration about seventy members have been added to the church.

The Presbyterian Church at Logan was formed with seven members, in August, 1869. These were J. D. Rogers and wife; E. L. Rugg and wife; C. N. Cadwell and wife; George Barr. Rev. George R. Carroll organized the society and the pastors were: Rev. Henry Gage, Rev. T. K. Hedges, Rev. J. B. Welty, Rev. George R. Carroll, Rev. H. C. Gillingham and Rev. O. A. Elliott.

The present membership is sixty-four. The present spiritual condition of the church is reported as fair.

The officers now acting are: W. B. Riddle, T. F. Vanderhoof, J. Rogers, A. W. Ford, James Latta, Elders; C. N. Cadwell, J. C. Milliman and J. D. Frock, Trustees.

A neat church edifice was erected in 1877, at a cost of $3,500. It is located on the corner of Seventh and Second Avenues. Its size is 28x60 feet and it is constructed of wood. It was dedicated by Rev. F. H. Cleland.

The Logan Branch of the Latter Day Saints church was organized in March, 1886. The first officers were: P. Cadwell, president; J. C. Johnson, priest; William R. Davidson, teacher; Charles S. Kennedy, Deacon; Adelia Card, clerk. The original membership was about fifty persons; but at this time it has sixty-five.

In 1887, a substantial frame church building was erected in the west part of town, on the corner of Tenth Street and Second Avenue. It is 28x42 feet and cost the society about $1,400.

This branch of the Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints is within the Little Sioux District. Its present officials are: J. C. Johnson, president (by virtue of his office as Priest); William R. Davidson, Teacher; A. Baker, Deacon and William R. Davidson, Clerk.

The Adventists and Christian denomination both have societies at Logan, but no history was obtainable. The latter have a good membership.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Chrysolite Lodge No. 420, A. F. & A. M., worked under dispensation from November 15, 1881 to June 1882, when a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge. The following were the charter members:

Stephen King, A. W. Ford, A. L. Howey, J.W. Stewart, S. I. King, J. W. Barnhart, A. N. McCoid, John W. Wood, J.V. Evans, N. H. Van Arsdale, J. G. Redenbaugh, D. D. Penrod, William Giddings, J. W. Stocker, E. G. O.Groat, T. M.C. Logan, D. W. Kennedy, J. J. Peterson.

The first elective officers were: Stephen King, W. M.; A. W. Ford, S. W.; A. L. Harvey, J. W.; William Giddings, Treasurer; J. W. Barnhart, Secretary.

The highest number the lodge has ever enjoyed is the present (1891) membership of thirty-eight.

The present elective officers are: Almor Stern, W. M.; A. W. Ford, S. W.; F. D. Stearns, J. W.; A. L. Harvey, Treasurer: J. W. Barnhart, Secretary.

This lodge subleases its lodge room of the Odd Fellows society in the Bacon building, on the southeast corner of Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

There being no higher degree of Masonry at Logan the following named belong to the Triune Chapter No. 81, at Missouri Valley: J. W. Barnhart, S. I. King, C. L. Hyde, I. C. Wood and J. L. Witt.

Messrs. Barnhard, King and Wood are also members of Ivanhoe Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 17, at Council Bluffs.

Logan Lodge, No. 355, of I. O. O. F., was instituted October 19, 1876, by the following charter membership: J. C. Milliman, N. G.; T. M. C. Logan, P. G.; J. E. Townsend, Fred. Kempel, V. G.; J. Young, Treasurer; W. H. Eaton, Secretary. The present membership is forty-six. The present officers(elective) are: Guy Petrie, N. G.; W. E. Hills, V. G.; Lewis Ellison, R. Secretary: J. G. Lindsey; Treasurer; Almor Stern, P. Secretary; J. W. Barnhart, Conductor. The Odd Fellows lease a hall in the Bacon Building, and sub-lease to all the other civic orders of the city. The lodge room is finely furnished and well kept up. The hall is on the corner of Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Encampment—Columbia, No. 101, of I. O. O. F., at Logan, was instituted June 2. 1879, by the following charter membe r ship: T. M. C. Logan, Fred. Kempel, J. C. Milliman, J. V. Evans, A. K. Grow, I. P. Hill, J. N. Young, Almor Stern. The first officers were: A. K. Grow, C. P.; T. M. C. Logan, H. P.; Almor Stern, Scribe, J. N. Young, Treasurer. The present membership is thirty and the following serve as officers: J. C. McCable, C. P.; J. P. Creager, H. P.; J. G. Lindsey, Treasurer; J. W. Barnhart, Scribe.

Mary Lodge—Rebecca Degree, No. 141, of I. O. O. F., has a membership of seventeen. This lodge was instituted October 20, 1887, with thirty members. The present officers are; Mrs. Hannah King, N. G.; Mrs. May Hill, V. G.; Stephen King, Secretary; J. P. Creager, Treasurer; Mrs. Adelia Card, Financial Secretary.

Fuller Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 38, was organized May 3, 1881, with the following named charter members—Comrades-at-arms in the Civil War: Joe H. Smith, George W. Guilford, E. W. Milliman, Henry G. Meyres, Josiah Giddings, Daniel Stewart, A. W. Clyde, Morris Rees, James Rattigan, Ed. R. Foster, Frank H. Mills, John W. Stocker, Charles Young, S. A. Broodwell, Moses Roben, Jasper W. Reeder, L. J. Paul, R. Musser, L. D. Brown, William Glidhill. The first officers of the Post were · Joe H. Smith, Commander; G. W. Guilford, Vice Commander; E. W. Milliman, Junior, Vice Commander; A.W. Clyde, Adjutant; M. Rees, Quarter Master; Josiah Giddings, Surgeon; Daniel Stewart, Chaplain; H.G.

Myres, Officer of Day; F. H. Mills, Officer of Guard; James Rattigan, Sergeant-Major; E. R. Foster, Quarter Master Sergeant. The present membership is thirty-five. The Post has always met at Odd Fellows Hall. They possess forty stands of arms and take much pride in keeping up their organization. Nearly one hundred old soldiers have at one time and another been enrolled in this Post. A "Sons of Veteran" Camp was organized here some years ago, but disbanded. Steps are now being taken to re-organize the camp. The present (1891) officers of Foster Post are as follows: John W. Stocker, Commander; N. E. Lombard, Vice Commander; A. S. Jewell, Junior Vice Commander; W.W. Milliman, Adjutant; J. Deys, Quarter Master; J. Huntley, Surgeon; Arthur Stott, Chaplain; J. P. Creager, Officer of Day; Christian Ehrhardt, Officer of the Guard. The Post has been represented in the State Department by comrade O. L. French, as S. Vice Commander. The following is the Post's Roster, June 15, 1891:

E. W. Milliman, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

Daniel Stewart, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Infantry.

James C. Milliman, Forty-sixth New York Infantry.

P. P. Rainwater, Corporal, Company B, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

A. N. McCoid, Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

A. J. Norman, Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

J. K. Deys, Company C, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

J. P. Creager, Corporal, Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry.

Lowery Wilson, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

C. N. Cadwell, Corporal, Company A, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

L. E. Lombard, Company K, First Minnesota Infantry.

J. B. Baker, Company I, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

Charles L. Hyde, Sergeant, Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

John W. Stocker, Lieutenant, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Albert Topping, Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

H. A. Welch, Company I, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

William Rainer, Company C, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry.

M. H. Goodenough, Company A, Twentieth New York Cavalry.

H. B. Kinnie, Company A, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

Albert Vandusen, Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

F. W. Hart, Company I, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry.

William W. Milliman, Sergeant, Company D, Seventy-seventh New York Infantry.

John F. Huntley, Corporal, Company G, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

William G. Baldwin, Company G, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

James L. Armstrong, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

James Mitchell, Corporal, Company K, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers.

J. H. M. Edwards, Company B, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

James M. Latta, Company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Elias Palmer, Company K, Eighth Illinois Infantry.

Christian Ehrhardt, Company C, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

Joseph Smith, Company I, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

A. S. Jewell, Company I, Seventh Missouri Cavalry.

William Gorham, Company F, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

Arthur Stott, Company C, First Nebraska Cavalry.

Clark E. Swan, Company F, Twentieth New York Cavalry.

Henry Wacker. —

An Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge, (chiefly for insurance purposes) was formed in 1878, known as the Boyer Valley Lodge, No. 149. At one time it had a membership of forty, but now has but one half of that number.

A Good-Templar's Lodge was organized at Logan, November 14, 1877, by fourteen charter members, and like a ship riding abreast the ocean waves, has risen and fallen, periodically from that date until now.

The Modern Woodmen and Legion of Honor, both benevolent or life insurance orders, have lodges with a fluctuating membership and are still in existence.

MISSOURI VALLEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

A LITTLE over a half of a century ago the beautiful and fertile valley where this thriving city now stands was undisturbed by the hand of civilization. The wild grass grew and the prairie flowers blossomed as they had for long, long centuries. Their right to inhabit the virgin soil had never been questioned, but now what changes have come about. On every hand the gleaming mold-board of the modern-day plow, aggressively moves along, smothering the grass and floral growth, on the very bosom which gave them life.

It was in 1854 that H. B. Hendricks, after a long and toilsome journey from Putnam County, Ind., halted his team on the present site of Missouri Valley. He opened up a farm and in 1856, the McIntosh brothers (M. B. and George R.,) came in from the same county and became settlers. The old town of St. Johns sprang up only to go out of existence at the flash and reflection of the first locomotive headlight, peering through the darkness of what is now the bustling commercial center known as the city of Missouri Valley.

This place is located in the center of St. Johns township, at the foot of the bluffs, one mile from the Boyer River, ten miles from the banks of the Missouri River. It was platted January 28, 1867, by John I. Blair on section 15–78–44. The first lot was purchased by George Weare an employe of the Northwestern Railway Company, which is lot 11, of block 4. He subsequently sold to Henry C. Warner, who started the first store. This store was started in 1866. A man known as "Hank" Williams, from Chicago, located in the grain business and paid as high as $2.50 per bushel for wheat.

John C. Henry erected the first building which stood on lot 10, of block 4, and was kept as a saloon and restaurant.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

The first attempt at business at this point in the general merchandise line, was in February, 1867, when H. C. Warner freighted goods by wagon from Council Bluffs and opened up the pioneer store.

The first blacksmith in town was Robert Hoy, who came early in 1867, remained several years and sold to Overton & Co.

The first shoemaker was John J. Sullivan, in the spring of 1857; John Caley soon followed.

The pioneer harnessmaker was John P. Lahman, in 1867.

The first resident physician was Dr. G. W. Coit, who came in 1867. He had formed a partnership with Dr. G. H. McGavren in 1866, at old St. Johns. They also operated the earliest drug store at Missouri Valley.

The first attorney to practice was P. D. Mickel, who came in the spring of 1867. He built the residence now occupied by Dr. J. C. Chapman.

Phillip A. Stern came to the place in the summer of 1867 and opened up an exclusive clothing house on the east side of Sixth Street. He is still in trade but in other quarters.

The first hardware was sold by W. J. Harris, who moved a stock from St. Johns to the lot upon which the present post-office stands.

In 1867 came Scott Justis and Shields & Meech, who engaged in the grocery trade.

The first furniture dealer was William Bath in 1867. He made and sold factory made goods and supplied the community with coffins. In 1873 he failed and moved to Arkansas.

The first lumber dealers were Pelan & McChesney, in 1868. They sold to Logan & Meech, they to Kellogg & Co., and they to C. H. Deur.

Cogswell & Smith handled live stock, grain and produce in 1867.

The first merchant tailor of the town was D. G. Hearn, in 1867. He worked in the rear of the store of Laughery & Brookhouser.

In 1867 Laughery & Brookhouser put in a general stock of goods on Sixth Street. They later removed to Erie Street and finally failed in 1868.

The first jeweler was J. W. Battershall, who came in the spring of 1868 and built on the corner of Sixth and Erie Streets, and in 1871 failed; he was a character that will be remembered by Robert McGavren and others for sometime.

McBride & Birchard were early to handle drugs, paints and oils.

L. S. Snyder in the stove, tin and hardware line, managed by John Snyder.

Bump & Smith put in a general stock in 1869, on Sixth Street. Later they removed to Erie Street. About 1886 Mr. Bump withdrew and Smith still carries on the business.

In 1868, T. E. Brannon, an attorney, was practicing at Missouri Valley, H. C. Warner, wholesale and retail general dealer; D. A. Babcock, hardware; McGavren & Hull, druggists.

"Men may come and men may go"—but the commerce of a city will go on forever.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF 1891.

The following constitutes the chief dealers in December, 1891:

Banks—Valley Bank, First National.

Newspapers—*Times*, *Eye*, and *News*.

Attorneys—J. S. Dewell, L. D. Brown, F. M. Dance.

Physicians—Dr. G. W. Coit. Dr. J. C. Chapman, Dr. C. W. McGavren and Dr. Walborn.

Photographer—W. O. Reed.

Hotels—Cheney, Royer, Percy Valley Hotel and Tremaine House.

Clothing—A. P. Stern, Abe Bachrach and Cramer Bros.

Boots and Shoes—J. J. Sullivan, J. C. Caley and Adlum & Hopkins.

Harness Shops—Robert McTwiggin, Crossley & Skelton.

Blacksmiths—Skelton & Jones, William A. Fouts and C. Clatterbauch.

Jewelry—N. S. Dahl and J. F. Stowe.

Millinery—Mrs. L. S. Tinkel and J. H. South.

Books and Notions—J. H. Crowder & Co.

Bakery and Confectionery—Noy & Walker.

Grocerymen—J. B. Lyon, L. N. Goodrich & Co., C. S. Hoar & Co., J. D. Tamisiea, W. H. Fensler, Glaser & Burbank, Brown & Van Patton and J. C. Prather.

Dry Goods Stores—G. B. Smith, Rice, Stix & Co., and C. A. Walker.

Hardware—Carlisle Bros., John Anderson and Frazier Bros.

Drugs—B. A. McKay, Goodwin & Munger, Shiley Bros.

Furniture—O. L. French and T. Foss.

Merchant Tailors—George Williams, Myers & Liitbe and James Laughery.

Livery Barns—Evans Bros., Boner & Sims and the "Blue Barn."

Lumber—C. H. Deur and R. Newton.

Grain—E. F. James and C. H. Deur.

Meat Markets—Williams & Watkins, C. J. Briggs and Fred R. Briggs.

Agricultural Implements—C. H. Deur & Co., John Anderson. E. F. James and William Fouts.

General Merchandise—S. B. Shields & Co., and C. Strohbehn & Co.

Novelty Store—J. H. South.

Real Estate and Insurance—W. S. Brandriff, A. R. LeGrew, Schultz & Hart and F. L. Davis.

Marble Works—Starlin & Bullard.

Confectionery—W. N. Fouts.

Carpenter Shops—T. L. Tracy, Charles Roe and David Hileman.

Gunsmith—W. J. Muller.

Carriage Manufactory—W. A. Fouts.

INCORPORATION.

The first attempt at incorporating Missouri Valley was at an election held January 17, 1871, when the measure was lost by a majority of twenty-one votes. But the matter was still in the minds of those who had the best interests of the place at stake and the measure was carried at a subsequent election during that same year—and December 1, 1871, the village was legally incorporated as a "town." W. J. Harris was elected as the first Mayor and E. J. McBride, as Recorder. The following is a complete list of the Mayors and Recorders from that day to this (1891). The place was re-incorporated as a "City of the Second Class" in 1886.

1872—D. M. Harris, Mayor; (term filled out by F. M. Dance); E. J. McBride, Recorder.

1873—F. M. Dance, Mayor; L. E. Massie, Recorder.

1874—F. M. Dance, Mayor; A. S. Avery, Recorder.

1875—F. A. Pike, Mayor; L. N. Goodrich, Recorder.

1876—F. A. Pike, Mayor; W. H. Bradley, Recorder.

1877—J. K. McGavren, Mayor; George P. Shiley, Recorder.

1878—J. K. McGavren, Mayor; R. H. Harris, Recorder.

1879—J. K. McGavren, Mayor; C. D. Moore, Recorder.

1880—M. I. Bailey, Mayor; A. Edgecomb, Recorder.

1881—M. C. Bailey, Mayor; W. H. Fensler, Recorder.

1882—D. M. Harris, Mayor; A. L. Tamisea, Recorder.

1883—D. M. Harris, Mayor; A. L. Tamisea, Recorder.

1884—M. I. Bailey, Mayor; J. S. Dewell, Recorder.

1885—J. S. Dewell, Mayor; H. C. Warner, Recorder.

1886—O. B. Dutton, Mayor, J. S. McGavren, Clerk.

1887—W. W. Seaton, Mayor; J. S. McGavren, Clerk.

1888—W. W. Seaton, Mayor; J. S. McGavren, Clerk.

1889—D. M. Harris, Mayor; F. M. Dance, Clerk.

1890—D. M. Harris, Mayor; O. B. Walker, Clerk.

1891—George T. Royer, Mayor, resigned, Abe Bachrach, appointed; O. B. Walker, Clerk.

CITY WATERWORKS.

In the months of October and November, 1889, the city put in a complete system of water-works. The supply of the purest water is obtained by the use of drive-wells. The pumping station is at the foot of First and Erie Streets and together with appliances cost the city $15,000. The present year (1891) $5,000 more is being expended to extend the system. The capacity of the plant is 200,000 gallons. A reservoir is situated on the bluff overlooking the city. There are ten drive-wells or points, which furnish an abundance of the finest drinking water. The city bonded itself for $15,000—the same running twenty years at 5 per cent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As early as 1874, "Rescue No. 1," fire company was organized as a protection against the fire-fiend. Its first President was E. McBride; E. F. James, Secretary; F. A. Pike and E. F. James Vice-Presidents.

The 1891 officers are: E. F. James, President; C. H. Deur, Vice-President; D. P. Baker, Secretary; W. Herron, Treaurer; William Newfind, Chief; William Wisler, Foreman.

"Rescue No. 2" was organized June 1890, with about sixteen members. The officers are the same as No. 1, except that of Foreman, who is W. H. Fensler. The city has two hose-carts, fifteen hundred feet of hose and a good hand-engine. But the pressure system of the water-works does away with the use of the latter.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The first secret society to occupy our attention would naturally be the order of Free and Accepted Masons. The traditions of Free Masonry form a species of precious heritage. Rightly understood and interpreted they are as beneficent as they are authoritative. This ancient and honorable order rests on a foundation as broad as human sympathy. Its objects are by precept and practice, to foster virtue, to inculcate charity and to bind the members together in enduring bonds of brotherly love. It is a professor and teacher of every moral and social virtue. This institution has its foundation deeply laid in the hopes, aspirations and affections of men, or it never could have come down to us through the ages, evolving and developing with the lapse of time, adapting itself through the revolving centuries to the changes of religion, civilization and enlightenment, ever retaining its hold upon the human heart.

Blue Lodge No. 232, of A. F. & A. M., was instituted at Missouri Valley June 3, 1868, by the following charter members: Robert McGavren, Master; W. C. Ellis, S. W.; P. D. Mickel, J. W.; E. K. Robinson, Secretary. G. H. McGavren, George Moore, John Mickels, Sherm. Morehouse, J. A. Fowler, M. A. Phillips, Ed. Culver, E. T. McKinney and W. J. Harris. The lodge now numbers eighty-three. Dr. E. J. Chapman has been Master more years than any other one man, commenc-

ing in 1871. The present (1891) officers are: G. T. Hopkins, W. M.; J. F. Lewis, S. W.; J. B. Lyons, J. W.; Dr. E. J. Chapman, Secretary; R. Robinson, Treasurer. In 1883, this order with the Odd Fellows erected a fine brick block costing $8,000. They first met in a frame building over a grocery store on Sixth Street. W. M. Pelan and E. J. Chapman have represented the order at the Grand Lodge.

Triune Chapter, No. 81, was formed October 4, 1876, with the following charter membership: William Pelan, H. P.; Robert McGavren, King; E. J. Chapman, S.; Cyrus T. Weston, Secretary; Thomas Mann, C. of H.; T. W. Merritt, P. S.; J. D. Sharp, R. A. C.; L. E. Massie, G. M. Third Veil; David Douglas, Second Veil; J. W. Axtell, First Veil. At one time this lodge had a membership of fifty-six, but on account of removals at this writing has but forty-six. The 1891 officers are: F. M. Dance, H. P.; D. Douglas, King: J. L. Witt, Scribe; W. T. Weston, Secretary; E. J. Chapman, Treasurer; G. T. Hopkins, C. of H.; J. F. Lewis, P. S.; L. S. Cook, R. A. C.; C. S. Hoar, G. M., Third Veil; W. Middleton, Second Veil; George Varnes, First Veil; Samuel Moore, Sentinel.

Order of Eastern Star No. 126, was instituted December 6, 1878. The charter members: were: Carrie Todd, C. C. Lahman, Ella Davis, Ella Douglas, Anna Schultz, Martha M. Harris, Laura Mann and F. Shouble. The present officers are: Mrs. C. C. Lahman, W. M.; Mr. D. M. Harris, W. P.; Mrs. Ella Douglas, A. M.; Mrs. Anna Davis, C.; Mrs. Nellie Hills, A. C.; Mrs. F. R. Coit, Treasurer; Mrs. Lizzie A Lewis, Secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Boies, Warden; Mrs. Anna Schultz, Chaplain.

Anchor Lodge No. 66, of the Knights of Pythias, was organized October 26, 1882, by the following charter members: D. J. Adlum, M. I. Bailey, F. P. Carlisle, W. W. Cook, T. O. Carlisle, W. M. Carlisle, E. N. Coleman, E. C. Connors, N. S. Dahl, Frank Dodson, W. S. Fensler, O. B. Fredericks, W. M. Harrison, G. T. Hoskins, Fred Johnson, A. S. B. King, C. W. McGavren, Neal McLeod, J. E. Marsh, T. B. Owden, W. R. O'Neal, L. Shouble, H. N. Warren and W. H. Ramsey. The lodge now has a membership of forty-nine. The present officers are: J. F. Fegan, P. C.; J. H. Vickers, C. C.; M. O'Connor, V. C.; C. T. Crippin. P.; Peirce Welch, M. at A.; J. S. Dewell, M. of F.; D. J. Adlum, M. of Ex.; J. S. McGavren, N. S. Dahl, Neal McLeod, Trustees.

Missouri Valley Lodge, No. 170, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized, October 21, 1869. The charter members were: D. M. Harris, N. G.; G. Green, V. G.; T. E. Dubois, Secretary; Isaac Hill, Treasurer; William Compton. The lodge was organized by W. L. Biggs, D. D. G. M., of Council Bluffs. The highest number in the lodge has been ninety-one. The present number is seventy. The 1891 officers (elective) are: W. H. Campbell, N. G.; H. W. Miller, V. G.; D. M. Harris, Secretary; James Laughery, Treasurer.

Red Cloud Encampment, No. 97, was organized November 24, 1882, with the following charter membership: F. M. Dance, C. P.; Robert McGavren, H. P.; John F. Lewis, Treasurer; George H. Bedgegood, S. W.; G. W. Burbank, Scribe. At one time this lodge numbered twenty-five, but at this time only has a membership of nine. The 1891 officers are: C. J. Churchill, C. P.; Robert McGavren, H. P.; William Campbell, S. W.; G. W. Bur-

bank, J. W.; W. E. Wisler, Scribe; Thomas Hainer, I. S.; John C. Caley, Treasurer.

Lillian Lodge of Rebecca Degree of Odd Fellows, No. 20, was instituted October 20, 1875, with the following charter membership: Robert McGavren, J. K. McGavren, F. M. Dance, William Compton, John S. Goss, J. Laughery, J. Ferrill, R. Palmer, D. M. Harris, George W. McGavren, A. M. Cross, E. A. Boies and sisters, E. R. McGavren, Mary E. Boies, Martha Compton, Mary S. Goss, Rhoda Ferrill, Lizzie Laughery, Martha M. Harris and Ellen Cross.

Good Templars' Lodge, No. 174, was organized November 6, 1886, by Mrs. A. Schultz, who was the first chief Templar. C. S. Hoar, was the first Secretary. The order now has a membership of twenty-six. The present officers are: H. B. Coe, Chief Templar; Ernest Arthur, Secretary; Mrs. A. Schultz, Lodge Deputy. The lodge has been a potent factor for good in the city and country as well. Much credit must be ascribed to Mrs. Schultz, for the carrying on of this work of reformation.

The Missouri Valley Library Association was organized May 11, 1881. The incorporators were D. M. Harris, Mrs. Anna Schultz, Mrs. J. F. Marsh, M. Holbrook, Mrs. E. W. Hibbard, Mrs. C. H. Foster and Mrs. D. A. Shiley. It was carried on by voluntary subscription—the city finding the room only.

Among the early librarians were Mrs. Anna Schultz and Miss Lillie Ferguson. Mrs. Schultz was the first President; Mrs. F. L. Manderville, Vice-President; M. F. Frick, Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Foster, Treasurer. The first committee to select books was: Prof. E. N. Coleman, Mrs. J. F. Marsh and Mrs. Rev. Weller. With the exception of two month's absence, Mrs. Schultz has been the president. The 1891 officers are: Mrs. Anna Schultz, President; Mrs. E. F. James, Vice-President; M. Holbrook, Treasurer; D. M. Harris, Secretary; Mrs. Schultz, Librarian; Miss Inez Foster, Assistant; the Trustees are: Mrs. C. C. Lahman, Mrs. M. Holbrook, Mrs. A. B. Hosbrook, Mrs. E. A. Boies and Mrs. John Anderson. The library now has sixteen hundred books.

Belden Post, No. 59, G. A. R., was organized, September 27, 1881, by the following charter membership: J. P. Lahum, C. E. Wills, A. B. M. Ellis, John Thompson, E. A. Boies, John S. Goss, O. L. French, E. Owens, J. Case, W. H. Berry, L. N. Goodrich, C. Alexander, D. Heagney, F. H. Cook, B. H. Benice, W. N. Fouts, W. N. Fouts. A. H. Livingston, John Martin, J. G. Williams, E. J. Cobleigh, L. Crawford, Z. W. Zoyer, R. Marksbury and A. L. McIntosh.

The following is a list of those in good standing in the Post at this time:

J. D. Brown, Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment.

W. H. Campbell, Company H, Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

E. A. Boies, Company B, Forty-third Wisconsin Infantry.

G. C. Walker, Captain Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania.

W. H. Berry, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

John Thompson, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Byron Manderville, Company A, Sixteenth Wisconsin.

William Newfind, Company K, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

J. P. Hutton, Company E, Third California Cavalry.

J. Sholnheiner, Company I, First Michigan.

George Hendricks, Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio.

J. Byers, Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio.

Z. West, Company G, Eighth Missouri Infantry.

S. H. Gray, Company D, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry.

Thomas Wilson, Company B, Independent, Dakota Cavalry.

G. B. Ashby, Company G, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry.

J. M. Owens, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

William Fisher, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio.

William Dixon, Company I, Fortieth Iowa Infantry.

C. H. Foster Eighty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

J. N. Brewer, Company K, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

Isaac Blunt, Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry.

A. H. Livingston, Company F, Nineteenth New York Artillery.

L. H. Goodrich, Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio.

W. W. Seaton, Company D, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry.

T. J. Norris, Company I, Second Iowa Cavalry.

H. W. Miller, Company K, Seventh Iowa Infantry.

F. L. Davis, Company E, Fifth New York Cavalry.

W. A. Williams, Company C, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry.

T. W. Bain, Sergeant Navy Department.

B. Fox, Company H, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

J. C. Seibolt, Third Iowa Battery.

A. B. M. Ellis, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

E. Cole, Company H, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

J. W. Wymore, Company C, Fortieth Iowa Infantry.

A. C. Harder, Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

C. E. Willis, Sergeant Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

John Jewell, Company I, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry.

Peter Kurley, Company D, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry.

J. H. Crowder, Eighteenth Indiana.

George Reiber, Company B, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

John Goss, Company H, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

O. L. French, Adjutant Seventy-fifth Illinois.

George Jaco, Company B, Seventeenth West Virginia Infantry.

John Bridgeman, Company B, Fifty-first Indiana Infantry.

Logan Crawford, Second Lieutenant Company H, Fifteenth Iowa.

The following are the present officers of the Post: T. W. Bain, P. C.; E. Cole, S. V. George Ashby, J. V.; W. H. Campbell, Q. M.; H. W. Miller, Adjutant. At first the Post met at Beebee's Hall, but in the autumn of 1890 they leased fine quarters in a block on the corner of Erie and Second Streets, used also by the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 230, at Missouri Valley, was formed April 3, 1891, by forty members. It now has forty-seven members. The officers are: Mrs. Clara A. Davis, President; Inez F. Foster, Secretary; Mrs. Clara C. Lahman, Sr. Vice; Mrs. Francis M. Shiley, Jr. Vice; Miss Jennie Carpenter, Chaplain; Mrs. Mary

E. Boies, Conductor; Miss Hallie G. Jaco, Guard; Mrs. Carrie Owens, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. Fannie Brown, Assistant Guard.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By far the most important among the necessities which spring up and demand attention, in any new town now-a-days, is the common school. In direct proportion paid to it does the common school add to the sum of human happiness, by increas- the sphere of human usefulness and duty. The history of education is the history of that long struggle by which human intellect arrived at just conceptions of its native powers; a struggle in which we all feel an interest; a struggle which comes to us laden with accumulated facts of the ages, heavy with the weight of years, yet beneficial and beneficent in influence. As a result of the scope of education it has become enlarged; the educator partakes very much of the relation of an adviser as well as an instructor of youthhood.

The great mass of our education comes after we have ended our school days, and the teacher and text books have been replaced by life's stern activities, and that harsh old pedagogue, experience, comes to do the remainder. This is now recognized in our modern way of education, and the common school adapts itself to the needs of the present hour. It is the educational factor of this age, the molder of the nation's future; and in its recognition the city of Missouri Valley has cause for self-congratulation. It is a proud feature of the place that she sustains good schools and able instructors, made more active by the enthusiastic and liberal-minded Board of education.

An independent school board was formed at this point, in the spring of 1868, a frame building was at first leased, but in 1871 a fine public school building was erected at a cost of (contract price) $12,000. This is known as the Second Ward building. Imposing Masonic ceremonies were held upon the corner stone laying. On the northeast corner is the following inscription, carved into the massive stone:

"O. P. Watters, G. M.—A. D. 1871—A. L. 5871;" also the names of the Board, "J. D. Brown, President; D. A. Babcock, J. R. Zuver, C. H. Cobleigh, Dr. L. D. McKinley, Dr. G. H. McGavren, W. M. Pelan, F. M. Dance." On the left side of the building is this: "1871—W. Angelo Powell, Architect—William P. White, Contractor and Builder."

It was thought by the most enthusiastic that this building would serve all the patrons of the Valley for many years to come, but not so, for we find that August 10, 1866, a contract was let for another building, at $8,711. This was known as the "First Ward School." It was finished in the spring of 1827. The Board at that time was J. S. Wattles, President; J. S. Dewell, Secretary; M. Holbrook, Treasurer; C. P Brandriff, Dr. E. J. Chapman, C. J. Carlisle, A. Edgecomb and S. S. Boner.

At an election held May 17, 1871, by a majority of thirty-six it was decided to issue bonds to the sum of $10,000, to assist in erecting a suitable building. The corner stone was set August 17, 1871, and when all finished it cost the district $20,000—the lot was valued at $1,000. At first this building was heated by stoves, but later on a modern furnace was provided. This building stands at the corner of Fifth and Huron Streets, and on the same lot is a frame building, used temporarily for a school room; besides the Board

now have to lease of the city a portion of the City Hall for school purposes.

The Board of 1891 is Dr. G. W. Coit, President (has held the office for twenty years); L. N. Kellogg, Treasurer; J. S. Dewell, Secretary; B. W. Carlisle, E. F. James, G. T. Hopkins, Henry Goss and L. Brown.

The Independent District of Missouri Valley has school buildings costing to the amount of $26,000, and they are of that tasty, substantial character which recommends the judgment and foresight of those to whom the business of providing for the wants of the locality in the way of school buildings has been intrusted. Here one finds the best grade of High Schools in Harrison County.

According to the Superintendent's report for October, 1890, Missouri Valley schools employed seventeen teachers, and had an enrollment of six hundred and sixty-one pupils. At this time it has a hundred or more additional.

The Fourth of July celebration at Missouri Valley, in 1883, was made one of sadness owing to some half a dozen distressing accidents which occurred that day in and near that place. Among the worst was the killing of J. M. McPherson, who, in company with a few others was on the bluff north of the city, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, firing the national salute with a cannon. The seventh round had been discharged, when Mr. McPherson thought to increase the sound of the cannon by adding damp dirt to the powder. The eighth gun was fired and sounded much more to his fancy; but not content he added still more dirt, almost filling the cannon to the muzzle His comrades admonished him of the danger by so loading, but he at once discharged the load, which broke the cannon into four pieces, one of which struck McPherson on the hip, crushing him badly. He died at 2 o'clock the same day.

During the month of August, 1868, a young man was drowned, together with a small boy. The man's name was Kennedy, and the sad accident happened near the village of Calhoun, in Willow Creek. It was supposed they were in bathing, got into too deep water, and neither being able to swim were drowned. Some boys happened along the bank of the creek and seeing their clothes gave the alarm and soon their lifeless bodies were found.

In 1871 Mr. Sekell was shelling corn at the grain warehouse, and had the bin half full; it was passing through a chute into the car. Isaac Hetherington's adopted son, five years old, jumped into the corn chute and was carried so far down beneath the body of shelled corn that no human power could extricate him alive. No blame was attached to any one, but in a half hour his lifeless remains were taken from the corn chute.

The first child born in Missouri Valley was Anna Wanzel, now Mrs. Edginton, of Minneapolis. The date of her birth was May 27, 1867.

POST-OFFICE HISTORY.

An office was secured at this point in 1867, and the first postmaster was W. C. Ellis, who kept the office in a general store. Then came A. T. Burchard a drug- who was succeeded by W. C. Ellis. He conducted the postal business at the Valley until 1871, and was succeeded by J. H. Crowder, who held the office until 1885, a period of fourteen years. He was followed by S. L. Berkley, who gave way in Cleveland's administration to T. O. Carlisle. Following him came J. D. Brown, who

took the office under President Benjamin Harrison's administration.

The office was at first kept in a frame building, on lot 5, of block 12, at the corner of Erie and Fourth Streets. It was first a fourth-class office, but is now of the "third-class."

VALLEY ROLLER MILLS.

In 1875 S. L. Berkley & Co. erected what was styled the Phœnix Flouring Mills. It was 30x57 feet and four stories high, situated in the northwest part of the city on McGavren Street, Addise's Addition to Misssouri Valley. It was propelled by a sixty-horse power engine, and had a storage capacity of five thousand bushels of grain. It was the old-style mill and contained four runs of burrs.

November 17, 1879 (as is supposed by some), burglars entered the mill for the purpose of "cracking" the money safe, and in their manipulations at their dark and secret work accidentally, it is supposed, set the mills on fire. The whole plant was laid in ruins, and the grain and flour all consumed by the fire-fiend. This mill originally had been in operation at Magnolia, and removed to Missouri Valley on account of railway advantages. The mill was a paying concern, hence was speedily re-built. Mr. Berkley sold to Matthew Blenkison and he sold the property to L. M. Kellogg. In 1882 Alvah Edgecomb bought a half interest in the mill. Soon after they put in the modern-style "Roller Process." They now have thirteen sets of "rolls," giving the mill a daily capacity of one hundred barrels of flour. The building, as it now stands, is 36x74 feet and four stories high. The mills product is mostly consumed in and near Missouri Valley. The quality of flour is most excellent.

The Valley Bank was first the private bank of Pelan & Mickel (William Pelan and P. D. Mickel), established in March, 1869. In 1872 M. Holbrook became associated, and continued to operate the business until January 1, 1889, when the "Valley Bank" was organized with a cash capital of $75,000. The officers were: Marcellus Holbrook, President; M. W. Coolbaugh, Cashier; and W. J. Burke, Assistant Cashier.

In July, 1891, M. Holbrook sold to J. J. Amen. The present capital is $75,000. The officers are: J. J. Amen, President; M. W. Coolbaugh, Cashier; and W. J. Burke, Assistant Cashier.

The bank is protected by a Diebold safe, with time lock. Their corresponding banks are Koontz Bros., N. Y.; Centennial National Bank, Chicago; Officer & Pusey, Council Bluffs.

The Pelan Bank was started in 1873, by William Pelan and Son and J. S. Wattles, who subsequently failed and paid off seventy per cent.

The First National Bank of Missouri Valley was organized May 20, 1884, with a capital of $50,000. The first officers were: O. B. Dutton, President; M. Blenkiron, Vice President; J. G. Dutton, Cashier; L. M. Kellogg, E. W. Hibbard, C. B. Dutton, M. Blenkiron, Robert McGavren, directors.

In September, 1890, Mr. Dutton retired and L. M. Kellogg was made President and John S. McGavren was made Cashier.

The officers at this time are: L. M. Kellogg, President; J. S. McGavren, Cashier; M. Blenkiron, Vice President. The directors are: L. M. Kellogg, M. Blenkiron, Robert McGavren, H. B. Cox, C. H. Deur.

Their place of business is in their brick

block on Erie Street, built in 1886, costing $6,500. They have fine vaults and all well protected by time lock. Their corresponding banks are: Chase National, N.Y.; Union National, Chicago; First National, Omaha, Neb.; First National, Council Bluffs.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

This is an incorporated company, which dates from March, 1887, and consists of thirty-one members. They commenced to run in 1888. The capital stock was $6,000, but has been increased to $15,000. One dividend has been declared. The "Jenney System" is employed. They have one dynamo, the capacity of which is six hundred lights. The city is now using thirty-eight street lamps, operated by this company. The power is derived from a one hundred and twenty horse power Corliss engine, manufactured by the Sioux City Engine Works.

Dr. G. W. Coit is President of the company; E. F. James, Superintendent; D. J. Adlum, Secretary; the Valley Bank is the treasurer. William Perkins, Electrician, has been with them ever since the plant started.

The prime movers in the concern were: Dr. J. W. Huff, of Onawa; W. H. Fensler, Dr. E. J. Chapman, David Douglas, J. S. Dewell, A. Edgecomb, C. C. Deur, L. M. Kellogg and M. Holbrook.

The Missouri Valley Real Estate and Improvement Company is the title of one of the business institutions of this city. It was incorporated March 9, 1889, for a period of twenty years, the capital being $10,000. The first officers were: J. S. Wattles, President; A. Edgecomb, Vice President; E. A. Boies, Treasurer; J. D. Brown, Secretary.

The general nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation shall be the buying and selling of real estate, platting additions to Missouri Valley from lands therein and in the vicinity. The improvement of such real estate by erecting buildings thereon and otherwise, and in general to acquire, own, use, lease and dispose of said real estate, including lands, town lots and the improvements thereon, as the interests of the company may require.

The present officers are: J. S. Dewell, President; A. Edgecomb, Vice President; J. H. Crowder, Treasurer; J. D. Brown, Secretary.

RAILWAY SHOPS.

The history of Missouri Valley would be far from complete without some account of the shops of the Fremont, Elk Horn & Missouri Valley and Sioux City & Pacific Railways, for it means worlds to the "Valley." "Pay day" is the day watched for with great interest in nearly all branches of business. The shops were built here in 1869 and at first employed fifteen men. Engine No. 1, the first engine to run west of Cedar Rapids on the North-Western system, is still here and doing good service. A great deal of history might be written about the shops, enough to make a fair-sized volume of itself, but to give some idea with a few statistics, will be all the space will allow. There are employed as a rule, about three hundred men in the shops and office, which makes a monthly pay roll of about $13,000. No wonder that "pay day" is a big day for Missouri Valley. Besides those employed in the shops, there are about two hundred other employes that make their home here, engineers, conductors, firemen, etc.

The general foreman of the whole shops is Frank M. Miles; S. A. Teal is master

mechanic. The different departments are presided over by the following foremen: machine shops, George W. Burbank; boiler shops, Michael O'Connor; blacksmith shop, Giles Hopkins; carpenter shop, Mathias T. Weston, master car builder, W. H. Ramseyer; store-keeper, A. L. Tucker; Jerry Ward, foreman of the paint shop and T.R. Coit of the tin shop.

The Elkhorn road has engine No. 2, and from fourteen to ninety-two and from two hundred to two hundred and nine inclusive, while the Sioux City & Pacific has engine No. 1, and from three to thirteen inclusive, making in all one hundred and two engines, which must be kept in repair at these shops.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

An organization started by the leading business men of Missouri Valley was incorporated July 11, 1888, with a capital of $5,000 and soon won for itself a wide reputation.

In 1889 it was considered the best amateur club in Western Iowa, winning that year twenty-five games out of thirty-five played. Some of these games were very interesting, among which should be mentioned the one played with the Stewarts of Stewart, Iowa, which claimed the championship of the State. Missouri Valley shut them out, the score being eight to nothing.

Among the clubs played that year were Des Moines League, St. Paul League, Norfolk Club and others of considerable note.

The games of 1890 show twenty games won by Missouri Valley out of twenty-eight played. 1891 ten won and eighteen played.

The managers for the different years have been as follows: 1888-89 W. M. Harmon, 1890, B. A. McKay, 1891, William Burke.

CHURCHES.

Where the church spires and public school buildings are numerous, "the stranger within the gates"—no matter what his own belief may be—feels that he is in a safe abiding place.

The first sermon preached at this point was during the month of October, 1867, in the dining room of the American House, now known as the Royer Hotel, by Rev. Mr. Little of the Presbyterian denomination.

The Roman Catholic Church, known as St. Patrick's Church, was organized in 1867 by the following: John Tamisiea, John and L. Martin, Joseph Mohat, Joseph Dean, P. Snyder, J. Dougherty, Edmond Burke, B. Riley, E. W. Bennett, Jacob Zohner, J. Kelly and Louis Piquet

The same season a neat frame edifice was erected at a cost of $2,500 with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. Prior to 1867 services were held at private houses, Fathers Tracy, Kelley, Dexacher and Eagan officiating. The last named built the above church and was succeeded by Fathers McMenomy, Dunn, Garahou, Lynch, Morran, Kempker, Malloy and the present priest, T. J. Mullen. The present number in this congregation is one hundred families.

The Christian Church at Missouri Valley was organized in 1883. Their church building is 40 x 45 feet and is located on the corner of Fourth and Superior Streets. The lot cost the society $600 and the building cost $1,100. The present membership is one hundred and forty-two.

The following pastors have served: Revs. C. P. Evans, D. R. Dungan, J.

Denton, Israel Swihart, J. W. Snyder, D. D. Miller, Elder Wagner, L. J. Correll, James Connoran, J. H. Painter, E. L. Poston, D. J. Howe, J. K. Reid, John Hurd, J. B. Vawter and A. B. Cornell.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Missouri Valley was organized originally at Old St. John and moved to this place in 1869. It now enjoys a membership of three hundred. The first pastor was Rev. G. W. Blodgett, who, in company with G. M. Goodrich, waited upon John I. Blair, the great railroad magnate, who donated the lot upon which the church was located. It is a neat frame building and easily seats three hundred people. Its cost was $1,600. It was built in 1869. The first set of trustees was as follows: Dr. George W. McGavren, Mrs. M. C. Ellis, Robert McGavren, M. Berry, E. K. Robinson and John S. Goss.

The Seventh Day Adventist Society was organized at this point, but they never became sufficiently strong to erect a building. Mr. Bunnell and daughter are the only remaining members in the place.

The First Presbyterian Church at the Valley was organized February 13, 1869, and had for its organizing memberships the following persons: J. S. Wattles, Jane M. Wattles, Dr. George W. Coit, Anna A. Coit, Caroline M. Carroll, Mollie A. Ellis, Carrie Du Boies, L. A. Simons and Hattie C. Justice. In the summer of 1870 a neat chapel was erected, at an expense of $1,200. In the summer of 1887 a comfortable parsonage was added to the church property, costing $1,100. In 1888 the church had a membership of forty-one. At this writing (1891) it has a membership of forty-four. The ministers who have served the people have been: Rev. W. M. Pelan, from March, 1869 to 1872; Rev. H. A. Barclay, from November, 1872, to November, 1873; Rev. R. S. McCune, from March, 1873, to December, 1874; Rev. A. N. Darley, from May, 1874, to March, 1875; Rev. J. B. Welty, from 1876 to 1878; Rev. C. C. Wellen, from the fall of 1880 to December, 1881; Rev. S. N. Vail from May, 1882, to April, 1885; Rev. N. Chestnut from November, 1885, to September, 1887; Rev. P. S. Davis from April, 1888, to this time.

Upon the Sabbath in February, 1869, when the believers in this faith met for the purpose of forming a church, buildings were scarce and they met in a sort of hall over a store building. While it was a sacred day to them they were annoyed by the sound of hammer and saw of workmen, not a few, who were building near by them. This, with the ring and click of lager beer glasses in the saloon underneath them, made them feel as though truly they had a work to do, at once.

The First Baptist Church here was organized October 14, 1877, by the following memberships: E. J. Cobleigh, Mrs. E. A. Cann, T. B. Berkley, Mrs. N. D. Berkley, M. H. Goltry, Charles Berkley, Mrs. Hattie Chapman, Mrs. Laura Blake, Mrs. E. Agusta Livingston, Mrs. T. C. Berkley, Mrs. S. Z. Hileman, Miss M. L. Berkley, A. Carlton and Miss Jennie Berkley.

In the spring of 1883 a church building was put under contract, which was dedicated to the Lord's service July 8, the same year. Its cost was $1,000. The present membership of this society is thirty-three. The church property is now valued at $3,000, including a parsonage purchased in 1891 for $1,100. The church is situated on the corner of Huron and Sixth Streets. The following have served as pastors: Rev. J. M. Bay, Rev. Will-

iam Sears, Rev. Ira E. Kenney, who gave $100 toward the building of the church; Rev. William E. Randall, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rev. T. F. Thickston, Rev. J. B. Murch, Rev. John Bordenham and Rev. F. M. Smith.

The Brethren or "Dunkard" Church. The organization of the Brethren Church grew out of a great religious awakening which occurred in Germany during the closing years of the seventeenth century, when large numbers becoming dissatisfied with the State Church withdrew from its communion and associated together for the worship of God. They were called Separatists or Pietists.

In 1719 they commenced emigrating to America. They are now most numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. They have held worship in Harrison County since about 1871, the first meetings being held in schoolhouses near Wakefield's mill, in Calhoun Township. In 1891 they perfected an organization and erected a church building at the head of McGavren (First) Street, in Missouri Valley on land owned by L. S. Snyder. The cost of the building was $600, dedicated by Rev. Mr. Johnson August 16, 1891. They have a membership of fifteen. Since holding services in the county they have had the following pastors: John Filmore, Isaac Dell and L. S. Snyder.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper venture at this point, was July 3, 1868, upon which day appeared "Vol. 1. No. 1." of the "*Harrisonian*," with Hon. D. M. Harris as editor and proprietor, who gave his readers from the first issue, unadulterated Democratic doctrine. He continued until 1872, at which time he sold the paper to M. H. Goltry, who at once changed the name to the *Missouri Valley Times*—the name it still bears. In 1874, Goltry sold to Gore & Cutler, who conducted the paper, until 1876, when Hon. D. M. Harris (founder of the paper) returned from Kansas and purchased the paper and has been its chief editor ever since. It is one of the strong, uncomprising Democratic journals of the Hawkeye State—never flinching to utter the truth as well as the true convictions of its able editor.

At one time the sub-head motto of the *Times* was "*Business is Business—Go In and Win.*"

Midway along in Volume VIII, it became a seven-column folio and began to be issued under the name of D. M. Harris & Sons.

It began to be issued as a daily in April, 1891 and has come to be a daily of much local value to the city and surrounding towns in Harrison County.

The early readers of Guthrie County would remember how that Mr. Harris upon one occasion printed what he styled a "Hebrew edition!" It came about in this wise. He was short of help one week, as all of his printers had gone out on a spree. He was not a practical printer, at the time, and rather than disappoint his patrons, he managed to set part of the issue up alone. But lo, and behold, what amazing astonishment was forced upon the "Judge" (he had been Judge in Audubon County, in early times) when he took a proof sheet, as he found he had it reading from right to left,—the reverse of what it should! The paper did not come out until the following day.

The next newspaper to be launched at Missouri Valley, was the Harrison County *News*, first established at Logan

(for political reasons) but early in 1884, it was removed to the Valley, by one Ballou. It was a radical Republican sheet and was edited and owned by Ballou, for two years, and then sold to the present proprietor, A. H. Sniff, who edits a live, local journal, daily and weekly and is sound and unyielding in his political editorial management. This office also publishes auxiliary papers for Persia, Mondamin, Little Sioux and other towns within Harrison County.

The Eye, another Missouri Valley journal, was founded in 1888 by M. B. Cox as an independent journal. It was a six-column quarto. In July, 1889, R. J. Miller, of Mason City, Iowa, purchased a half interest and changed it to a Democratic paper. January 1, 1890, Mr. Miller bought the remaning half of the plant. He makes one of the best papers in the county and enjoys a large book and job patronage. In December, 1890, he commenced running a "Mondamin department" for the sprightly village by this name.

A sketch of Mr. Miller appears elsewhere in this work. It should be said in this connection that Mr. Miller's father, G. R. Miller, founded the *Workman* which is the state organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in Mason City and edited it until his death in 1885, when his son, R. J., took up the work and is still carrying it on. The *Workman* is issued monthly as a five-column folio, and is a creditable vindicator of A. O. U. W. principles, for the "Independent" branch of Iowa. The first *Daily Eye* put in an appearance, February 1, 1892.

Rose Hill Cemetery Association was formed by the following incorporators, June 27, 1871: T. F. Brown, J. R. Zuver, L. D. McKinley, W. A. Ellis, M. Olmstead, J. A. Simons, G. H. McGavren, P. W. Brown, J. D. Brown, L. Loomas, D. M. Harris, D. A. Babcock, T. Du Boies, William Pelan, John P. Lehman and W. C. Ellis.

Seventy acres of land just north from the city was purchased at $20 per acre and platted into cemetery grounds in 1871. In 1890, ten acres of the tract were sold to the Roman Catholic people.

The first president of the association was William Pelan and the first secretary was Dr. L. D. McKinley. At this writing J. D. Brown is president; D. M. Harris, secretary and S. B. Shields, treasurer.

All funds coming from the sale of lots go towards the improvement of the grounds, which have come to be of the finest kept of any in all Western Iowa. The treasurer now has $282 on hand.

As much as people dislike the gloom of a cemetery—its monuments and narrow streets, nothing so changes the sad thoughts of one visiting the Silent City as to have the grounds well cared for, by tender, loving hands. Indeed no better index can be had of the true character of a people.

DUNLAP.

CHAPTER XIV.

IOWA has many beautiful town sites, and the city of Dunlap comes in for her share of charming attractions, which are appreciated by both resident and stranger, alike. It stands on a well selected elevation of the second bench, and by reason of the bend in the Boyer River at this point, one obtains a magnificent view of the famous Boyer Valley for a distance of about ten miles, which scene presents to the eye one grand panoramic view of one of the choicest agricultural fields in all Iowa. It matters not which direction one turns his face, there comes up before him scenes of real beauty, which, after having once been beheld, can never be forgotten.

Geographically, Dunlap is situated on the western portion of the southwest quarter, and on a part of the northwest quarter of section 2, together with another part on the northeast quarter of section 3, in township 81, range 41, the north line of the town plat being one hundred and ten rods south of the north line of Harrison County. The land passed from the Government to John I. Blair, and by a company known as the Blair Town Lot and Land Company was platted, June 26, 1867 and named Dunlap, in honor of one of the railway officials, George L. Dunlap. The line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway had passed through the Boyer Valley and reached Council Bluffs the autumn before and as soon as the lots were in the market at Dunlap there was a rush for such property and by October, 1867, a thriving little town might have been seen on the hill above the depot building.

The sale of lots began at this point on the morning of July 15, 1867 and a long line of men stood by ready to purchase. T. McDonald bought the first lot and J. W. Lawson the second. Before sundown, over forty lots had been sold. For days prior to this town lot sale, a large number of persons had been camping, living in wagons and in any way to subsist, until they could commence building operations.

It seems undisputed that to J. Lovine belongs the honor of being the first actual settler, for it was this gentleman who drove into the prairie grass at a point where now stands Dunlap, on a beautiful morning in June and "settled" in his wagon and boarded J. C. Bickford for about seven weeks. Some freight cars had been

side-tracked for the shelter of railroad men and S. M. Child, present postmaster at Dunlap, was given a car in which to serve as station agent, which place he filled until 1873, when the present agent, F. H. Morgan, succeeded him.

The railroad company shipped in some lumber and Rufus Harrington, a railroad carpenter, erected the first building in town, the same being nearly all constructed on the Sabbath and prior to July 5. This building stood on the lot now occupied by G. P. Moorhead. The next building was a saloon, on the lot now occupied by B. Jackson's grain office. This was known as the "Respectable Place."

Twelve days prior to the sale of lots, Col. J. R. Wheeler unloaded a car load of lumber and opened up a lumber business, which he has followed at the same place, for twenty-four years, at this writing. He is the only business man now doing business "at the old stand," and in the same office, which was the first building to receive a coat of plaster in Dunlap. The walls are perfect to-day, nothwithstanding nearly a quarter of a century has come and gone, with the fury of many an Iowa blizzard and summer's wind and rainstorms.

Around the "first events"—the first to engage in business and the first societies, schools and churches, there always rests more of historic interest than exists around subsequent improvements and hence in this connection will be given some of the earlier events, which were stepping-stones to the present town of Dunlap.

As soon as people could procure lots, building went forward rapidly. The first goods sold in the place were handled by R. B. Hillas, who occupied a small building erected on Iowa Avenue, by William Orvis. The next to engage in merchandising was C. D. Mitchell, who inside of a week was followed by Wesley J. Williams. Near to the building occupied by Hillas was one erected by S. A. Willard, who carried a small stock of goods and was appointed as the first postmaster of the place. He remained but a short time. William Fox built what was known as the "Barrack," on the southwest corner of Eagle and Seventh Streets. In this was held the first religious services—some time in July, or August, 1867. In August, 1867, B. F. Carpenter came to the place and built a store near that of Mr. Hillas, and a warehouse on the bank or hill side. From this date on buildings sprang into existence almost like magic. J. W. Lawson erected the first building designed for hotel purposes. It was made of cottonwood boards and was formally opened to the public, September 9, 1867. It may be said the guests had no trouble in seeing through the walls and they also had plenty of ventilation. At this time, the town plat was waving in a luxuriant growth of prairie grass and it was no uncommon thing for those who kept boarders to mow a swath through this high grass down to the business part of town, to prevent damp feet and wet clothing. During that autumn—1867, the citizens clubbed together and paid William Fox $25 to plow fire-guards around the place and after this had been accomplished, they all turned out one clear, calm evening and burned the prairie grass within the town limits.

Among the first events of the place may be named the following:

The first birth was that of a child born to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Harrington.

The first death was Henry Canfield, a

soldier. He was buried on what is J. W. Lawson's farm, but subsequently was removed to the present cemetery. The next two deaths were children—one, a child of H. Reed's and one from the family of A. J. Brainard in the winter of 1867–68.

The first marriage was that of a railroad hand to a servant of J. Whiteley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. Williams, while the young couple were yet in a wagon, as the bride had unfortunately met with an accident in the injury of her knee, by reason of which, it was thought best to not have her removed from the wagon, so the vows were taken on wheels and beneath a warm October sunshine.

The Railroad Hotel was opened to the public in October, 1867 and B. F. Carpenter and S. M. Child and wife were present at the first meal. Alexander Crow conducted the house for three years and was followed by J. A. Brainard, who also operated it three years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Pierce, who had control six years and gave way to C. L. Chapman the present proprietor.

The railroad round-house was finished in the fall of 1867 and the railway men had a jolly gathering on Christmas Day.

The first physician of the place was Dr. Dwight Satterlee, who is still an honored citizen of the place, and whose sketch appears elsewhere.

The first school of which there is any record was the term taught by H. H. McKinney, in the fall of 1868.

Barrett Bros. erected the first brick building in Dunlap; it was on the northeast corner of Iowa Avenue and Sixth Street. This building was completed in 1874.

The pioneer newspaper was established by G. A. Brainard and called the Dunlap *Reporter*—it first appeared in July, 1871.

The first exclusive hardware store of the place was that of Story & Smith, who opened in 1867.

The first drug store was operated by Cotton & Manning.

Passing on down one decade, from 1867 to 1877, and we find Dunlap in the zenith of her commercial glory, for at about that period, or possibly a little later, it had the largest trade of any town in the county, and had for its trading domain a large radius of country; but upon the construction of the Maple Valley branch of the Northwestern system of railway, she lost much of her Northern trade, as also she did on the east when the Milwaukee road was pushed through and established stations every eight miles. But a more solid, substantial growth marked this era, and as the prairies began to settle up, nearer at home, matters assumed a regular and established appearance. The small frame buildings were superceded by brick blocks and all began to put on a city look. It was during 1877–78 that many such changes took place. The Taylor Block, the Hillas Block, the Sherman Block, the Dunlap Bank, the Lehan Block and the Moore Block all came in to grace the town.

Coming on down another decade, to 1888, the place contained a $10,000 Opera House, a Methodist Church, valued at $5,000; a Congregational Church edifice, valued at $6,000; a Roman Catholic building, costing $5,000; a Baptist Church, valued at $2,000; a High School building, costing $20,000.

Among the retail merchants at that date were: Barrett & Sons, M. C. Dally & Co., R. B. Hillas, Patterson & McElroy, dry-goods dealers; O. W. Taylor & Co. and J. A. Moore & Co., carrying large

stocks of hardware; D. & E. S. Satterlee, L. G. Tyler & Co. and F. A. Dean, druggists; the Exchange Bank and Dunlap Bank; Samuel Liscomb, D. A. Mires, L. H. Pepper, J. H. Reed & Co., William Forest and S. A. Mabee, grocers; Fox & Dabelstein and Jacob Stilp, boots and shoes; A. D. Jones, agricultural implements; Col. J. R. Wheeler, A. I. McMartin, Benjamin Jackson and Clement & Mace, grain and lumber dealers.

The attorneys were then: Maj. Charles McKenzie, P. W. Cain, J. A. Phillips, M. B. Bailey, J. A. Traver, S. E. Milmot, L. S. Asden.

The physicians were: Dr. Dwight Satterlee, S. J. Patterson, C. F. Clark, G. B. Christy, P. Cavenaugh and D. L. Livermore.

The loan agents of the place were: Reuben Ballard and W. H. Squires.

R. N. Blair and C. L. Roberts were engaged in the jewelry trade at this point.

Samuel Barrett, H. E. Pease and Jinkins & Datesman were the liverymen of the place.

The photograph business was in the hands of E. B. Waitley.

P. C. Williams was the harnessmaker of Dunlap; he came in 1867.

The meat markets of 1888 were those of Joseph Rosskopf and Dege & Fagan.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1891.

Attorneys—Charles W. McKenzie, Amsden & Wilmot, P. W. Cain, J. A. Phillips, M. B. Bailey, J. Traver.

Physicians—William Beatty, A. H. Hazlett, D. C. Livermore, G. B. Christy, P. Cavenaugh, Dwight Satterlee, S. J. Patterson.

General Dealers—Lyman & Smith, Barrett & Son, G. E. Nordaker, J. B. Patterson & Co.

Hardware—Taylor & Co., J. A. Moore & Co.

Drugs—D. & E. S. Satterlee, L. G. Tyler & Co., F. A. Dean & Co.

Groceries—S. E. Mabee, L. Felts, J. H. Burnette.

Boots and Shoes—Fox & Dabelstein.

Jewelry—Campbell Bros.

Agricultural Implements—A. D. Jones, J. A. Moore, O. W. Taylor & Co.

Grain—Dunlap Grain and Lumber Company, S. G. Liscomb.

Lumber—Dunlap Grain and Lumber Co., J. R. Wheeler.

Photograph Studio—E. B. Waitley.

Merchant Tailors—P. Burke, E. S. Hicks, M. Barrett & Sons.

Furniture—Charles Reiher, S. Jensen.

Meat Markets—Griffin & Jensen, Farnsworth & Moore.

Livery—Samuel Baird, H. E. Pease, Samuel Probasco.

Roller Mills—Isaac Otis.

Live Stock—G. P. Moorhead, Gallup & Hull, John Dougherty.

Hotels—Railroad House, City Hotel and R. H. Randall House.

Harness Shops—R. Porter, Rolls Bros., J. B. Johnson.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shops—Z. W. Pease, R. H. Randall, Anthony Dixon, Frank Manchester.

Banks—First National and Dunlap Bank.

Newspapers—The *Reporter* and the *Herald*.

Restaurants—F. M. Ettinger, J. H. Burnette.

Barber Shops—G. B. Fouts, Colburn & Dearduff.

BANKING.

Dunlap Bank: This banking institution was organized in 1871, by Lorenzo

Kellogg, Dr. Frank Clark and G. W. Thompson, with a capital of $10,000. The first Cashier was G. W. Thompson, who served until 1879. This bank was first opened in a small frame structure, which was rented temporarily until a small frame bank building could be built for them. This was the pioneer bank of Dunlap, and through its hands passed large sums of money. In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Clark sold his interest, and the same season George P. Moorhead was taken into the concern as Vice President; he still retains his membership. The bank was owned, controlled and operated until 1878, by Messrs. Kellogg, Thompson and Moorhead. In 1873 the capital was increased to $20,000. In 1878 four more members were taken into the firm: C. D. Mitchell, S. J. Patterson, Dwight Satterlee and Z. T. Dunham. In 1879 C. D. Mitchell, G. W. Thompson and Z. T. Dunham retired, and L. S. Amsden was elected Cashier, remaining until 1885, when S. J. Patterson was elected and still holds such office.

The present (1891) officers are: Lorenzo Kellogg, President; G. P. Moorhead, Vice President; S. J. Patterson, Cashier; Messrs. Moorhead, Patterson, and Satterlee, Directors.

It was in 1878 that their present bank building was erected, at a cost of $6,000. This institution has had a steady, healthy growth from its organization—the first year's business showed assets of $28,000, while that of 1890 was $228,000.

The first National Bank of Dunlap was granted a charter September 24, 1889, and opened up October 14, with a cash capital of $50,000. The officers were: J. H. Patterson, President; John D. Bassett, Vice President; H. A. Moore, Cashier. The directors were: Edward H. Barrett, Edward Lehan, J. D. Bassett, John Y. Fuller, Malcom Baird, H. A. Moore, J. H. Patterson. They do a good banking and exchange business, and are looked upon as one of the strong banking concerns of the county.

FLOURING MILLS.

The Dunlap Mills were first erected by I. Scofield in about 1876. Isaac Otis, a practical mill man, bought the property in 1891 and re-built, putting in a complete "Roller System," with a capacity of sixty barrels per day. The mills are of much commercial importance to the city. The mills are propelled by the water of the Boyer River.

OPERA HOUSE.

What is known as the Dunlap Opera House was built in 1884, for the purpose of providing a skating rink for the place, which at that time was a national mania. But the builders, looking to the near future, to a time when all interest in a roller skating rink would cease, also planned the building so it might be easily converted into an opera hall. This is a veneered building, situated on the corner of Iowa Avenue and Eighth Street; it cost $8,000, and comfortably seats nine hundred persons. It is heated by furnace and is well furnished throughout. It was built by a stock company consisting of the following persons: S. J. Patterson, L. Kellogg, M Barrett, G. P. Moorhead, B. J. Moore, J. A. Brainard, B. F. Carpenter, B. Jackson, J. H. Gallup, O. W. Taylor & Co.

NEWSPAPERS.

The pioneer newspaper of Dunlap was the Dunlap *Reporter*, founded in July, 1871, by George Musgrave as the monied factor, and George R. Brainard as the editor and general manager.

About 1873 the plant was sold to L. F.

Cook, who conducted it for nine years, during which time he edited a clean, respectable sheet, serving his patrons with much credit, considering the fact that he was not an experienced journalist at the time he took the paper.

In 1881 the *Reporter* was sold to Issacher Scofield, who, in 1885, sold to Miers & Waitley, and it was edited by a Mr. Rogers and G. W. Thompson until the property was bought, in 1887, by J. H. Purcell, who exhibited more genuine journalistic ability than had ever before been manifested.

From the first number, in July, 1871, the *Reporter* has been a regular stanch supporter of Republican party principles, giving out no uncertain sound. J. W. Ainsworth was at one time editor of this paper.

In 1890 it was sold to E. B. Williams, a sketch of whom elsewhere appears.

The Dunlap *Herald* was founded by T. M. C. Logan, October 30, 1890, as a Republican journal. It was at first an eight-page, six-column paper, under the management of E. H. Wills. After three months it was enlarged to a seven-column paper. In February, 1891, the office was purchased by Mr Wills, who still edits and controls the same in an acceptable manner to the general community. The office is provided with a Prouty power press and "Peerless" job press. The *Herald* enjoys a weekly circulation of seven hundred papers.

POST-OFFICE.

The first postmaster at Dunlap was S. A. Willard, who operated a small general store. He received his appointment in 1867. He was succeeded in a few months by B. F. Carpenter, from whose hands the office passed to Dr. Dwight Satterlee, who held it thirteen years. He in turn was followed by G. W. Thompson, who held it until President Grover Cleveland appointed Miss Anna Brennock, who was succeeded in February, 1890, by S. M. Child, the present incumbent.

The office is now kept in a part of Moore's Block, which was fitted up for a bank, hence is provided with a fine fireproof vault.

The total number of money orders issued to August 1, 1891, was 23,916; total postal notes issued to same date were 8,945.

INCORPORATION.

Seeing the great advantages to be had by becoming an incorporated town, steps were taken early in 1871, and in March of the same year the place was incorporated. The following is a complete list of Mayors, who have served in the order here given:

1871	L. G. Tubbs
1872	S. M. Williams
1873	William Sears
1874	William Magden
1875	J. A. Brainard
1876	J. A. Brainard
1877	W. H. Covey
1878	W. T. Howard
1879	S. Baird
1880	F. W. Olmstead
1881	F. W. Olmstead
1882	F. W. Olmstead
1883	H. W. Gleason
1884	H. W. Gleason
1885	W. L. Brown
1886	W. L. Brown
1887	W. H. Squires
1888	J. H. Sherman
1889	W. T. Howard
1890	W. T. Howard
1891	F. A. Jennings

In 1889 the city sought to procure a

supply of water for the place by sinking an artesian well. At the depth of thirteen hundred feet a flow was reached, which only came to within thirty feet of the surface, hence was abandoned at great expense to the city.

POPULATION, ETC.

By reference to statistics it is found that in 1873 Dunlap had a population of 450; in 1875 it had increased to 636; the United States census of 1880 gave it 1,246; the State census of 1885 placed it at 1,408, while the last United States census advance sheets give it a population of 1,000.

For the falling off of population in this place there may be several reasons, but the chief ones are these: At one time Dunlap enjoyed a trade extending over a very large scope of country, which was in the formative period—when lands were being bought, improved, and villages springing into existence with great rapidity, all of which built up a trade for Dunlap, but upon the building of the Maple River branch of the Northwestern system, as well as the Milwaukee line to the east, Dunlap's trade was cut down largely. Again, in 1867, the round-house and repair shops of the Northwestern line, for the division from Boone to Council Bluffs, were located at Dunlap, which brought a population, directly and indirectly, of about two hundred more people. But as a result of various changes along the line of the great Northwestern system, these shops were abandoned in the '80s; this took away all the special railroad population. It is possible, too, that Dunlap had been building and settling faster than the surrounding farming district would demand; but to-day, surrounded by one of the finest agricultural sections the State affords, the business of the town has sought its level with the progress of the farming community, and it is now a well-balanced business point, enjoying a substantial trade, which is carried on upon safe and correct business principles.

THE PARKS.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." This has a significant meaning, in connection with the two pretty parks one finds at Dunlap. Indeed the town itself is situated within the environments of one vast natural park; but man must needs change and improve some things found unfinished by the hand of nature.

In 1873 arrangements were made so that when Dunlap should become a city of no small proportions, some cool, shady nook might be found as a retreat from the busy, dusty streets of commerce. So block No. 11 was duly laid out for a park, and trees were thereon planted at once. At this writing these trees have come to be beautiful monuments to the good sense and taste of the first settlers of the place; for now, in mid-summer, their branches provide a shade for the passer-by who cannot but feel grateful to them for such benefits, especially when the mercury has elevated itself to "100 in the shade!" Upon these well-kept, though as yet not highly-improved grounds, are held all outdoor and general public meetings, reunions and encampments.

The other park spoken of is that opposite the railroad depot, which both the company and private citizens take much pride in keeping up, to the satisfaction of themselves, as well as to the delight of the tens of thousands of passengers who go and come through Dunlap annually. Here one sees an ever-flowing fountain, many symmetrical shade trees, rustic seats, a

well-kept lawn and rustic outbuildings, all calculated to afford comfort to those waiting for trains, and at the same time the picture of sweet-scented flowers and shrubs, surrounding the basin and fountain with its spray, attracts the attention of the traveling public from the car windows, for they are greeted with scenes seldom found about railroad depots in the West.

EPIDEMICS, FIRES, ETC.

On April 1, 1873, there occurred a fire—though it was All Fool's Day, there was no "fooling"—the cry of "fire," "fire!" brought the entire populace out. The row of wooden buildings from Forrest's corner to Carpenter's Block, went like so many huge piles of kindling wood, much of value being thus suddenly swept from the town.

Again in December, 1875, the fire fiend caused many pale faces in Dunlap, the business part of which seemed doomed to ashes. It took out the buildings from Lehan's corner to Satterlee & Patterson's store, some of the original buildings of the town.

On June 27, of the same year, 1875, this section was devastated by a severe wind and rain storm. Houses were blown down, crops destroyed, etc. The roof of the Catholic Church was torn off and part of the walls demolished. The same fall, scarlet fever swept the place with all its deadly ravages, as well as far into the country. Thirty-five little spirits were called hence and were tucked beneath the sod of the cemetery in consequence of this epidemic.

In 1877 (early in the spring) that dread and fatal epidemic known as diphtheria made its appearance and again the angel of death hovered over many a hearth-stone. Some families lost two, some three children, within a few days. One family whom scarlet fever had visited and claimed an only daughter, now lost an only son. Another laid an only son and daughter away within the same casket. No language can portray the agony found around many of the once happy firesides of Dunlap.

A sad affair happened at Dunlap in the year 1887, in which a fifteen-year-old boy lost his life. His name was George Wilson and he was a stranger in Dunlap, and was arrested and put in jail for stealing a suit of clothes. During an evening he induced a boy outside to give him some matches, with which near midnight he set fire to his bedding, intending to burn his way out of jail. Had he not been seen he would have been roasted alive, but as it was he inhaled the hot air to such an extent that death ensued in a few hours. He claimed his people lived in Ohio, but no word ever came and the good people of Dunlap gave the unfortunate boy a respectable burial.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Being of a highly-cultured and well-educated type, the first settlers in and about Dunlap took great care to lay well the foundations of her educational system, which wisdom is now manifest in the excellent schools of the city. The earliest school was taught by Miss Wood in the Congregational Church in the winter of 1867–68.

In the autumn of 1868 H. H. McKinney was engaged to teach a school in a private building. July, 1868, an Independent District was formed of twelve sections of land, including the plat of Dunlap. In June, 1869, the district bonded itself for $4,000, for the purpose of erecting their

first schoolhouse, which was a two-story frame structure, built on lots 1 and 2 of block 25. This is now used by the Sisters, for a Catholic School. It served, however, for a public school building until 1880, when the present fine, two-story brick structure, valued at $20,000, was built. It was built by Heath & Rheam, of Marshalltown, Iowa. It is situated upon block 55, which was purchased at a cost of $1,000. This building was at first heated by large stoves but in October, 1883, a steam heating plant was added at an outlay of $2,000. E. H. Collins & Sons had the contract of putting in this apparatus.

What is known as the "West Side" school building, is a structure built in 1873 and is still in use. It is a frame house which cost $1,000.

The first School Board of Dunlap was made up as follows: J. Williams, President; J. Whiteley, T. Whiteley, S. Tarkington, George Swartz, L. F. Coldren, Secretary; H. B. Lyman, Treasurer.

The present (1891) Board is composed as follows: J. B. Patterson, President, G. P. Moorhead, G. L. Chapman, Henry Vollard, F. A. Dean, H. A. Moore, W. H. Squires, Secretary, S. J. Patterson, Treasurer.

The schools are now conducted by a Superintendent, seven assistants and a lady music teacher. In 1890 the official report shows the following facts concerning the Public Schools of Dunlap: The number of pupils enrolled was four hundred and forty-eight; male teachers employed, two; female teachers employed, seven; value of school property, $17,000.

Between 1880 and 1885 an attempt was made to establish a Normal School at this point, but after one year's experiment the project was abandoned and all the zeal thrown in the one direction of improving the Public Schools, which to-day stand second to none in all the county.

The Catholic School is a very successful auxiliary to the Roman Catholic Church. The best of instructors are employed and those finding the teachings of that faith compatible with their religious belief avail themselves of this school.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Whatever religious opinions one may hold, it must be and usually is, freely admitted that Christianity and civilization go hand in hand, and that the most thoroughly prosperous States and countries are those where the greatest number of church spires and schoolhouse domes pierce the overlooking sky. The stranger in a strange land notices these indexes and feels more secure when through these symbols he finds he is about to enter a land, wherein dwells a God-fearing, God-serving people. We come now to speak of the various religious denominations, who have organizations and are to-day heralds of the cross.

It was in the early autumn time of 1867 that the Methodist people held services and had preaching each alternate Friday evening at the home of J. Whiteley, conducted by J. P. Evans.

The first church was built on the south side of Court Street, between Sixth and Seventh, in the fall of 1867. It was erected by the Congregational Society and opened for public worship about December 1. This building was also used for schoolhouse purposes and here will be extracted from a newspaper a historical sketch of Dunlap, written by a racy writer—Mrs. W. T. Preston in 1886:

"A Rev. Mr. Freeman in threadbare broadcloth, officiated as pastor in the Congregational Church, through the winter

and spring. I shall never forget my impressions when I entered the room the first time, on a March Sabbath in 1868. Coming directly from New England as I had, I was scarcely prepared for the unfinished state of things in the West. No paint adorned the pine seats, but instead, the pencil marks of children and even adults, I think, for the first thing that met my eyes was the legend "*No salvation for railroad men*," written in prominent letters on the back of a seat. I don't know whether the seven beer saloons, I found here at the time had anything to do with this inscription or not!"

The Congregational Church of Dunlap was organized May, 1859, under the direction of Rev. Henry D. King. The original members were: Mrs. Henry B. Lyman, Mrs. Jane M. Lyman, Theodore P. Kellogg, Mrs. Permelia D. Kellogg, James L. Roberts and Mrs. Mary G. Roberts. Rev. H. D. King was at that time located at Magnolia. The first services were held at a private house, the home of J. L. Roberts. The first Deacon chosen was H. B. Lyman, who was also the first Sabbath School Superintendent. Following Rev. Mr. King came Rev. George B. Hitchcock. October, 1866, Rev. John B. Lowry was elected pastor, receiving $200 per year. In 1868 came Rev. C N. Lyman at a salary of $800. He served until 1871 and the society was without a pastor until 1873. In May of that year, Rev. Duncan McDermid came to the pulpit. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Copeland in May, 1875, and he in turn by Rev. H. S. Mills in 1877. In 1883 Rev. A. Rogers took the pulpit, remained until April, 1887, when Rev. J. M. Cummings succeeded him and is still pastor.

The first church edifice was built on lot 3, block 43, in 1867, at a cost of $1,000. This served until the present frame building was erected in 1876 and dedicated October 17, of that year. It cost $5,000. It is neatly furnished and has a fine pipe organ.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-five, while the full number belonging since the society was first formed is two hundred and seventy-nine. A good parsonage was provided at a cost of $1,300. They sold that and bought the present building. The present officers of this church are: Dr. S. J. Patterson, Archie McMartin and Lorenzo Kellogg, trustees; Jennie Wilmot, scribe; J. A. Phillips treasurer.

The Baptist Church at Dunlap was organized July 27, 1872, by the following charter members: E. G. O. Groat and brother, J. A. Ostrom and wife, Mrs. M. J. Ostrom, Mrs. Pickett, S. J. Kelley and Mrs. G. W. Chamberlain. From the above date on down to 1879, this, like other denominations of the place, had to meet for worship wherever they could; but during that year, 1879, they erected a neat edifice at the expense of $2,000. The church was devoted and zealous and they practiced much self-denial that their church might be built up and prosper; but one change was made after another in the removal of members and other causes, until the society was no longer able to support a pastor, so that to-day, the church is not in a flourishing condition.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Dunlap now has a congregation of one hundred and twenty-five families. Dunlap was the second place in the county to have a Catholic Church formed. It was in 1872 that Michael Barrett, Jacob Barrett, Ed. Lehan, Mrs. R. B. Hillas, James Cromie, S. J. P. Marsh, the McNally's and a few others of this faith, gave of their

time and money toward the erection of a neat chapel, costing $5,000, to which was soon added a rectory costing the same amount. The first priest to be stationed at Dunlap was Father Annan, followed by Fathers Gennahan, Moran, Lynch and McCormack. At one time this church numbered one hundred and ninety families.

In 1890 a fine school building was completed in Dunlap, known as St. Joseph's Academy. It is a three-story building, costing $4,500. It is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy of Davenport, Iowa, and has a capacity for two hundred pupils. In 1890–91 it had one hundred and fifteen average attendance.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

No better index can be had of any community than to note its church edifices, the character of its public and private school buildings and the care taken to preserve and beautify its "silent cities," the cemeteries. A proper respect for departed friends bespeaks of friendship, love and true affection for the living. At best a burying ground is a sad place, yet a neat enclosure, pretty walks, thrifty trees and shrubbery, together with appropriate floral display do much towards lighting up the gloom of such places. Memorial Day, or "Decoration Day" has brought about a great improvement in these matters; for at least one day in each year the living congregate by the side of the graves of departed friends and leave some kind tribute upon the little mounds which mark the resting place of the dear ones who dropped by the wayside and fell into a dreamless sleep.

August 5, 1861, a Cemetery Association was formed by forty persons, who subscribed $10 each for the purpose of purchasing twenty acres of land on section 2, near the city. "Pleasant Hill" was chosen as a name for the silent city. The first President of this society was G. W. Thompson, and Charles Tyler was Secretary. Dr. Satterlee has been President for many years and S. J. Patterson is serving as Treaurer. At this time they have a fund of $800 on hand. All moneys are eventually to be expended on the improvement of the grounds. It is a well-kept cemetery and is indeed a credit alike to the living and dead.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be regarding the various secret societies of our land, it cannot be denied that wherever the highest moral type of civilized life exists, there one finds such fraternal orders. Indeed, they go hand in hand with our Christian civilization. These institutions are quite well represented and have been from an early day at Dunlap.

Hospitable Lodge No. 244, A. F. & A. M., worked under dispensation from July 1868, until June 2, 1869, when a charter was granted to them. The first officers elected for the government of the lodge were: Dr. Dwight Satterlee, W. M.; D. Smith, S. W.; A. N. Warren, J. W. The Worshipful Masters have been, Dwight Satterlee, A. N. Warren, W. C. Chapman, F. W. Olmstead, M. S. Bowman and B. Jackson.

The present (1891) elective officers are Dr. Dwight Satterlee, W. M.; B. F. Philbrook, S. W.; H. L. Preston, J. W.; I. A. Jackson, Secretary; S. J. Patterson, Treasurer.

At first this lodge met over the R. B. Hillas frame store building, which was destroyed by fire, next in the Dunham build-

ing, then over the Jones building. Then for a time they met in Odd Fellows Hall, but in 1886, when Moore's Block was built, a hall was designed and set apart for them, which they still lease. They sublease to the recently organized Knights of Pythias Order.

The present membership of the A. F. & A. M. lodge is fifty-six, in good standing.

Ark Chapter No. 89, R. A. M., was instituted at Dunlap April 25, 1879, with ten charter members, as follows: M. S. Bowman, B. Jackson, S. J. Patterson, F. J. Barber, O. Colburn, A. C. Gilchrist, D. M. Workman, S. M. Maynard, Charles Taylor and F. W. Olmstead.

The first elective officers were: M. S. Bowman, High Priest; W. C. Chapman, King; Charles Taylor, Scribe. At this date (1891) the officers are: S. J. Patterson, High Priest; O. Colburn, King; A. D. Jones, Scribe; Fred Curtis, Secretary.

The chapter enjoys a membership of fifty-two brothers.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 178, I. O. O. F., was organized October 21, 1869, by the following charter members: G. W. Thompson, W. W. Glanville, P. Souls, E. W. Holbrook, Fred Kimple.

The original officers were: G. W. Thompson, N. G.; P. Souls, V. G.; H. W. Cotton, Secretary; W. W. Glanville, Treasurer. The present officers are: J. S. Hull, N. G.; E. B. Waitley, V. G.; J. H. Patterson, Recording Secretary; F. A. Jennings, P. S.; Z. W. Pease, Treasurer.

The lodge now has a membership of seventy-five.

Harrison Lodge No. 284, K. of P., at Dunlap, was organized March 2, 1891, with thirty-four charter members. The first officers were: L. S. Amsden, C. C.; T. A. E. Lyman, V. C.; J. A. Moore, Prelate; L. Felts, K. of R. S.; Fred Curtis, M. of Ex.; M. J. Dugan, M. of F.; O. W. Taylor, D. G. C.; W. H. Squires, M. at A.; J. A. Moore, B. Jackson, J. Gallup.

The present (August 1891) officers are: T. A. E. Lyman, C. C.; S. M. Child, V. C.; L. S. Amsden, P. C.; O. W. Taylor, D. G. C.; E. E Jenkins, Prelate; T. Decker, K. of R. S.; F. W. Curtis, M. of Ex.; M. J. Dugan, M. of F.; George W. Dollison, M. at A.

At present there are forty members in good standing. This order meets in the Masonic Hall at present.

Camp No. 325, M. W. of A., was organized at Dunlap, April 27, 1887. At one time there were forty members, but at present there are but twenty-seven. The first officers of this camp were: Rev. H. H. Barton, V. C.; W. H. Squires, W. A.; S. Jensen, Ex. B.; H. F. McElroy, Clerk; W. L. Sears, Escort; W. H. Van Slyke, Watchman; J. L. Davis, Sentry; D. L. Livermore, Physician; W. H. Squires, G. E. Nordaker and W. H. Van Slyke, Managers.

The present (1891) officials are: W. H. Barton, V. C.; F. A. Jennings, W. A.; F. A. Dean, E. B.; Louis Felts, Clerk; Frank S. Patrick, Escort; T. Decker, Watch; E. C. Bryan, Sentry; D. L. Livermore, Physician, W. H. Squires, F. A. Dean and H. L. Preston, Managers.

Shields' Post No. 83, G. A. R., at Dunlap, was organized June 17, 1882, by Col. George L. Wright, of Denison, Iowa. The subjoined is a list of the comrades who made up the charter membership: B. F. Roberts, J. A. Traver, A. P. Buckley, L. L. Luke, F A. Jennings, M. P. Brace, G. W. Chamberlain, David Butcher, F. M. Hill, S. J. Patterson, Henry Jennings, Charles McKenzie, E. Brown, J. P. Springer, N. P. Underhill, S. M. Child, William Weed, John Huil, S. D. Nash,

D. B. Erisuman, J. B. Patterson, T. B. Beach, W. H. Van Slyke, Isaiah Siglin, G. B. Christy, Charles Taylor, Anderson Adams, C. D. Mitchell, Samuel Baird, C. H. Weeks, J. A. Benjamin, R. Ballard, A. J. Stowell, John G. Wood, John Supplee, J. M. Mitchell, G. W. Thompson, L. H. Pepper and I. D. Hull.

The first set of officers were these: G. W. Thompson, Commander; B. F. Roberts, S. V. C.; Samuel Baird, J. V. C.; S. J. Patterson Surgeon; M. P. Brace, Chaplain; Charles Taylor, O. D.; S. M Child, O. G.; W. H. Van Slyke, Quartermaster; R. Ballard, Adjutant; John Traver, Quartermaster Sergeant; G. W. Chamberlain, Sergeant Major.

At this date, August 1, 1891, the Post has on its rolls in good standing fifty-two members. Of the charter members only sixteen are still here, the remainder having died or removed.

This order meet at Odd Fellows Hall, and is considered one of the strongest posts in the entire county.

Among those who have held positions on the staff and in the State Department may be named. S. M. Child, Mustering Officer; W. H. Squires and F. A. Jennings, who are at present Assistant Inspectors of State.

The 1891 officers are: Dwight Satterlee, Commander; C. T. Manchester, S. V.; B. F. Roberts, J. V.; A. H. Hazlett, Surgeon; S. J. Patterson, Chaplain; F. A. Jennings, Quartermaster; J. D. Hull, O. D.; William Wininger, O G.; Charles Taylor, Council of Administration; Charles Taylor, Adjutant.

The subjoined is the roster of the present Post: J. A. Benjamin, F. A. Jennings, N. Shumate, Samuel Baird, H. Jennings, W. H. Squires, J. H. Brace, W. G. Jenkins, J. D. Servis, E. Barrett, T. P. Kellogg, E. Sandy, J. L. Bartholomew, J. A. Traver, John Brady, Adam Lantz, Charles Taylor, Alvin Bundy, Ed Mulinex, N. P. Underhill, S. M. Child, C. T. Manchester, W. H. Van Slyke, E. J. Cronkelton, M. Magher, J. Williams, Peter Campbell, S. D. Nash, W. Wininger, Adam Emge, C. D. Nash, John Allen, J. S. Edwards, S. J. Patterson, John Allen, A. Gilbertsen, J. B. Patterson, W. T. Lindsey, John Ward, L. H. Pratt, Charles McKenzie, R. Gates, B. F. Roberts, John Huil, O. W. Rogers, I. D. Hull, W. Rose, T. J. Hart, M. H. Robertson, A. H. Hazelett, I. Siglin and D. Satterlee.

The following have served as Commanders of Shields' Post: G. W. Thompson, S. M. Child, J. A. Traver, B. F. Roberts, I. D. Hull, S. M. Child, F. A. Jennings, W. H. Squires, Dr. Dwight Satterlee.

Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Shields' Post, G. A. R., at Dunlap, was organized July 17, 1890. The following is a list of the charter members as well as the first who held the various offices: Rachel L. Child, President; Margaret E. Patterson, S. V. P.; Lucy B. Jennings, J. V. P.; Anna L. Manchester, Treasurer; Pamellia D. Kellogg, Chaplain; Cynthia A. Traver, Conductor; Mina E. Van Slyke, Guard; Lina E. Squires, Secretary; Hannah A. Servis, Assistant Conductor; Adaline Bryan, Assistant Guard. Jane A. Nash, Hattie M. Brace, Jessie Parmentier, Elva Phillips, Eliza Mullinix, Mary E. Wininger, Martha M. Weed, Martha M. Phillips, Anna E. Satterlee, Ellen C. Roberts, Lucy A. Jennings, Mary E. Volland, Cassander Van Scoy, Annetta A. Hull and Anna M. Patterson.

The present elective officers are about the same as the first, except the Conductor, Hannah A. Servis, in place of Mrs. Traver. A few changes have also been

in the appointive officers. The delegates to the Department Convention the past year were the President and Maggie E. Patterson. This is a young society, but its first year's work shows much industry and zeal upon the part of the ladies who thus nobly support the Grand Army Post at Dunlap. They have been on hand to furnish meals on various public days including the district fair, from which they realized a profit of $100. In the month of January there was a Flag Festival, at which time an elegant flag—the "stars and stripes" of course,—twenty-four feet long was presented to the public school. From this entertainment the Relief Corps netted $50. Again in May, 1891, they gave an entertainment presenting the farce, "Shall Men Vote?" At this the Corps realized $20. In July 1891, the Western Iowa Veteran Association met in re-union at Dunlap and the Woman's Relief Corps fed twelve hundred and fifty people. Tables were set within tents in the public park and they realized $186 at this time. The present cash on hand is $310, a good showing for one year's work, when one learns of all the benevolent purposes for which money has been paid out by this society.

Joe Lyman Camp No. 261, S. of V., was instituted in July, 1891, at Dunlap. The officers are: E. Burr Williams, Captain; John Dedrick, First Lieutenant; P. Magden, Second Lieutenant; M. Parmentier, B. L. Trimble and Fred Taylor, Camp Council; Will Edwards, Chaplain; T. E. Brady, First Sergeant; U. S. Manchester, Quartermaster Sergeant; James Benjamin, Color Sergeant; Fred Taylor, Sergeant of the Guard; Bert Brace, Chief Musician; Oscar Hull, Corporal of the Guard; Frank Fox, Camp Guard; Leo Brace, Picket Guard.

As one by one the remainder of the old veterans pass their last muster and are finally numbered with the dead, these, their sons, will keep fresh in memory the deeds of daring and patriotism exhibited by their brave sires and hold sacred the story of the great conflict as told them by members of the Grand Army Post.

DUNLAP DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This is an association organized by a stock company June 1, 1879, and includes the counties of Harrison, Crawford, Shelby and Monona. The object being to afford additional and better facilities for the exhibition of live stock and general farm produce, than is found at the County Fair. A special feature is the exhibition and speeding of horses. This association is open to the world—any one from any locality may here compete for premiums. Twenty-two acres of land were purchased from the railroad company, just south from Dunlap and here fine improvements have from time to time been made, in the way of shedding, grand stands, stalls and other appropriate buildings. Annual exhibits are here made at which large assemblages congregate and much interest is manifested. As one of the results of this Association, Dunlap has come to be second to no Western Iowa town for her fine horses, the annual sale of which aggregates a large amount. Originally there were twenty-eight shareholders in this society, but at present it is owned and largely controlled by nine men. The first officers were: G. W. Thompson, President; M. Barrett, Vice President; H. T. Olmstead, Secretary; W. T. Howard, Treasurer; J. R. Wheeler, G. W. Thompson and D. C. Miers, Directors. G. W. Thompson was succeeded in 1882 as President, by J. A. Brainard. At that time

Samuel Baird was elected Secretary and still holds such position. The yearly exhibits occur in September. The race track, one of the best in Iowa, is a half a mile long. From twenty to forty horses are trained on this track annually.



WOODBINE.

CHAPTER XV.

THE name itself is beautiful and the town-site is even more charming. There are but few inland towns, that is, away from great water ways like the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, that present to one's eye such picturesque scenery as does Woodbine, which was platted by the Blair Town Lot Company, December 5, 1866, on section 14, township 80, range 42, and within Boyer Civil Township. It is situated near the west bank of the Boyer River, on high land over looking that magnificent valley. Looking in any given direction one's eye rests upon delightful scenes of railroad and rurul life. The meanderings of the Boyer, the many well-tilled farms, the big native groves in the distance, together with the fine growth of timber which fringes the water of the river produce a pleasing sight and one long to be remembered by the passer-by. It is a prominent station point on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, eight miles to the northeast of Logan, the present seat of justice of Harrison County. A post-office was established at L. D. Butler's, a little more than one mile to the east of the town, at a very early day and the Government allowed Mrs. Butler, who was Postmistress, to name the office, and very naturally she thought of the scenes of her early childhood, and all the fond recollections of "Woodbine," her birthplace in England, came up before her, and she gave that pretty name to the post-office. When the railroad was built through the county a station was located on section 14, and the post-office removed thereto, Mr. Butler operating a general store there. Consequently the same name was chosen by the Town Site Company; hence the name Woodbine.

The Town Lot and Land Company purchased twelve hundred acres of land in this vicinity, of Matthew Winter, David E. Barnum, Hiram Wisener, W. F. Clark, G. M. Brown, I. McAtee, John Johnson and M. Kiger.

The first steps towards building in the place were taken by Gallagher Bros., who erected a saloon, in advance of the railroad graders.

The first residence was built by William A. Jones, in 1866.

The next building and the first hotel, the "Woodbine House," was also erected in 1866.

Following the above buildings came the hardware store of A. & G. B. Cadwell, the first in Harrison County; Sleight & Williams, agricultural store; C. D. Stev-

ens, grocery and drug store; L. D. Butler's general store, (the first to open in the place); McAtee's grocery store; Dr. J. S. Cole's drug store and some smaller buildings.

The first exclusive dealers in groceries was the firm of Herman Bros. This was about the beginning of

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

at Woodbine. By 1868 the town got fairly under headway and had the follow- business representation:

Hotel—Woodbine, G. W. Pugsley.

Physicians and Druggists — Cole & Crosswait.

Woodbine Mills—J. W. Dalley.

Lumber—Wheeler & Warner.

Dry-goods, Groceries, Etc.—Herman Bros. & Davis.

Dry-goods and Notions—T. H. Abbott.

Harness Shop—D. S. Forney.

Davis & Kibler (I. J. Davis and G. H. Kibler) opened a general merchandise store in March, 1870 and operated about one year, when Davis sold to W. H. McHenry. The business continued in that manner until April 19, 1873, when the firm was changed to Kibler Bros., G. H. and S. B. Kibler being the partners. Their place of business was on lot 1, block 52. The building was known as the Herman Bros.' store.

In 1870 Dr. J. S. Cole & Son commenced dealing in drugs at Woodbine. The father finally withdrew and the son was proprietor of the pioneer drug store.

H. C. Harshbarger engaged in general merchandizing in 1870, and operated three years. He was Postmaster about the same length of time. He still resides in the community. He was the first Union soldier to enlist from Harrison County.

From 1875 to 1879, William D. Cromie conducted a grocery store in the building now used by T. L. Canfield, north of Kibler Bros. Later on he added a general stock.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1891.

The following constituted the chief business of Woodbine in 1891:

General Stores—Kibler Bros., C. D. Stevens, W. D. Cromie and Park Bros.

Groceries—Callander & Howarth, F. A. Folts.

Hardware—J. A. Boies T. L. Canfield.

Furniture—J. S. Van Scoy.

Drugs—Berkley & De Cou, Reed & Cole.

Agricultural Implements—Mathews & Kling, R. Yiesley & Son.

Banks—Commercial, Woodbine Savings Bank.

Grain—R. Yeisley & Son, J. M. Butler & Co., Mathews & Kling.

Hotel—P. B. Hoffman.

Newspapers—*Courier*, *Alliance Bugle*.

Photographer—Mrs. D. D. Lyon.

Live Stock—J. R. Burkholder, Elliott & Feagins.

Jewelry—F. M. Smith.

Harness—S. L. Jefferson, J. M. Norris.

Blacksmiths—J. J. Severns, M. A. Hornaker.

Wagon Shops—A. Farlow, Frank Brunis.

Attorneys — W. M. Magden, H. F. Johns.

Physicians—Drs. T. M. Edwards, E. J. Cole, J. Geddings and L. H. Buxton.

Millinery—Park Bros., M. T. L. Mikesell.

Painters—W. H. Tuttle, H. B. Tabor.

Shoe Store—H. M. Gilchrist.

Restaurant—Frank Pickard.

Opera House—Mathews & Kling.

Lumber—Mathews & Kling, F. J. Porter & Sons.
Livery—J. R. Elliott, J. W. Martin.
Real Estate—A. A. Williamson & Co.
Meat Markets—J. J. Weiss, J. S. Hall.
Brick and Tile Yard—J. S. Van Scoy.
Creamery—Woodbine Creamery Co.
Mill—McHenry & Kellogg.

POST-OFFICE.

L. D. Butler, one of the first to settle in this part of the county, lived about one and one-half miles from where Woodbine now stands, built a mill, the history of which is given elsewhere in this chapter. In 1858, his wife, Mrs. Annie Butler, an English lady, received the appointment as postmistress, and she having the naming of the office it was called "Woodbine," after her old English home. She kept the office at her residence and made a most excellent official, though not often pressed with overwork! In the fall of 1866 or 1867, soon after the railroad had passed through and established a station called in honor of her post-office, she was succeeded by J. W. Dally, who had purchased Mr. Butler's milling interest. He held it, against his wishes, for two years, when he was followed by Chris Herman; from that on the following served: I. J. Davis, H. C. Harshbarger, W. D. Cromie, L. Crane, L. W. White, and S. L. Winter who is the present incumbent.

INCORPORATION.

The village of Woodbine was incorporated in the autumn of 1877. The following gives a list of the Mayors and Recorders to the present time:

1877—A. W. Curtis, Mayor; C. C. Matter, Recorder.

1878—A. W. Curtis, Mayor; C. C. Matter, Recorder.

1879—A. W. Curtis, Mayor; C. W. Jeffries, Recorder.

1880—G. Smith Stanton, Mayor; W. J. Callender, Recorder.

1881—J. V. Mallery, Mayor; F. A. Folts, Recorder.

1882—L. D. Butler, Mayor; F. A. Folts, Recorder.

1883—J. S. McLain, Mayor; F. A. Folts, Recorder.

1884—Stephen King, Mayor; L. H. Crane, Recorder.

1885—Stephen King, Mayor; J. F. Porter, Recorder.

1886—Stephen King, Mayor; H. M. Bostwick, Recorder.

1887—W. M. Magden, Mayor; W. J. Callender, Recorder.

1888—S. L. Winter, Mayor; W. D. Howorth, Recorder.

1889—S. L. Winter, Mayor; H. M. Gilchrist, Recorder.

1890—L. W. White, Mayor; F. A. Folts, Recorder.

1891—Dr. J. Giddings, Mayor; S. L. Berkley, Recorder.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first and only newspaper published at Woodbine, has been the *Woodbine Twiner*. It came into existence early in 1879, was edited and managed by George Musgrave, now of the Logan *Nucleus*. He continued to operate the *Twiner* five years; it was in the interest of the then flourishing third political party, known as the *Greenbackers*. When the prop was pulled from under that party, by the monetizing of silver, Mr. Musgrave returned to the Republican ranks. In 1885, the paper was sold to Rev. Mr. De Tar, who conducted it until the spring of 1887, when the editorial management was transferred to H. C. Ford. It became the property

of T. M. C. Logan, who, November 1, 1890, sold the plant to M. B. Cox, present owner and proprietor. It was changed from a seven-column folio, to a six-column quarto. It is an independent, local journal, published in the interests of Woodbine and Harrison County and called the Harrison County *Courier*. Its subscription price is $1 per year.

SCHOOLS.

From the earliest date, Woodbine has taken great interest in the education and training of the young. No town in all Iowa of its size, can boast of better public schools and a more prosperous Normal school, than can this place.

The early schools were held in a frame building erected by the district in 1868. It was 22x50 feet and served the purpose until 1880, when one portion of the present school building was erected. It was a two-story, well arranged department school building. This met all the requirements of the independent district of Woodbine until 1887 when a large addition was made and in 1890 still another—both being two-story buildings attached to main structure, making a double cross-shaped house, affording excellent light and ventilation. The total cost of this school house was $11,760, divided as follows, original building and the two subsequent addition $9,860 and the steam heating apparatus $1,800.

The present Board of Directors is as follows: G. H. Kibler, president; G. A. Mathews, G. H. Rathbun, T. M. Edwards, J. D. DeTar, J. R. Burkholder. The secretary of the board is W. D. Cromie and treasurer, H. M. Bostwick. Six teachers are employed at the present time and the number of pupils enrolled is 447.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To fully appreciate the good results of Normal work, one must allow his thoughts to run back at least twenty-five years ago, when each teacher "worked out his own salvation" by cutting and trying until he obtained a method which seemed to be best adopted to teaching the young. There were but few training schools at that date. A teacher was engaged on the merits of his or her certificate and it goes without saying that most of the common schools were experimenting rooms, where teachers learned how to practice what now-a-days they are familiar with before graduating from the Normal Schools. To these modern institutions is due the great improvement in our methods of teaching successfully.

In the month of January, 1887, what is known as the "Woodbine Normal" was established. It grew out of the necessity for more advantages than could be obtained by the regular graded schools.

Messrs. Kinney, Matter and Riddell, old teachers of the county, proposed a plan to the people of Woodbine, by which they required suitable buildings to be erected by the district. This proposition met with the approval of a majority and a substantial brick building, with seven departments, heated by steam, was ready for use the following September. Its cost was $13,754. It is owned by the Independent District of Woodbine. This school has the advantage of being connected with the public school, in which Normal students have the chance to teach, under the training of experienced instructors. The location is second to none in Iowa. The buildings are heated and cared for by the district; but the teachers are employed by the faculty, subject to the approval of the School Board.

The proprietors of this school entered into a contract with the school board in 1887, to teach for $200 per month and Messrs. Kinney, Matter and Riddell were to have all tuition fees paid in, by pupils living outside of Woodbine district. This contract was slightly changed, subsequently and in the summer of 1891 a new contract was made by the board, with the present proprietors—Messrs. H. A. Kinney, M. A. Reed and W. O. Riddell, by which they are to receive $3,300 per year to instruct in this school, for a term of three years with privilege of five years if mutually satisfactory. The proprietors are to have all tuition money during said period; tuition is only charged, however, to those living outside of the independent district of Woodbine. Out of the sum named the Normal proprietors are to remunerate all assistant teachers employed.

During the four years past the total enrollment increased from one hundred and fifty to three hundred. This educational institution is of a high and progressive order and has been ably conducted from the first. It brings to Woodbine an excellent class of people, who it is said, spend at least $10,000 per annum, which is a great financial aid to the town. Many of the teachers in southern and western Iowa have been students and graduates from this school.

Prof. C. C. Matter withdrew in 1891, and his interest was taken by Prof. M. A. Reed, formerly of the Dunlap High Schools. A personal sketch of each of the Professors connected with this school will be found in the biographical department of this work, which shows how well qualified each of these gentlemen is for the position he holds.

CHURCHES.

The churches and schools of a place are certain indexes as to the sentiment and character of its people. The religious element has always predominated at Woodbine.

The Baptist Church was organized on January 29, 1870, under the name of "The First Baptist Church of Woodbine, Iowa." It was formed chiefly by members who had taken letters from other places—many having belonged at Logan. The moderator of this first meeting was Rev. J. E. Rockwoood, pastor at Logan, at the time. Lucius E. Eccleston was made clerk. The constituent members were: Stephen Crow, Elizabeth Crow, Franklin and Marquis Crow; also Byron F. Crow; Joseph N. Chapman, Elizabeth Chapman, Edmond Benton, John Benton, Thomas Butler, Lucius E. Eccleston, Rosanna E. Eccleston and Lucinda Foster.

The following have served as pastors of the church:

Rev. J. E. Rockwood, Rev. E. G. O. Groat, Rev. B. F. Golsby, Rev. Ira E. Kenney, Rev. A. J. Delano, Rev. J. C. Carter, Rev. T. F. Thickstun, Rev. William F. Grey, Rev. Dixon Given, Rev. Harry Furguson and Rev. George Houghton.

The present church officials are: George Houghton, Pastor; Stephen Crow and Thomas Berkley, Deacons; Michael A. Honaker, Clerk; Dr. L. H. Buxton, Treasurer; Stephen Crow, Stephen A. Buxton and Jacob R. Kling, Trustees. The church now has a membership of seventy-six. A church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1882. It is a frame structure veneered with brick. It stands on the corner of Broad and Weare Streets facing the former. Its cost was $1,400—dedicated free from debt. This house comfortably seats one hundred and twenty adults. It was dedicated by Rev. Ira E. Kenney, October 29, 1882.

During the summer of 1888, the society erected a fine parsonage, at the cost of $1,300 which is on the same lot with the church.

The Sabbath School now has an enrollment of seventy-seven. Samuel L. Berkley is Superintendent.

This church was admitted into the "Western Iowa Baptist Association," in September, 1870. It is now in a flourishing condition; out of debt and spiritually strong and aggressive in its work. Its membership includes many of the leading citizens of Woodbine and vicinity. What has been done by this church shows what a self-sacrificing spirit can accomplish.

During its history, one hundred and twenty-one persons have found a church home within its pale.

Re-organized church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Woodbine, was organized in August, 1888, with seventeen members. The present membership is eighty-four. Elder Charles Derry formed this branch of the church. In 1888, a neat frame chapel was erected, on Weare Street, between Stanton and Lombard Streets. It is 28x46 feet and cost the church $2,000. It is provided with opera chairs and comfortably seats two hundred and twenty-five people.

The present church officials are: Mathew Hall, Priest; S. B. Kibler, Teacher; W. F. Landingham, Deacon. S. B. Kibler is Sabbath-school superintendent. The school numbers about fifty.

For further particulars, concerning the peculiar faith of these people, the reader is referred to the "Miscellaneous" chapter —see index.

The Church of Christ ("Christian") at Woodbine was organized, August 31, 1883, by Rev. James Cormoran, with charter members numbering twenty-one. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five. A church was erected in the spring of 1885, on Weare and Scranton Streets. It is 36x60 feet and cost $3,200. It is a brick structure and does credit to the society. It was dedicated by Rev. D. R. Dungan, of Des Moines. Before this was completed, services were usually held in the Baptist church.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. E. L. Poston, Rev. W. H. Hardman, Rev. C. Blanchard, Rev. J. A. Walters and Rev. J. W. McClure, present pastor.

The present church officers are: Elders —Josiah Coe, W. F. Schuler and G. H. Park; Deacons—E. Owens, A. F. Schuler, George Pugsley and H. M. Carmany; Treasurer—A. F. Schuler; Clerk—H. M. Carmany and Pastor—J. W. McClure.

The First Presbyterian church of Woodbine was formed, April 24, 1880, with eighteen charter members.

The first officers were C. M. Gilkey, and L. D. Willett, Elders; William H. DeCou, C. E. Baldwin, John Mann, Sr., C. M. Gilkey and L. D. Willett, Trustees.

The pastors served in the following order: Rev. J. B. Welty, Rev. George R. Carroll, Rev. R. M. Coulter, Rev. D. W. Cassatt and Rev. O. Brown.

The present membership of the church is sixty-three. The average attendance at Sabbath School is forty. The school is superintended by L. D. Willett.

A neat frame church was erected in the autumn of 1881, at a cost of $2,500. It was dedicated by J. B. Welty. The location of this building is the corner of Crocker and Ely Streets. Prior to the date of building, the society held services at the Methodist Episcopal church.

The present church officers are: A. A. Williamson, J. B. Lowery, C. C. Bald-

win and L. D. Willett, Elders; A. A. Williamson, George Reiff, C. C. Baldwin John Reasoner, Trustees.

The spiritual growth and zeal manifested upon the part of this people, has ever been a potent factor for good in the community.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Woodbine was organized in August, 1857, with the following charter members: Dr. J. S. Cole and wife, Henry Hushaw and wife, C. P. Mendenhall and wife, Hiram Moore and wife, and Mrs. A. Johnson.

The following pastors have served in the order here given: Rev. Rusk, Rev. J. S. Rand, Rev. J. Farlow, Rev. Conrad, Rev. J. W. Adair, Rev. Findley, Rev. Coe, Rev. Calfee, Rev. W. W. Glanville, Rev. I. M. O'Flyng, Rev. W. E. Hamilton, Rev. T. P. Newland, Rev. John Elliott, Rev. J. R. Stevens, Rev. W. R. Douglas, Rev. W. C. Smith, Rev. J. De Tar, Rev. M. A. Wright, Rev. G. C. Waynick and C. M. Ward.

Prior to the building of a church, the society worshiped at a school house near Doctor Cole's. In 1869, a frame building was erected at a cost of $2,000. This served until 1889, when the present brick building was erected at an expense of $7,081. It is situated on Lombard Street, and has a seating capacity of five hundred people. The present membership, in good standing is 189.

The Board of Trustees is as follows—George H. Kibler, J. S. Van Scoy, Jacob Keifer, Martin Kibler, Samuel De Cou, J. A. Boies and Richard Vining. Sabbath School Superintendent, George H. Kibler.

At the time, the second church was dedicated—October 27, 1889, the sermon was preached by Bishop Bowman. The edifice of this people is among, if not the finest in all Harrison County and is indeed a striking contrast with the early-day log-cabin houses of worship.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The beginning of Masonic work at Woodbine was June 9, 1881, when Charter Oak, No. 401, of A. F. & A. M. was granted a charter, having worked under dispensation from June, 1880. The first officers were: Reuben Yiesley, W. M; H. C. Harshbarger, S. W.; F. J. Porter, J. W.; G. S. Stanton, Secretary and C. D. Stevens, Treasurer. The following were charter members of this lodge: Reuben Yiesley, H. C. Harshbarger, F. J. Porter, C. D. Stevens, G. Smith Stanton, J. R. Burkholder, W. H. De Cou, L. D. Butler, Lysander Crane, P. A. De Cou. The present membership of Charter Oak Lodge is thirty-five. Present officers: H. D. Hulburd, W. M.: J. S. Hall, S. W.; T. F. Jefferson, J. W.; H. C. Harshbarger, Secretary and J. S. Van Scoy, Treasurer.

The lodge at first met in Steven's Hall. In a few years they occupied rooms over Cadwell's bank, with the Odd Fellows. Early in January, 1891, they leased a a lodge room over F. A. Folts' store, which they now use, having the same well furnished.

Odd Fellows Lodge, "Woodbine, No. 405," was instituted March 12, 1880, with the following membership: S. L. Winter, W. C. Sampson, W. T. Callender, E. G. Tyler. A. P. Lathrop, F. J. Porter, J. S. De Cou, George Musgrave, William Burkholder, H. B. Kling, George W. Shepard, C. W. Jeffries, F. A. Butler, O. D. Smith, Richard T. Laird.

The first Noble Grand was F. J. Porter. The lodge was granted a charter, October 21, 1880. They now have a membership of seventy-five and are in a flourishing condition. They first met over Steven's

store, then leased the hall over the old Boyer Valley Bank—the "Cadwell Bank," which they purchased in January, 1891. They sub-lease to the G.A.R. and Woman's Relief Corps.

The present officers are: James Love, N. G.; W. D. Howorth, V. G.; N. E. Wescott, Secretary; S. L. Jefferson, Treasure; S. L. Winter, Permanent Secretary.

Guiding Star Encampment, No. 68, of Woodbine, was first organized at Dunlap, October 21, 1874, but transferred to Woodbine in the spring of 1891. The charter members were: C. H. Tyler, G. W. Chamberlain, H. W. Cotton, L. G. Tubbs, Hugh Ballard, William Spendlove, A. K. Grow, R. B. Hillas, Z. W. Pease, G. W. Thompson.

The present membership of the Encampment is twenty-five. Present officials: W. J. Callender, C. P.; N. E. Wescott, S. W.; W. F. Schuler, Scribe; H. E. Pease, Treasurer.

Eaton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 86, was organized June 29, 1882, by the following charter members—comrades in the war for the Union: H. C. Harshbarger, T. L. Morris, W. M. Morris, W. C. Sampson, W. H. Moore, J. S. Van Scoy, P. F. DeVald, A. H. Clark, Thomas Skidmore, Solomon Deputy, C. H. Hushaw, William Mathis, John Weed, S. Erlewine, William M. Magden, William Evans, Miles Cowan, H. H. Ford, C. W. S. Willey, George W. Ralph, George Morton, A. De Bolt, A. Blakeman.

The first officers were: H. C. Harshbarger, Commander; W. M. Magden, Vice Commander; A. H. Clark, Adjutant.

At one time the post numbered forty-four. At present it has thirty in good standing. The Post meets in Odd Fellows Hall. The present officers are: J. Giddings, Commander; A. A. Williamson, V. Commander; A. Blakeman, Chaplain; D. A. Cox, Officer of Day; W. M. Magden, Adjutant.

The following is a complete roster of those in "good standing" in the Post:

W. H. Moore, Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry.

C. H. Hushaw, Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry.

W. M. Magden, O. Sergeant, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry.

Solomon Deputy, Sergeant, Company "E," Missouri State Militia.

Miles Cowan, Company B, First Dakota Cavalry.

A. Blakeman, Company A, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry.

A. H. Clark, Company A, New York Infantry.

S. Erlewine, Company M, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

S. D. Johnson, Fifteenth Indiana Battery.

A. A. Williamson, Company A, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

F. J. Porter, Company E, Sixth Iowa Infantry.

H. Holdoegel, Company A, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

A. Nicely, Company I, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers.

A. Farlow, Company D, Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

Stephen Crow, Company A, Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers.

A. T. Jennings, Company H, United States Infantry.

W. H. Burkholder, Company E, Thirteenth Iowa.

J. F. Prater, Company L, Ninth Michigan Cavalry.

D. A. Cox, Company D, Sixty-eighth Indiana.

Harrison Yount, Company C, Thirtieth Iowa.

William Tuttle, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Infantry.

Charles Cleveland, United States Sloop.

Ed. Taylor, Company K, Ninth New York.

William Perry, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York.

Thomas J. Powell, Sergeant, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana.

J. J. Tilton, Company F, Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

E. Owens, Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa.

J. Giddings, Surgeon, Ninety-fifth Illinois.

L. B. Prose, Independent Company from Ohio.

John Cecil, Company G, Veteran Reserve Corps.

J. S. Holeton, Company F, Thirteenth Iowa.

John Clark, Company D, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 216, at Woodbine, was formed December 17, 1890, with the following ladies as charter members: Mary E. Clark, Mary Cleveland, Jennie Giddings, Emma M. Hushaw, Jennie De Bolt, E. M. Mathis, Josephine Smith, Ellen Cecil, Alda Rosenberger, Minnie Williamson, Clara De Bolt, Mary B Cleveland, Sarah A. Giddings, Nettie Prater, Helen Belden.

This society now numbers twenty-one, with the following for their officers: Mary Cleveland, President; Mary Clark, S. V. P.; Miss J. Giddings, J. V. P.; Mrs. Emma Hushaw, Treasurer; Ellen Mathis, Secretary; Mrs. J. De Bolt, Chaplain; Miss Clara De Bolt, Conductor.

WOODBINE MILLS.

The Boyer River at this point affords a good water-power for all ordinary milling purposes and it was among the first in Harrison county to be utilized. It was during the year 1854 that L. D. Butler, of the Mormon religious faith, commenced the milling industry here by throwing a dam across the Boyer, on section 14–80–42, and putting in a saw mill and "corn-cracker." The latter means a set of rough burrs, by which corn meal is ground.

The mill was so improved in a short time, that wheat was ground into passably good flour. The bolting was, however, done by a hand bolt, turned by a crank.

In 1862, this mill site and property was sold to John W. Dally and Frank Clark, who soon commenced planning to erect a woolen mill. It will be remembered by the reader that this was during the great Civil War and the price of woolen fabrics was very high and, in fact, were hard to obtain at any price. With the few sheep already kept in this section of Iowa and the inducement high priced wool held out farmers, the proprietors of the Woodbine Woolen Mills expected enough wool could be bought near home, to make the business profitable. The mills were completed and for a time conducted successfully, but as the war closed and prices kept tumbling and further competition set in and eastern mills commenced cutting prices and profits, it was soon manifest that the mills must close. One year the mill was run at a loss of $11,000. The machinery was sold and moved to Dakota and the building taken down. Near the site of these mills Mr. Dally erected a flouring mill in 1871, which contained two run of burrs and was propelled by turbine wheels, under an eight foot head of water. These mills did good work, but upon the inven-

tion of the roller process of milling, which was perfected then, Mr. Dally re-built his mill in 1887, and placed the new process in, with a capacity of grinding fifty barrels per day. These mills are still in successfull operation. The Frank Clark, spoken of as a partner of Mr. Dally, sold to Reuben Yiesley, and he in turn to Capt. John Noyes & Adams, when the milling firm was styled "Dally, Noyes & Adams." It is now Dally & Kellogg.

BANKING.

The "Boyer Valley Bank" was established at Woodbine in 1878, by Messrs. Cadwell and others, and continued until October, 1888. It was conducted in connection with one at Logan. This concern finally failed.

The Commercial Bank (private) was organized August, 1884. The first officers were: Josiah Coe, President; C. F. Luce, Vice-president, and H. M. Bostwick, Cashier. In the commencement this bank was conducted in one part of the Winter & Harris store building; but in 1885, they purchased a lot and erected the fine building they now occupy. In 1885, Mr. Luce retired from the bank. A general banking business is carried on and real estate loans are effected.

The safety of funds and papers is assured by the good vault and fire-proof safe, which has steel chest and time lock attachment.

The Woodbine Savings Bank (incorporated) was organized May, 1, 1891. G. H. Kibler is president and Lewis Haas, cashier. They have a cash capital of $30,000. At first they were located in one part of Van Scoy's furniture building, but the same season (1891) erected a fine brick and stone bank building on the corner of Walker and Crocker Streets. The building is 25x50 feet, two stories high and cost $7,500.

The Directors of the concern are: G. H. Kibler, I. A. De Cou, H. A. Kinney, E. M. Donaldson, Matthew Hall, H. C. Harshbarger and Lewis Haas.

MAGNOLIA TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XVI.

THIS is the oldest, the largest and most central and in many ways the finest part of Harrison county. It was constituted with the organization of the county, in 1853, and as now constituted comprises all of township 80, range 43, and one third of township 79, range 43. It contains forty-eight sections. Its name was the one given to the first county seat, which was located within its border. The Legislature named it from the beautiful tree growing in the South.

Allen township is north, Boyer and Jefferson east; Calhoun and Jefferson are on the south, while Raglan is on the west.

Magnolia is well supplied with many beautiful streams and springs, which make glad the heart of man. Native forests lend a peculiar beauty to this portion of the county—they must be seen to be fully appreciated. In all there are about twenty-six hundred acres of natural timber. The chief stream is the Willow River, which meanders through the south and eastern portion, with small tributaries coming in here and there. Among the creeks of Magnolia township may be named: Allen Creek, Thompson's Creek, Huffman Creek, Steer Creek, Hog Creek, Elk Creek, Bloomer Creek.

The largest native grove is "Magnolia," then comes "Spink's" and "Bigler's." Practically speaking the first settlement in Harrison county was made in this township.

Magnolia village is the only hamlet here. It was the county seat from 1853 to 1876. It is in the midst of a well developed and most excellent agricultural district, where one may see the bounties of nature strewn on every hand.

In 1885, the census report gave it 1,207 population, while the United States census of 1890 placed it at 1,232.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To have been a pioneer in Magnolia township was indeed an honor, and one worthy of a special record in the county's history. By a careful research it is found that the first to locate in Magnolia township, as now bounded, was George Blackman. Mr. Blackman located land in 1850, on section 29, where he still lives. (See sketch.)

James Hardy and family soon settled where Magnolia village now stands, or near that point. The date of his coming was 1853. He subsequently removed to Calhoun township. He was a valuable

pioneer and operated one of the first mills in the county, an account of which may be found in this work.

Lucius Merchant became a settler in 1851. He came in the spring of the year and located on section 8–79–43, where he claimed a half section of land, on which stood a cabin and where a small garden patch had been broken. (See his personal history found in the biographical department.)

In 1854, Isaac Bedsaul settled on section 29–80–43. He came in company with his father's family. The father operated the second store at Magnolia village. He finally sold the store and bought land on section 33–80–43. Isaac Bedsaul was a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. (See sketch of the Bedsaul family.)

Silas Rice came in June, 1855, lived at the village one year and then purchased a farm on section 4, where he built a log-house in the spring of 1856. He was a brother of Dr. J. H. Rice, who came to this county in 1854.

At the time of Silas Rice's death in March, 1874, he owned over four hundred acres of land.

D. E. Brainard came in 1855. He was a prominent man and was Judge of the county. (See sketch of the Brainard family.)

C. I. Cutler came in 1853, settling on section 7. He died in 1855. Isaac George came about the same time and settled in the south part of the township, where he died in 1855.

Solomon Barnett also came in with the 1853 settlers and took land on section 5. He died in Union township in 1888.

A. W. Lockling and family came in 1851, locating on section 7–79–43. His two sons were H. H. and O. W. Lockling.

About 1852, Judge Jonas Chatburn came in from Mills county. He was an Englishman, who came to America about 1850, and was of the Latter Day Saints' faith. He was elected to the position of County Judge and also has the honor (with a partner) of building and operating the first mill in Mills, Harrison and Shelby counties. He now resides at Harlan, Shelby county.

Peter Smith came to the township prior to the Civil War and bought land on section 5–79–44. He was killed by a runaway team.

Thomas Vanderhoof, of Michigan, claimed land on section 7–79–43, but only remained a short time.

A. L. Harvey came from Newton, Iowa, in June, 1856, but just prior to that time from New York, his native state. He settled at the village of Magnolia, where he engaged in merchandising and later in real-estate business. He was a single man at the time, but soon married and reared a family. He remained a prominent business factor there until the removal of the county seat, when, with other pioneers, he removed to Logan, where he still resides. He is still a heavy real-estate dealer and banker at this point.

Joseph Bence came to this part of the county in 1856, settling where he now lives, on section 1–79–43.

Frederick Hauff, Sr., settled on section 8–79–43, in the spring of 1857, and in 1869, moved to section 14, where he still lives.

Frederick W. Hauff, Jr., settled at Bigler's Grove in 1861, but had been here in 1857. In 1866, he moved to section 27, and bought a farm of 120 acres.

Henry Hanneman, Sr., came from Indiana with a horse team in October, 1855. He was a German. He took land on sec-

tion 8–79–43, where he still resides. (See personal sketch.)

Among the very early and prominent pioneer settlers may be named Stephen Mahoney, who had a family of eleven chldren and came in company with one hundred and thirty other persons. They were Latter Day Saints, who came from Maryland. They came to Council Bluffs in April, 1851, and to Magnolia township in 1852, entering land on section 33–80–43, which is still owned by the widow. He died in February, 1888. He and Judge Chatburn operated the first saw and shingle mill in Harrison county, continuing for sixteen years. He paid forty per cent interest for money with which to enter his land.

Wells F. Walker came to the county in 1857, during the month of May. He was a carpenter by trade and followed this at Magnolia until 1861, when he went to the mountains and in 1867 returned and purceased wild land on section 16, where he still resides. (See sketch.)

Jerome Seeley came in the autumn of 1858, locating at Magnolia. He drove stage a while, but finally settled on eighty acres on section 7, where he still lives.

Henry Geith settled on section 7, prior to the Civil War and still resides there.

Henry Lorantz came about the same time, locating on section 6–79–43.

In 1855, "Capt" William M. Hill located at Magnolia. He was from Virginia and became a prominent man here, but through a chain of unfortunate circumstances connected with the Rebellion and his sympathy with the South, he got into trouble with the Government and he finally became insane and died at the hospital about 1885. He was a man of noble impulses, but was his own worst enemy. He was County Clerk several terms.

John and William Raymond settled in 1856 or 1857 on section 18.

P. G. and William Cooper were settlers prior to the organization of the county, coming in 1851 or 1852. They were both among the first set of county officials. They finally moved West, but at this time William resides near Mondamin.

Chester M. Hamilton came early in the '50s. He was a "character" and was well known for many of his pioneer peculiarities. His experience with the thieving Indians, an account of which may be found in this book, shows the style of the man. He moved to Nebraska about war times, but is now counted among Harrison County's citizens. James W. Bates settled at Magnolia in 1853, remained ten years and went to Colorado. Joel H. Patch became a settler in 1853 on section 14–80–43. His wife died in 1853 and he survived until 1874.

Michael Doyle removed to Magnolia in the spring of 1855 and followed day labor until 1861 and then bought eighty acres of wild land on section 10–79–43. He was a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry during the Civil War. William T. Fallon settled in Magnolia Township in 1857. He followed freighting across the plains several years. He ran the "Raymond Hotel" at Magnolia for some time and in 1876 moved back to his farm but is now retired at the village of Magnolia. He is a native of Maryland. His brother Joseph and sister Hattie came to this county with him.

From 1860 to 1870 the following came to Magnolia Township: Alvin Seeley of section 21 came in 1866—see sketch; George Main, who had lived in Raglan Township since 1856, went to the war and in 1863 the family moved into the village of Magnolia and after the close of the war

Mr. Main returned and still lives at Magnolia, but has landed interests elsewhere.

Henry Champney came in 1867 to Raglan, but a year later removed to Magnolia Township. William C. Cutler, of section 8, came to the county in the spring of 1853 with his parents; in 1864 he bought land on section 8, where he now owns a half section. Samuel Purcell came to the county in 1855, remained a short time then removed to Pottawattamie County, where he remained until 1864, then bought land on section 14, of Magnolia, where he still resides. Columbus M. Patton of section 11, came to the county in 1857 and located in La Grange Township, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land. He was a carpenter by trade. In 1865 he moved to section 14 of Magnolia and in 1866 to section 11.

Capt. George S. Bacon of the "big orchard" fame, was captain of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He came to this township in 1855 and remained a resident until 1883 when he removed to Des Moines, but still retains his forty-acre apple orchard at Magnolis—see sketch.

William Hefford, of section 14, came to Harrison County in 1856; he followed carpentering at Magnolia until 1870 and then bought wild land on section 23, remained until 1876, and then purchased his present farm.

H. Caywood came in the early '50s; he was a prominent man and finally moved to Clay Township. His wife died and he finally moved from the county.

In 1856 S. E. Hillis located on the southwest quarter of section 9–80–43. He now resides at Woodbine.

David D. Young located on section 12–80–43, in June, 1857. He platted what was known as Eldorado, but no village ever materialized at that point.

Zeno C. Spinks settled on a part of section 11–80–43, in 1856. From him was named "Spinks Grove."

Samuel Tarkington settled in 1855 on section 14.

Thomas Meadows became a resident of section 13, in the spring of 1857.

Samuel Schwertley purchased and settled on the south east of the north-west of section 17–80–43, in June' 1857, and and now resides on a farm in Taylor Township.

David M. Gamet settled in 1854 on section 20–80–43, and finally moved to Little Sioux.

In 1853 Thomas F. Stewart settled on section 20–80–43.

In the spring of 1857 Charles Child located on the north-east of 21–80–43.

In 1854 Benijah Abrams settled on section 24. He is now deceased.

Lewis Coon settled on section 1–79–43, in 1855; he moved to Missouri.

Jeremiah Motz settled in 1853 on section 6–79–43; he now lives near Modale in Clay Township.

Another settler of 1854 was William Kennedy who settled on the north-east of section 8–79–43. He now lives in Calhoun Township.

Joseph Buffington settled on section 3–80–43, in 1855.

David Imlay took la id on the north-east of section 3, in 1855.

Jacob Fulton came to the township in 1856 or 1857 and located on section 2–80–43.

Joseph Young settled on a part of the south half of section 2–80–43, in 1856.

In 1854 Johnson Bentley located on section 19–80–43.

Phineas Cadwell came from New York State in the autumn of 1854 and bought land on section 36, which he improved and

remained upon many years; he now resides at Logan.

John and Jacob Krauskopp settled on section 28, about 1855; they were Germans and both died in the township.

"Doc" Younger, (the ague doctor) came about 1851 and remained near where the village now stands until 1857; He was a great character.

Robert Hall was early in the '50s; he settled on Allen Creek. He died after the war.

The Purcell family settled early in the '50s on section 14; the father died there. Many branches of the family still reside in the county.

Josiah Crom settled a mile or so north of Magnolia village on section 29, early in 1855; he died there.

John Chatburn came to the county in 1863, coming directly from England, his uncle, Jonas W. Chatburn, had been a resident from 1852.

H. H. Sockling, a prominent farmer, dates his settlement from 1851; the first winter was spent in Raglan Township, but in the spring of 1852, moved to Magnolia Township and is still an honored citizen.

Jasper McCrillis who is making a specialty of Poland-China swine and Shorthorn cattle, dates his settlement from 1870.

John C. Michael came to the county with his parents in 1868; he was born in Germany in 1863 and therefore was but four years old when he settled in Harrison County.

Chas. F. Plath made a settlement with his parents in 1857; he was also a native of Germany, born in 1856.

Henry Scheke dates his settlement from 1875.

D. A. Stewart of section 8. from 1871; he now has a well-improved farm of two hundred and seventy acres.

Charles Wheelock, a soldier of the late war settled in the county in 1866; see sketch for detailed account of his army life.

In the autumn of 1866 Alvin Seeley bought part of his present place.

Settlers of a later date, but who came in after the war and more than a decade ago may be named:

Charles Michael of section 17, settled where he now lives in 1869.

Newton S. Lawrence settled on section 19, in 1869.

Henry M. and Silas Lawrence came about the same time, as did the father, Elias, who subsequently died.

Fred Michael came in 1868 settling on section 27.

In 1878 Frank Bolch made a settlement on section 4–80–43 where he still resides.

Henry Lenz came in 1866 to section 14, he now lives at Logan.

Early in the '60s Fred Geith came to the township and settled on section 3–79–43, where he is now a prosperous farmer.

In 1870 came Hugh Stewart to section 8–80–43 where he finally died.

William Ganzhorn settled in 1870, renting for a time, and had considerable experience, with his partner, but finally settled on section 1, the site of his present home, in 1877.

In 1871 came Fred Ehlert to section 22.

William Furguson made a settlement in 1866 on section 20.

John Steffon, of section 16, came in 1867 and rented land in Boyer Township one year, in Magnolia two years and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of partly-improved land where he still lives. He now has two hundred and seven acres.

In 1862 Charles Wheelock bought land on section 31–80–43. See sketch.

Henry Unmach made his settlement on section 8–79–43 in 1871.

John Donner, of section 33 came to the county in 1871 and to Magnolia in 1880.

William Radtke took land on section 4 in 1875. He came from Prussia to Minnesota in 1854.

Charles Ploth, of section 23, came to Harrison County in the fall of 1870, first locating on section 27. In 1875 he sold, rented land a year and then bought where he now lives.

George Lennert, of section 32, came to the county in 1867 and rented land in Calhoun Township until 1872 then purchased the present farm.

Philo M. Richardson, of section 19, came in the spring of 1874 and worked by the month at farming and schoolteaching for two years, then rented land which later he bought. See personal sketch.

The above list is nearly a complete roster of early settlers in Magnolia Township, outside of the village which is treated at another point in this book. Great pains has been taken to compile this chapter. Further details of this settlement can be had by reading the personal sketches.

In 1885 the Indians from over in Nebraska got into the habit of crossing over into Harrison County to hunt. They were friendly, but would steal the settlers stock and poultry. So the pioneers concluded to put an end to it. They formed a company and when they came across the Missouri River, about three hundred strong, they were captured by twenty whites who loaded their bows and arrows into wagons and took them to Honey Creek, in Pottawattamie County. The Indians were nearly famished for food and the whites clubbed together and bought a steer and gave to them. They killed it and the following day departed peaceably for their home in Nebraska.

PIONEER MILLS.

Judge Jonas Chatburn and Stephen Mahoney came to the township in 1853 and built the pioneer mill in 1854. It was originally a sawmill and was propelled by the waters of the Willow River. It was located on section 34. Although an Englishman, Mr. Chatburn soon exhibited Yankee ingenuity. With his own hands having prepared a set of burrs with which to grind corn, and having all complete to attach to the power of the sawmill, except the belting, raw cow-hide was cut into strips and the mill set to work. One grist was ground out and Mahoney and Chatburn went to supper, and while about the table told the family they had ground the first corn ever ground in this section of Iowa. They also told big stories as to how much they proposed to grind the following day. But how frequently are men's hopes suddenly blasted. When they returned to the mill, lo, and behold, the wolves had been there and eaten up the raw-hide belts, leaving the corn mill detached from the power. It was soon repaired, however, and this same mill ground the first meal, sawed the first plank and rolled the first wool in Harrison County. This mill site was finally abandoned and Mr. Chatburn removed to Woodbine and engaged in milling.

A good story has often been related at old settlers' meetings which runs to the effect that pioneer D. E. Brainard was once at this mill on the Willow while its proprietors were not in—they having left the burrs grinding away on some corn. Judge Brainard said a big rooster stood on the edge of the hopper and so

slow did the corn come down through the spout that the rooster had no trouble in eating the grains of corn, as one by one they fell, so that no meal was ground. Be this as it may the mill served well its day and did furnish bread-stuff for a large scope of territory for some time.

CHEESE FACTORY.

In 1877 a stock company was formed in this township at Magnolia for the purpose of carrying on the cheese manufacturing business. There were thirty share-holders, who put in $2,100. Sixteen wagons were run over the country for the daily collection of milk. Capt. C. H. Holmes was the Secretary of the company at that time. A formal opening was had, upon which occasion the "Farmers' Club," of Harris Grove, was present and newspaper men from far and near were on hand to gain all they could concerning the newly formed enterprise. This was operated two or three years and sold to private parties who converted it into a creamery, which finally proved a failure and was abandoned. The old courthouse was employed for this plant.

ELDORADO (DEFUNCT).

June 9, 1857, a village was platted on sections 12–80–43, known as Eldorado. It was platted by David D. Young, but nothever came of it further than the plat being recorded.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school in this portion of Harrison County was taught in the summer of 1852, in a log cabin, on the farm now owned by W. E. Cutler. The teacher was Susan Streeter, now Mrs. W. Alexander, of Raglan Township.

The first school-building was erected in this township, in 1853, the schools having been taught at private places prior to this time. The original school building was built by John Thompson, about one mile south of the site of Magnolia. It was a hewed-log house, and in its day was considered a model of neatness and comfort. The builders really put on fine touches, for a good plank floor was provided instead of dirt or puncheon. The lumber was drawn by oxen from Reel's mill, near Crescent City on the Pigeon. This school house was not completed until the spring of 1854.

During the winter months of 1853–54 Thomas B. Neely taught the Magnolia School, in a log cabin about fifteen rods from the old Bates House. It is related that Mr. Neely understood the "threshing machine" part of teaching to perfection.

The schools of Magnolia Township have always been fully up to the standard. Good buildings have been provided and the best instructors employed. See village history for "Magnolia High School."

At this time the township is provided with eleven frame school buildings. The total enrollment of pupils in 1890 was 252, while the estimated value of school property was $4,740; this does not include the High School at the village.

VILLAGE OF MAGNOLIA.

This place was designated as the seat of justice for Harrison County when the organization was perfected. The commissioners surveyed and staked off the northeast quarter of section 32–80–43, and it had already been named, by authority of the Legislature, *Magnolia*. The first platting was executed by George H. White, surveyor, in 1853, and in December of that year, lots were offered at auction, and sixty-four were sold at prices ranging from

$5 to $60. Through some irregularity of records this plat was useless, and July 5, 1854, another plat was executed, and the same was placed on record February 23, 1855. "Johnson's Addition" was platted in May, 1855, by Hadley T Johnson, John T. Baldwin, Benjamin R. Pergram and C. C. Van. "Magnolia City" was a platting filed January 10, 1861, by James Hardy and wife, and is to the west of the main plat. The original plat was executed by the county, under authority of the commissioners and County Judge.

Magnolia is situated upon high, rolling bench land, gradually sloping in all directions, and finally merging into pleasant valleys, admirably formed for draining the several benches, which present sites to suit almost every fancy and taste, whether high or low, level or sloping; surrounded on either side by fine groves of timber, and supplied with an abundance of the purest water. Its location was well chosen, and at an early day bid fair to become the best place in all the county, but through the removal of the county seat, on account of the building of the Northwestern Railway, in 1866–67, her earlier hopes have long since vanished.

While no flaming bills were sent forth showing the advantages of Magnolia, yet where but four years before had waved four feet of wild prairie grass, in 1859 stood quite a thriving village of three hundred population. It had three dry-goods stores, two hotels, ten carpenters and builders, four blacksmiths, one tailor, one shoe shop, two physicians, two ministers, six attorneys, two jewelers, one daguerrean gallery (this was before photography was discovered), one cooper, one plasterer. The vicinity had two grist mills and several saw mills. Nine mails a week, by stage, were received at the Magnolia postoffice.

It will be remembered that Magnolia had an existence when there was not a mile of railroad yet constructed west of Chicago. Her brightest, palmiest days were during the years 1863–64–65–66 and part of 1867. It was a great trade center, and many goods were sold. The firm of Clark & Yiesley sold from their general stock, in 1866, $90,000 worth of goods, while Wood, Rudasill & Low sold nearly as much.

Magnolia had the first post-office in the county, and also the first store.

In 1868 her business interests were carried on by the following-named gentlemen, many of whom still reside in Harrison County:

Dry Goods—R. Yiesley, Wood, Rudasill & Low.

Druggists—J. Giddings and O'Linn & Brainard.

Hardware—J. A. Boies and W. H. H. Wright.

Harnessmaker—J. B. Akers.

Conveyancer—H. C. Harshbarger.

Furniture—J. W. Stocker.

Land Agent—A. L. Harvey.

Attorneys-at-Law—Joe H. Smith, M. Holbrook and Waterman & Dewell.

Physicians and Surgeons — Dr. H. O'Linn and J. H. Rice.

Western Star, edited by Musgrave & Cook.

Among the pioneer business men of this place should not be forgotten D. E. Brainard, who erected the two-story frame store building now owned by John Dewell. This was completed late in the fall of 1856. Over this store was the pioneer Masonic lodge room.

John W. Cooper was a dealer in 1856. He carried a goodly supply of "wet goods" —an immense amount of good whiskey.

To go back to the commencement again

it may be said that James W. Bates built a building designed for a store; it was of hewed logs. In this he "opened up" the first store in the county. Repeated additions were made to this building, which finally merged into a hotel until it came to be a very roomy structure. It was first styled the "Bates House," but later on the "Raymond House." If the walls of this old building (which still stand a monument to good native timber and honest workmanship) could but talk, what a tale they would unfold. How many hundreds of men and women have been shielded from the fierce blasts of winter by this hotel! How many a jolly good dance and late supper have been enjoyed beneath this old landmark!

Peter Barnett kept a boarding-house hotel, the very earliest of the place. It stood directly north from the "Raymond." It was operated from 1854 to 1860, and those who remember the early days there say none in all the land could excel "Aunt Sally" (Mrs. Barnett) at good cooking.

The second store of the village was operated by Isaac Bedsaul, who put in a small line of goods in 1854.

T. R. Neeley taught the first school in a log cabin, in 1854.

The earliest physician to practice was Dr. L. T. Coons, who prepared an ague remedy known as "Bog Hay," and early timers give glowing accounts of its virtue and strength, as well as its mode of operation!

The next doctor was J. H. Rice, who later on served as an Assistant Surgeon in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office in Harrison County was established at Magnolia in the autumn of 1854, but as there was no mail route yet, mail was carried from Council Bluffs by private subscription. This state of postal affairs lasted two years, when a route was established from Council Bluffs to Sioux City via Magnolia.

The following served as postmasters:

Richard Humphry, D. E. Brainard, John W. Cooper, Jacob Mintun, George R. Brainard, G. F. Waterman, Samuel Dewell, John Dewell, J. A. Hardy, H. W. Gleason, John R. Murphy, William Holden, George R. Brainard, J. F. Mintun, George R. Brainard.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Magnolia *Weekly Republican* was established at Magnolia, January 4, 1859, by George R. Brainard. It appeared as a very neat, newsy sheet, of the seven-column folio form, having for a motto "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." The subscription price was $2 per year. It had in No. 1, Vol 1, the publication of the late State laws, which were then being published in every county paper of Iowa, a custom which a newspaper man, Charles Aldrich, of Webster City, caused to become a law, and one which never should have been repealed.

During the first year's file many things one now reads with curiosity; among the quaint business cards were these: "Addison Oliver, Attorney-at-Law, Onawa, Iowa;" The Bowels and their functions, address Dr. Morse, Jersey City;" "I. O. G. T. lodge, No. 74, meets at house of O. V. Brainard — Charles Haslam, Secretary;" "Dr. L. T. Coons, Physician and Surgeon, may be found at his home near the mouth of Soldier, when not away on country calls;" "Magnolia Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M.;" "Isaac Parrish, Attorney and Counsellor at Law;" Dr. J. H. Rice,

Magnolia, Iowa;" "Dr. McGavren, St. John, Iowa."

Under date of March 5, 1859, the editor remarked: "'We hope ere long to be favored with a sight of the new State Bank system of bills, which we hear are a beautiful design. We anxiously await the sight of a 'V' bearing ex-Gov. Lowe's portrait upon its face.'"

The same date said: "Harrison County warrants were sold at Sheriff's sale for $1.03. Can any Iowa county beat this?"

Remembering that this was two years prior to the Rebellion it may be of interest to note that the following was among the items of the *Republican;* "Two of the late President Polk's slaves are on trial at Nashville, charged with conspiracy and insurrection."

Again: "On the 13th ult. (February, 1859), Oregon was admitted to the Union of States, making the 33d in the Union, and the second west of the Rocky Mountains."

Among press notices the *Republican* had the following from the Pacific City (Iowa) *Herald:* "'We wish them success, but must tell the publishers that papers in Western Iowa are now not very profitable investments. In politics the new paper is 'O K'—Republican as it is. That's the ticket that takes you into the menagerie of the future.'"

During 1859 O. V. Brainard was associate editor, and finally Sylvanus Ellis became part owner and operator of the paper. He was a young man who had, seemingly, a bright career before him, but before Vol. 1 closed he sickened and died. About 1862, George Brainard leased the *Republican* to Judge Ford, he (Brainard) having been appointed postmaster of the House of Representatives. George Musgrove was associated with Mr. Brainard also. The plant was sold to Mr. Truman and removed.

The *Harrison County Flag* was established by Parrish & Hill, just about war times. Capt. W. M. Hill was the managing editor. This was a Democratic sheet, and did not continue long, but during its career was filled with vigorous, sometimes spiteful bickerings. The *Flag* was established by the Hon. Isaac Parrish, at Calhoun, in 1858.

The second bank in the county was established at this point, in 1870, under the management of W. F. Clark, who soon associated himself with M. Holbrook, who remained a member of the firm until 1872, at which time he removed to Missouri Valley, where he again engaged at banking. He carried on that business there until the summer of 1891, when he sold and went to Springfield, Mo.

At one time Magnolia had a population of about five hundred. In 1890 the U. S. census does not give it alone, but with that of the township; but it may be said there are less than three hundred. The railroad towns throughout the county, together with the removal of the county seat, in 1876, left the place with but little else than a small, local trade. But so long as one of the pioneer band or any of their children survive, there will be many a sacred memory attached to the name Magnolia; for here men and women were united in marriage; here men were enabled to lay the foundation for fortunes; here the living enjoyed themselves; and here were finally deposited the remains of those who passed from earthly scenes. Then hallowed be the name Magnolia to many a pioneer, who knew the place as Harrison County's *best* town.

BUSINESS HOUSES, ETC., OF 1891.

General Stores—M. Fyrando & Son, J. Dewell.
Drugs—S. W. Clark.
Bank—Clark & Ford.
Harness Shop—I. W. Depue.
Jeweler—D. F. Eaton.
Barber—R. N. McKinney.
Blacksmiths—William Tovey, C. Benson.
Wagon Shops—W. N. Trosper, A. N. Oviatt.
Meat Market—J. A. Kennedy.
Shoe Shop—W. N. Stevens.
Hotel—R. P. Mills.
Physicians—Dr. S. W. Clark, Dr. C. E. Cutler.
Millinery—Estella Baker.
P. O.—George Brainard.
Lodges—A. O. U. W., G. A. R., Masonic and Sons of Veterans.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

A Masonic Lodge was instituted at this point June 2, 1858. It is Magnolia Lodge No. 126, and was the first Masonic Lodge instituted in all this section of Iowa. At one time it was a very strong lodge, and from it originated many of the lodges in Harrison and adjoining counties, including those at Logan, Woodbine, Dunlap, Missouri Valley, Onawa and Little Sioux.

The first officers of Magnolia Lodge were: H. M. Huff, Worshipful Master; E. J. Ellis, S. W.; Samuel Moore, J. W.; T. F. Stewart, Secretary; George S. Bacon, Treasurer; J. S. Rand, S. D.; Jerry Motz, J. D.

The above date was when the charter was granted, they having worked under dispensations for several months prior to that time. It was no uncommon thing for brothers belonging to this pioneer lodge to come across the country from all parts of Harrison and Monona Counties to Magnolia; but as railroads were built and new towns sprang into existence, other lodges were formed which took twenty, thirty and forty members at one time from this lodge.

The present lodge has a membership of forty-four, while the officers are as follows: Samuel Halban, W. M.; F. W. Hauff, Jr., S. W.; William Benson, J. W.; Jasper McCrillis, Treasurer; O. P. Murphy, Secretary.

The following were charter members of this, the first Masonic Lodge in the county. H. M. Huff, E. J. Ellis, Samuel Moore, T. F. Stewart, George S. Bacon, J. S. Rand, Jerry Motz, John Harshbarger, Horatio Caywood, S. J. Smith.

Bedsaul Post, No. 202, at Magnolia, was organized July 16, 1883, by the following charter members: C. H. Holmes, John Dewell, J. H. Rice, John D. Morris, Fred D. Barnhart, Alva Somers, Albert I. Cutler, D. P. McDonald, Daniel C. Clark, Alma Patterson, Henry Weed, James McGoakin, Joseph A. Laird, J. T. Danielson, L. D. Brown, I. N. Morland, A. N. Oviatt, J. A. Clark. A post hall was built in 1890 at an outlay of $544 cash and as much more donated in work and material. It is a fine frame structure 24x60 feet and is occupied by both the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans.

This Grand Army Post was named in honor of Isaac Bedsaul. At present it has a membership of twenty-three comrades. The various commanders have been: Capt. C. H. Holmes, I. F. Bedsaul, James Emmerson and A. N. Abbott. The post was re-organized in July, 1888, and at one time had a membership of thirty-five. The present officers are: L. D. Brown, Commander; Charles Wheelock, V. C.; C. W.

Smith, Adjutant; J. E. Morris, Quartermaster; James McCostin; D. P. McDonald, Chaplain; James O'Harow, O. D.; D. Jennings, O. G.; J. S. Dewell, S. M.; W. Radtke, Q. M. S.

Bacon Camp, No. 195, S. of V., was organized October 18, 1889. The charter members were: F. W. Oviatt, F. T. Donelson, W. C. Dewell, M. A. Oviatt, W. H. Howe, J. W. Knight, A. Doneldson, W. O'Harow, V. Messer, U. Earlywine, I. Donaldson, F. Bedsaul, J. F. McCabe, C. R. O'Harow, I. O. Leonard, H. D. Leonard, L. A. Mason, E. C. Oviatt, R. Clark, J. H. O'Harow, M. Smith, H. I. Wheelock, L. Hall, J. Donaldson, E. Dewell. The first Captain of the camp was F. W. Oviatt.

RELIGIOUS.

Being a God-fearing and Christian-like people, the religious element soon commenced the formation of church societies, the earliest of which was the Methodist Episcopal in 1853–54, under the guidance of the Rev. H. A. Tarkington, whose first class at Magnolia were Josiah Crom and wife, Mrs. David Young, Peter Barnett and wife, and Miss Sylvia Harris, now Mrs. La Porte. In consequence of some variance between Pastor and people, this class soon went down.

In April, 1855, the Congregational society was organized (the first of the denomination in Harrison County.) At first there were but three members: Dr. J. H. Rice, John Danielson and Rev. W. W. Luddon. The last named was a highly-educated gentleman, possessed of all the graces of a true Christian, though not a brilliant pulpit orator. In the spring of 1856 to this little flock were added: Silas Rice and wife, S. E. Hillis and wife, Miss Julia Hopkins, and Mrs. Irish, a sister of Silas Rice. In the fall of the same year Mr. Ludden resigned and Rev. H. D. King from Trumbull County, Ohio, became pastor. Both he and his estimable wife were a real God-send to the church and community at large. Their true Christian character, their daily walk in the pioneer land, made many a heart purer, nobler, better. And though one-third of a century and more has passed, since they came among the people of Harrison County, and a quarter of a century since they returned to Ohio, their names are even now almost daily mentioned in connection with all that comes up of early Christian work in and around Magnolia.

In the autumn of 1859 this society dedicated the first church edifice erected in the county, at the village of Magnolia. Rev. John Todd, of Tabor, Iowa, preached the dedicatory sermon. This building served until 1876, when another church was built, costing $3,500. Rev. Mr. King, owing to failing health in 1865 was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Black, who served until he was compelled to leave the work of the ministry on account of bad conduct. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Morley, who gave way to Rev. Mr. Haywood, who was succeeded by Rev. C. P. Boardman. Then came Oliver Brown, who gave way to Miss Abi L. Preston, in May, 1891. She is a returned missionary from Turkey, who came here from Des Moines. The present membership of this church is eighty-three. The present Sabbath school attendance is fifty. Newton S. Lawrence is the Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was re-organized in the fall of 1855 with Rev. William Scott as pastor. The first members of the re-organized society were: Jacob Fulton and wife, Mrs. D. E. Brainard, Mrs. Isaac Bedsaul, Peter Barnett

and wife, Josiah Crom and wife, Mrs. D. Young and perhaps a few whose names have been forgotten with the coming and going of the years. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Adair in the winter of 1864–65, the church had a great revival and many were added to the number. Following this out-pouring a subscription was circulated for the building of a church edifice. $2,000 was pledged and J. Fulton commenced the structure, under contract, but the money was not forthcoming. He finally completed the house in the spring of 1868. It was 32x50 feet and well planned. At that time the church numbered about fifty. Among the pastors well remembered are the Revs. Tarkington, Rusk, Scott and Rand. About 1878 the society purchased the old courthouse (the county seat having been moved to Logan in 1876) in which they still worship.

The German Evangelical church was formed at this point in the early part of 1858, the first membership being as follows: Fred W. Hauff, J. R. Hauff and wife, Casper Hauff, Henry Hanneman and wife, George Nilce and wife, Peter Smith and wife, Henry Lorantz and wife, George Reinhard and family, George Leonard and family and others. For about seven years this devout people worshiped as best they could without a building of their own, but in 1867 they erected a commodious church at Magnolia, at a cost of $1,200. From that time to this the society has made a rapid growth and is to-day one of Harrison County's strongest churches. During the first year of their organization Rev. J. F. Schreiber was pastor; in 1861 came Rev H. Kleinsorge; in 1863 Rev. J. F. Beener. In 1865 came Rev. H. Bunse; in 1866 Rev. Anton Huelster; in 1867, Rev. H. Bunse; in 1870. Rev. L. Scheurer; in 1871, Rev. Otto Rall; in 1872, Rev. H. Kohl; in 1873, Rev. M. Gruener; in 1874, Rev. H. Stellerecht; in 1876, Rev. H. Wittie; in 1878, Rev. H. Stellerecht; in 1881, Rev. J. Pflaum; in 1883, Rev. H. Buente; in 1886, Rev. J. M. Zellhoefer; in 1889, Gustave Koehn; then Rev. L. Reeps and the present pastor, Rev. H. Raecker.

A good parsonage was provided in 1870. This society is a strong one and a great factor for good in central Harrison County. The present membership is ninety.

The Roman Catholic people held very early services in this part of the county and in 1865 the following formed a church: William Kennedy and family, James Kennedy and family, William Ferguson and family, Patrick Morrow and family, William Morrow and family, Timothy O'Connor and family and a few others. They at once erected the first Catholic Church of the county, at Magnolia, at a cost of $1,300. Father Kelley was the first Priest. He was succeeded by Father Dixiker; then came Father Hayes.

The Latter Day Saints (re-organized) was formed at Magnolia March 17, 1870. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-nine. The first services were held at schoolhouses. The church was erected in 1874. It is a frame structure 32x58 feet. It was dedicated by President Joseph Smith. The Presidents of this branch of the church have been: Phineas Cadwell, who served thirteen years; Charles Derry, Donald Maule, one year, and the present incumbent, A. M. Fyrando, who was chosen in 1888.

At one time this church numbered two hundred and ninety-three, but owing to removals and the formation of churches at Woodbine and Logan, many were taken away. The present avarage of Sabbath-school attendance is forty five. A. M.

Fyrando is Superintendent. Most of the members of this branch live in the county within Raglan and Magnolia Township.

The Zion Lutheran Church at Magnolia was formed in 1875 by a minister from Des Moines. Rev. Mr. Harr was first pastor, then came Wilhelm Mollon, who served eight years. In 1886 came Fred Nuoffer from Will County, Ill., who is the present pastor.

At first preaching was held at private houses and schoolhouses, but finally the society purchased two acres of land in the south-west part of town and in 1884 built a frame church, seating two hundred persons. This is provided with a fine organ and altogether the property cost several thousand dollars. At this writing (1891) there are twenty-five voting members and a congregation of fifteen families. A parochial school is maintained one day in the week, having about twenty-five in attendance.

SCHOOLS.

Schools and churches have always been a chief feature of Magnolia; aside from the county seat they have been the most potent factors toward the upbuilding of the place. The early schools were kept in private houses, as will be seen by reading the township's history.

In 1858 the first schoolbuilding was provided at this point. It was a poor "shack" of a house, two stories high, designed for a graded school; it was used for school purposes until 1866.

In the spring of 1869–70, a High School building was erected at Magnolia, costing $8,000. In the autumn of 1870 a Mr. Carr taught therein and the following spring S. I. King, now an attorney at Logan, commenced teaching and continued until the fall of 1872 when Prof. J. D. Hornby assumed charge remaining until the spring of 1878. These teachers received from $800 to $1,000 per year, of ten months.

In 1873 a measure was brought before the people by which it was designed to donate the building to the county for a county school, but the measure was lost.

Among those who have gone out into life's battle, as students of this institution may be named the following: attorneys at law: Thomas Arthur, Charles Bolter, John Engleman, W. Hayward, John Kine. Law P. Smith and Charles Wood. The following doctors attended this school: Frank Brainard, W. J. Brownrigg, Edgar Giddings, Thomas Hill, John Huff, Newton Rice, Fred Robbins, Frank Stevens and Newton Silsby. The subjoined religious workers also attest to the value of the school: Newill Hillis, George Main, Walter Mills, John Newlin, Frank Mintun,; as missionaries, Mrs. Myra Case, *nee* Rice, Miss Nellie Prescott and Laura Harding. In the active business circles may be named students as follows: Thomas Arthur, Willis Stern and William Wood, county officers; Charles Adair, Harry Giddings and Gilbert Peyton, druggists; S. Berkley, Homer Crane, Mortimer Dally, Eli Houghton, George Kellogg, Edmond Maule, David Maule, Charles Roberts and Herbert Taylor, general merchants; also Almor Stern, David Main and Leslie Sherman, loan agents, together with nearly fifty representative farmers of this county.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XVII.

JEFFERSON, one of Harrison County's banner townships and next to the largest in extent of area, is the second from the eastern as well as second from the southern townships in the county. It comprises all of township 79, range 42, and six sections of range 43, making forty-two sections in all, or an area of 26,880 acres. It is geographically bounded by Boyer and Magnolia on the north; Union and La Grange on the south and Calhoun and Magnolia Townships on the west.

It was constituted in 1854, deriving its name from President Jefferson. In 1885, the population of the township was 2,341, including the city of Logan. The United States federal census of 1890, places the population at 2,022. The greater part of this territory is prairie land; yet there is much natural timber in different parts, including Elk Grove, Six-Mile Grove, Harris Grove, Reel's Grove and that which skirts the banks of the picturesque Boyer River, the principal stream of the township and county.

The Boyer River flows from section 4 on the northern line, to section 35 on the southwestern corner, where it takes its leave for La Grange and St. John's Townships. Six-Mile Creek and Harris Creek, with small tributaries, constitute the water courses of the township.

The line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway follows the Boyer Valley through the domain of Jefferson Township, having the beautifully located town of Logan for a station point.

The rural landscape, as well as Nature's own handiwork in this goodly locality, is ever a feast to the eye. The large, well cultivated farms, the fine farm-houses, barns, wind-mills and bearing orchards—the thousands of acres of corn and grain and grasses, together with the feeding of cattle and horses and swine, all go toward making up a scene rich and replete for the hand of the artist.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To have been the first settler in what is now known as Jefferson Township, was to become a pioneer, indeed. Such honor belongs to Jason Z. Hunt, who left the state of New York in 1850, and landed in this county during the month of May of the same year. He located on section 13, remained ten years and moved to section 12, where he erected the second brick house in the county. He owned nearly three hundred acres of excellent land. He was a brother-in-law of Stephen King.

He died in September, 1891. See personal sketch in this work.

James McCurley settled in La Grange Township in 1851 and in Jefferson early in the '50s, on the land now owned by A. Longman.

B. F. La Porte settled in 1851 and has followed the blacksmith's trade most of the time, in the county ever since. His wife's maiden name was Sylvia Harris, who was one of the earliest teachers in the county. They now reside at Logan.

S. E. Dow became a settler in 1851, on land now owned by John Williams. Dow went to Crawford County about 1858 and founded Dow City, where he still lives.

John W. Stocker, a wide-awake business man of Logan, is one of the number who came to Harrison County when almost a wilderness. He came to the county in March, 1857, locating at Little Sioux, where he engaged as a carpenter and saw-mill hand. He labored in that vicinity until the breaking out of the Civil War and August, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served until August 10, 1865. On being discharged he returned to the county and has been prominently identified with the political as well as business interests since that date.

Alfred Longman, Sr., whose history is identified with Harrison County since 1853, is now living a retired life at Logan.

Hon. Stephen King, of Logan came to the county in May, 1852, first locating in Cass Township, later moved to Jefferson, where he carried on farming quite extensively for many years, doing good for himself and for many a new settler. In traveling over the county and asking the younger settlers what they did the first year, they almost invariably say "worked for Judge King." He was the first County Judge.

Probably no man in the county was better adapted for pioneer life than was Hon. L. R. Bolter, who came to the county in 1863 and located in Jefferson Township. He is a man that has possessed an iron constitution; he went across the plains when a boy in 1852 to California, enduring many hardships, a detailed account of which is found in his personal sketch which cannot help being interesting.

During 1852, additions were made to the settlement in this township by the advent of the following: Peter Brady who came in the autumn of that year and bought a claim on sections 22 and 27, at Elk Grove, consisting of three hundred acres. He built the first regular Yankee barn in Harrison County. Seventy-five men were present at that "raising" and a ball play followed. Men came from Council Bluffs to enjoy the sport and be helpers in the erection of the barn frame.

Wickliffe B. Copeland came in November, 1852, and stopped in St. John's Township two years and then bought land and moved to section 24–79–43. He drove ox-teams through from Indiana. See sketch elsewhere.

Thomas Vanderhoof landed at Harris Grove, May 16, 1852 and bought a claim, remained two years and moved to Magnolia, remained three years and then removed to section 30, of Jefferson Township, where he now owns two hundred and forty acres of fine farm land.

James Dungan came from Indiana in 1852 or 1853 and settled near the Brady farm, where he remained until early in the '80s and then removed to California. His son is now the president of Drake University at Des Moines.

In 1853, came Jacob Kirk, who claimed land near which Logan now stands. He remained there until 1855 and went to

Nebraska. He roamed about, living in many localities until he finally settled on section 3, where he still resides. He was a soldier in the Union army. See personal sketch.

John W. Henderson came in April, 1853 and bought a Mormon claim and hut on sections 24 and 25. He now resides on section 25.

Samuel McGavren came to the township in February, 1853 and claimed land, where he now lives, on section 21. See sketch.

The Reel family, "Uncle Henry" also came during 1853. Henry Reel bought and improved the water power at the point where Logan now stands. See sketch.

George Thorpe was another pioneer of the 1853 settlement. He located at Jeddo and made the first improvements at that point. He placed in operation a saw mill and corn-cracker. In time of the Civil War he went to the mountains, subsequently returned and died.

The principal settlers of 1854 were: Phineas Cadwell, who came in October and settled on section 36, of Magnolia Township. He took three hundred and sixty acres of land and at one time owned seventeen hundred acres in the county. He did not live in Jefferson Township until 1881, when he moved to his place on section 13. See sketch of his eventful life.

Shedrick B. Card came in May of 1854 and with his family settled at Six-Mile Grove, Cass Township, on section 20. He remained there thirteen years, then leased land near the village of Whitesboro and in 1874, purchased land on section 10, where he still lives. See personal notice.

James Haner came the same year, in company with his father, William Haner. Mr. Haner first located on section 3, of La Grange Township. In 1859, he traded for one hundred and twenty acres on section 26, of Jefferson. The father died in October, 1859. See family sketch.

David Little (deceased) and family settled at Harris Grove, remained six years and moved to Whitesboro, where he died in March, 1863. See personal family notice elsewhere.

Lowry Wilson came in April, 1854, claimed land on section 13–79–42. He remained three years and built a small house, near where the railroad now runs. He worked in Henry Reel's mill at Logan and was in the Union army. See personal mention in biographical department.

Elijah R. Peckenpaugh (deceased) was a cooper by trade. He came to the county in June, 1854. He settled on section 25 and in 1867, went to another part of the township. He was killed by a run-away team, in 1884, near Woodbine.

Two brothers, William and Ezra Perry came to the township in 1854 from Virginia. They settled on section 31. Ezra died several years ago.

Thomas Richardson and family came from Indiana in 1854 and located near present site of Logan on land now owned by John Fisher. He had two sons—James and Marion, who soon settled in the township. Most of the family are dead. These men served in the Civil War.

During the years 1855 and 1856 came these: Thomas J. Acrea in November, 1855. He lived the first winter at St. Johns. His father, William Acrea, bought land on section 24 and built a log house, which still stands and is used by F. J. Copeland. It was erected in 1856 and has been boarded over and remodeld since then.

Henry Knauss effected settlement in the spring of 1855, on section 26, where he

still resides. He owned, at one time, a full section of land but now has but two hundred and ten acres. See biography.

Isaac Chiles settled on section 2, but now resides on section 22.

L. J. Porter settled on section 11 in 1855 and removed to Lincoln, Neb. in 1868. He is now deceased.

James L. Armstrong came in the fall of 1856. He had visited the county in 1854. He located on section 25, but in 1858 moved to section 23. He was a soldier in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry and was formerly from Indiana. See personal sketch.

Ed. E. Ervin came to the township in 1856 and bought two hundred and forty acres on section 36. In 1862, he moved to his present home on section 35. His brother, James, came in June, 1857—settled in La Grange Township, lived at Reeder's Mill and other points but now resides on section 30.

James McCoid, of the "Roller Mills" at Logan was a merchant at Jeddo in 1856. In 1855, he bought a farm on section 23, and in 1868, purchased Henry Reel's flouring mill.

Amasey Beedle, of section 12, is a stepson of Alex. McCoy. He came to Jeddo in August, 1856.

Charles G. Scofield came in October, 1856 and lived at Six-Mile Grove until 1861, when he entered the Union army, serving three years. He has been blind for sixteen years. See personal sketch.

John A. Weston came to the county in November, 1857 and took eighty acres of his present farm on section 6, where he now lives.

Anson Smith came in April, 1857, to Olmstead, south of present Dunlap City, but in 1869, bought on section 6, of Jefferson Township.

Hon. L. R. Bolter settled on section 12, in October, 1863. See biography.

Later settlers in Jefferson Township were S. L. Case in 1863. He settled at St. Johns in 1855.

John M. Kennedy settled on section 3, in the spring of 1868 and now lives on section 4, owning six hundred acres of land. See sketch.

William J. Logan came in 1873 and improved a half section of land which he bought in 1872. He is still residing there. See biography.

William Aiston, from Massachusetts, settled on section 18 in 1877.

John H. L. Boustead (son of John Boustead), of English birth, came from England to this county in 1868, settling at Twelve-Mile Grove—remained seven years and in 1876, moved to section 1, where he still resides. See personal sketch.

J. Peterson came in November, 1863. He worked by the month a year and then bought forty acres of land, to which he moved in the fall of 1865, and still lives there.

Thomas V. Cowan came in November, 1877 and bought his present farm on section 25. See sketch.

Jo. H. M. Edwards, proprietor of the County-seat Nursery, settled in the spring of 1878. He located on section 17 and planted a nursery with F. W. Hart; operated two years and sold to Hart and planted his present nursery out on section 19. See biography.

Jacob Black, a resident of Jefferson Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since September, 1882. He is a native of Pennsylvania and first came to Iowa in 1872.

Casper N. Cadwell, a prominent citizen of Jefferson Township, came to the county

in March, 1867, locating in Magnolia Township.

J. H. Fischer dates his settlement from 1883. He was born in Prussia, Germany and is considered a substantial farmer. He has two hundred and forty acres of well-improved land in Jefferson Township.

John D. Frock has been a resident since 1876 except a few months spent in Harlan, Shelby County, as proprietor of a hotel.

M. H. Greenfield came June 19, 1858. In the spring of 1859, he started for Pike's Peak, but only went as far as Fremont, Neb., and soon returned.

Archy Johnson and family made settlement in 1859. His son, Claborn, was then three years old; he reared a family of interesting children, now among Harrison County's enterprising citizens.

William McEuen, of section 1, Jefferson Township, though not an early settler is considered one of the county's most substantial citizens. He owns three hundred and ten acres in Jefferson and Boyer Townships, and dates his settlement from 1880.

One of the most worthy blacksmiths in the county is N. H. Vanarsdale, of Reeder's Mills, who has been a resident since February 1, 1866. He has seen many of the ups and downs of Harrison County and has the date that each grasshopper lit in the county.

The "Pleasant View" stock farm is owned by John Williams, who came to the county, March 19, 1871.

SCHOOLS.

To Sylvia Harris, now Mrs. B. F. La Porte, of Logan, belongs the honor of teaching the first school in Jefferson township. It was on section 22, in a log cabin owned by Peter Brady, and was taught in the autumn of 1853. She came with Mr. Brady from the East in 1852. This pioneer school building was used on the spot where it was built, for three years and then removed about one hundred rods to the southwest, where it served as a school house for some years.

Other early teachers were Lindley M. Evans and a Miss Vore—the last named taught at a private house in 1857. The building is now owned by H. V. Armstrong, but at that date by C. Goss.

At the present time the school system has greatly changed from what it was in those early years. The township now has five commodious school houses and an enrollment of pupils amounting to two hundred and three. The above relates to the territory outside of the Independent District of Logan.

RELIGIOUS.

Perhaps the earliest religious services held in the township were at the home of James Dungan, a Campbellite minister, in 1853.

A Methodist class was formed at an early day at Six Mile Grove. Rev. Mr. Scott was the first Methodist minister sent out by the conference to preach for this part of the country. He came in 1855.

At present most of the church going populace of the township attend church at Logan. The Methodists hold regular service at Reeder's Mills, being supplied from Logan charge.

VILLAGE OF JEDDO (DEFUNCT.)

Jeddo was the name of a village platted on section 12–79–42, January 12, 1856, by Jesse Denison (of Denison, Iowa) and George Thorpe, Denison, acting as attorney in fact for Anson Briggs and wife. At one time this point bid fair to become a place of much importance, but time's

changes ordered differently and to-day the town site is cultivated as farm land, by Senator L. R. Bolter, who purchased the town lots and moved the buildings.

But Jeddo has its history, so we hasten to make its record in this connection: The first store was opened by Alexander McCoy, who also erected the first dwelling in the embryo town. The store was a part of the dwelling and the first display of goods was made in August, 1856. He carried a general stock of merchandise for about three years and then sold to James McCoid, who conducted the store for three years longer, sold nearly all the goods and removed the remainder to Reeder's Mills ("Hard Scratch").

From 1858 to 1860 a store was operated at Jeddo by George Shepherd. A hotel was built by pioneer Alexander McCoy in 1856 or 1857; it stood on the site of the present school building. It was finally purchased by L. R. Bolter and sold to L. Crane, who moved to his farm in Boyer township and changed it into a dwelling house.

A blacksmith shop was started by Charles Baker, who operated it two years and was then succeeded by Jackson Dougherty, who ran the same from 1860 to 1865.

A post-office was established in 1856, with Owen Thorpe as postmaster. He came from Indiana, in 1853. He was a well educated man and was known as "Judge Thorpe." He owned 120 acres of land, which he finally sold to L. R. Bolter; he had built a good farm house on the place. After selling out to Mr. Bolter, Mr. Thorpe went to Michigan, afterward returned to the county and died at the home of L. Crane in 1886. He was a man possessed of more than ordinary ability and was foremost in all public affairs during his stay in this county.

A saw mill was constructed on Six Mile Creek, in 1854, by George Thorpe; it was near Jeddo. This mill was burned and another was built at the same point during the Civil War by Post & Chase, who operated it two years and sold to John Vanarsdale and he, in turn, to McCoid & Beedle, in about 1870. They ran it for three years and abandoned it and it was finally torn down.

Jeddo (notwithstanding it had a rival town on section 10, known as "Buena Vista") became a good trading point and had at one time nearly a hundred inhabitants with a dozen or more dwellings; but no trace of a town can now be found only in the plat books of the county, for the spot is now covered with growing crops and rural scenes charm the passer-by, who would scarce believe that here was once a small, but very busy little trading mart.

WHITESBORO (DEFUNCT.)

This place was platted as 'Buena Vista," July 14, 1856, on section 10–79–42, but owing to another post-office in Iowa by the same name, the place was called Whitesboro, after one of the proprietors—George H. White. This was a rival point, and only three miles from Jeddo. The gentlemen who platted the place were: George H. White, Thomas Reeder, Stephen King, Levi Reeder and H. F. Shinn. It led off with several small stores, two hotels, shops, etc., but with the building of the Northwestern railway in 1866–67 the village was left friendless, save by its fond projectors, who were compelled to succumb to the inevitable and hence "Buena Vista" (Whitesboro) was no more!

In its palmy days George H. White

conducted what was known to pioneers as the "White House." He also kept a small store, furnishing such articles of household necessity as his somewhat limited trade and more limited means allowed him to carry.

A post-office was established with George H. White as postmaster in 1856.

A blacksmith shop of the "one-horse" order was operated by H. J. Allee, who, in 1866, sold his forge and good will to B. F. La Porte, who, the year following, removed to the newly platted town of Logan, where he has ever since stood by his glowing forge, with the exception of a few short vacations.

George H. White sold his "store" to C. C. Coole, and he soon formed a partnership with B. Fish, who moved in from Cedar Rapids. They only remained a year and removed to Logan and there built the pioneer store. Mr. White also came to Logan and built the brick hotel, known as the Logan Hotel. D. W. Kennedy owns the land where Whitesboro stood.

REEDER'S MILLS.

The vicinity known as Reeder's Mills, at an early day was styled "Hard Scratch" and is frequently so called at the present time. Much of historic interest clusters about this locality. It is an important post-office of the county and its history dates back to 1857, when Jasen Whitinger and Norman Squires brought a sawmil from Guthrie County, Iowa, and set it in motion at this point, which is within the upper end of Harris Grove, on section 35, near Harris Grove Creek.

These gentlemen operated this mill several years, then sold to Thomas and William Reeder, who added a set of burrs, thus converting it into a combined saw- and grist mill. They sold to John D. Dow, who ran the same two years and sold the saw-mill to Samuel Deagle and removed the burrs and other grinding machinery to Needmore, in Cass Township. The old saw-mill bought by Deagle, was sold to Joseph Childs, who made a barn of it. The engine was removed to the Cherokee Nation in 1879.

The first store put in at Reeder's Mills, was the one opened by Thomas Cavin and Cyrus Broadwell, in the fall of 1866. They conducted it about two years and then removed the building, as well as the stock of goods to Logan.

In the fall of 1867, McCoid Bros. (James and Aaron) built a building at Reeder's Mills and put in a general stock of goods. Two years later, James sold to his brother Aaron, who continued until 1872, then removed to Logan.

Charles Kemmish started a general store, and a year or two later Aaron McCoid returned from Logan and bought him out, operated two years and sold a half interest to W. D. Armstrong—the firm being McCoid & Armstrong. McCoid sold to Armstrong, who ran the business until fall and formed a partnership with James Haner, consolidating their stocks and changing the firm to Haner & Armstrong.

A post-office was established at this point in 1858, with Jasen Whitinger as postmaster. He continued in the office until 1863, and was succeeded by John D. Dow, who was postmaster until 1867, then came N. H. Vanarsdale, from 1867 to 1874. James Haner then took the office and is still holding the position, which is one of usefulness, though not a lucrative one.

A wagon-shop was started at the place in 1867 by P. C. Kemmish, who ran it about six years and removed to a farm. J. P. Cowan started a wagon shop in 1879, and still works at his trade at this point.

B. F. La Porte started the pioneer blacksmith shop at "Hard Scratch" in 1859. He remained there one year and sold to one Kerns, who wielded the sledge for two years, but in "the cool of the day" he left, but finally returned in company with a man having official authority—he gave bonds and left the county.

The present business of "Reeder's Mills" consists of the post-office, a store, kept by James Haner; a wagon-shop, by J. P. Cowan; a blacksmith shop, by James Haner and one by N. H. Vanarsdale, the latter having a large trade and is known to be a fine horse-shoer.



BOYER TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BOYER, the second township, from both the north and east line of the county, comprises all of township 80, range 42, and was organized in 1857. It was named from the Boyer River, its chief water course. It is south of Lincoln, west of Douglas, north of Jefferson and east of Magnolia Townships. It had a population of 1,296 (including Woodbine) in 1885, and the late (1890) United States census gives it 1,470.

The Boyer River, the largest stream of the county, enters this township on section 1, and flows on in its graceful meandering, leaving the domain from section 33.

Willow Creek touches on the extreme northwestern corner of the township. Besides these there are numerous creeks and "runs" which drain and water the whole township.

Parts of Bigler's and "Twelve Mile" Groves constitute the largest bodies of native timber land, in all amounting to five hundred acres. "Twelve" and "Six" Mile Groves were named by the early Mormon settlers, as they denoted the distance from Harris Grove, where they lived. Elk Grove was thus styled for the elk seen roaming about the locality at an early day.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway follows the charming Boyer Valley down with Woodbine in the central eastern part of the township, as a busy trading mart and station point.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Charles Smith settled on section 29, either in 1849 or 1850. His aged father lived with him. The family were all of the Mormon faith and practice. Charles died in 1869.

In 1851 came Richard Musgrave and his son George. They settled on section 25, at Twelve Mile Grove. George is now editor of the Democratic paper at Logan, Iowa, and the father died several years ago.

John Jeffrey came to the county in the summer of 1851, and purchased a Mormon claim on section 18. He still resides there. He is a Scotchman. He passed through many pioneer hardships, some of which are mentioned in his personal sketch.

Lorenzo D. Butler, deceased, was a Mormon, and came from Kanesville in 1851, settling at Twelve Mile Grove, where he purchased a claim on section 12, kept the land until the spring following and sold for $300, and bought a claim on section 15, where he built one of the first mills in Harrison County. The site is that of the Woodbine Roller Mills of to-day. He opened a general store in 1855. He went as a Mormon missionary to England.

He died in 1884. The widow lives at Woodbine.

Thomas Thompson came in the autumn of 1852, and settled where he now lives, on section 18, at Biglers' Grove. He lived in a log cabin until 1856, then built his present house. See personal sketch.

Amon Fry came in February, 1853, in company with his parents. He lived at home until 1855, and then bought land on section 8, remained until 1866, then purchased his father's farm.

The same year came David Fry and family, John McIntire and family, John Holeton and family. McIntire moved to Monona County, and Fry died in 1875. Holeton also died.

Luke Jefferson also was among the settlers of 1853. He settled on section 31, at Twelve Mile Grove, and took up land prior to its survey. In 1856 he moved to section 26, then sold and moved to section 31, and moved a Mormon cabin to his place. See sketch.

During 1854 came the following:

B. Abrams, now deceased, settled at Bigler's Grove, on section 19. He died there in 1878.

Josiah Coe came in April, 1854. He took a claim in Crawford County, which in 1856, he traded for sixty acres of improved land at Twelve Mile Grove. He was a bachelor at the time, and made his home with Matthew Hall. In 1856 he pre-empted a quarter section, where he now lives. See personal sketch.

David Barnum, deceased, settled on the northwest of section 23, in November, 1854; he pre-empted land in January, 1855. He lived in the basement of an unfinished house during the winter of 1856–57. He died in 1890.

James M. Adams and family came to the township in July, 1854, from Wisconsin. They bought a claim of Richard Abrams, on section 31. In the family were three men, grown sons. He remained there until his death, in 1866. His sons, A. M. and B. C., reside at Logan, while Joseph and "Rube" live in Monona County.

In 1855 came Jonathan Holeton, in company with his parents. In 1870 he moved to section 8, where he still lives.

Benjamin Purcell and family came in 1856, and settled along the north line of Boyer Township, on section 6, and he died in 1884. Many members of the family are found throughout the county.

David Selleck came from Illinois, in March, 1855, and entered a section of land near where Woodbine stands, a mile to the north. This tract is on sections 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12. He lived in a rude dugout for a time. See his biographical notice.

James Selleck, brother of David, came in 1855, and settled on section 2, remained about three years and moved to the Willow Creek Country, farther west in the township.

F. J. Porter came to the county in 1855, settled at Jeddo, remained until 1858, and moved to section 3, of Jefferson Township. In 1869 he moved to section 19, of Boyer, and in 1891 to Woodbine.

Henry Hushaw, John Johnson, Elijah Hedgecock, Hiram Moore, Dr. John Cole and several others, numbering thirty in all, came from Indiana in 1855. Hedgecock soon settled on section 35, where he still resides; Moore settled on Mud Creek, remained until 1866, moved near Dunlap, and was stricken dead by lightning while in an unfinished house. The family moved to Oregon later on. Mr. Hushaw settled north of Woodbine, on section 36, of Lincoln Township, but

now lives in town. John Johnson settled in Lincoln Township, remained until 1866, and now lives at Omaha.

W. H. McHenry came with his parents to this county in about 1853, locating at Bigler's Grove. He is now a large landowner, living north of Woodbine.

John R. White settled at Twelve Mile Grove a few years prior to the war. He is now retired at Woodbine.

About 1860 David Bostwick settled on section 28, developed a small farm, and died there in the '70s.

Dr. John Cole came from Indiana in 1855, lived at Bigler's Grove one winter, and in the spring of 1856, settled on section 11, where he made his home the remainder of his days, dying about 1880; he built the brick house now owned by George Pugsley. He was a successful old-school practitioner. The widow now resides at Woodbine, where her husband had practiced medicine.

About this time, perhaps 1855, came a German family, Charles Forberg, being the head. A German known as "Mr. Hugo," but whose name was Hugo Holdoelgle, came with Forberg. They settled on section 2. Mr. Forberg died, and "Hugo" married his widow and now lives at Dunlap.

About the same time came Jerman Brown, who settled on section 15. He now lives near Onawa. His father, Erastus Brown, also took land on section 15, and died about 1873, in Clay Township.

Lewis Vining came in 1854, with David Barnum. He settled on section 2, and died about 1880. The widow now lives at Woodbine.

Eli P. Mendenhall came in May, 1856, and settled on sections 21 and 22. In 1879 he moved to Woodbine and engaged in the real-estate business. His father, Charles Mendenhall, came the same time and settled on section 22. He moved to Woodbine and became a pioneer landlord at that point. See sketch.

Henry C. Harsbarger ("Clay" as he is known) came in company with his father, John, in 1856, and settled on section 33, now the County Poor Farm. He was a soldier in the First Nebraska during the Civil War, being the *first soldier to enlist from Harrison County*. He was subsequently County Auditor and Recorder. See personal sketch among biographies.

Charles Kreps came in before the Civil War, and lived on section 21. He went from this county into the Union army, returned, and in 1876 moved to California.

In 1857 Richard Vining came to these parts and located, in 1859, on section 14. He came with his parents from New York State. See sketch.

Joseph Kessler became a settler of this township in 1858. He first lived on section 28, and in 1867, moved to Kansas, where he died in 1874.

Leroy Edgerton came in the spring of 1870, rented land three years, then bought on section 15, where he now resides.

Comstock Willey came to the county in 1866, to look at the country, and in May, 1867, to remain. He finally bought land on section 35.

Edwin C. Carrier came when only fifteen years old, in 1870, worked for Luke Jefferson awhile, was married in 1872, and settled on section 26, where he remained until 1891 and sold.

Jacob Kiefer came in 1860, settled on section 26, remained a year and moved to section 23, where he now lives. See sketch.

Richard Jefferson came in 1858, settled on section 24, where he still lives, owning

two hundred and twenty acres of choice land. See biography.

Mathew Winter came about 1858, and settled on land near where Woodbine now stands on section 14. He became a promnent citizen, and a devoted, untiring worker in the Methodist Church. He died several years ago.

Leysander Crane came to the county in the summer of 1862, during the Sioux Indian outbreak in Minnesota. He went on West, remained until 1864, and then settled on his present farm on section 35, of Boyer Township.

Stephen Crow came in 1865, and located on section 35, where he still resides. He lived in a small log house until 1868, when he built a large brick farm house. See sketch.

George Pugsley who came to the county with his parents, in 1855, was but five years of age at that date, and therefore has grown up in the county. He has a fine home near the flourishing town of Woodbine.

H. H. Rathbun and family came to the county in 1878. He and his son, G. H., who came to this county with him, are engaged at dairying and breeding of Holstein cattle.

J. J. Snyder came with his parents in 1857.

Samuel Boone, of section 22, is a descendant of Daniel Boone. Samuel was born in Indiana, came to Harrison County in 1886.

Mahlon Griffith settled in the county in 1886, and is classed among the substantial farmers.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse erected in Boyer Township was the one built in 1857, about one mile north of where Woodbine now stands. It was a frame structure, 20x30 feet. It was also used for religious services, the first sermon preached therein being one delivered by the Rev. Hiram Moore, May 17, 1857. It was during that summer the first term of school was there taught, by Lewis Vining. Messrs. Selleck and Brown were leading spirits in getting this school located, and built the house with their own means.

As the country has settled up and the school population increased, good schoolhouses have been erected at various points in the township, until now there are nine, valued at $5,440. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1890 was one hundred and sixty-three. This school record does not include the city of Woodbine, simply the outside districts.

AN INDIAN ENCOUNTER—"HAMILTON'S DEFEAT."

Much has, from time to time, been said regarding an encounter with the Omaha Indians, at a point where James Roberts now resides, in Boyer Township.

There has been several attempts to make a bloody chapter with which to color crimson the pages of a county history, the annals of which cannot truthfully contain many accounts of bloodshed between white men and Indians. The following are substantially the facts concerning what one local historian, Joe H. Smith, has been pleased to style "Hamilton's Defeat," as Capt. Chester M. Hamilton, a pioneer, lead the posse of whites in a little skirmish against the Indians:

In 1853 there were about one hundred and fifty Omaha bucks, accompanied by their squaws and families, camped in Boyer Township. They were out for their usual autumn hunt. These Indians belonged in Nebraska, and had no right, by way of cessions or treaty, to molest or

claim any portion of Iowa soil; yet might made right, as has always been the case. They annoyed the few settlers very much by robbing poultry milking cows, and pilfering generally. This band of Indians divided into two squads, one going up the Willow, while the other planned for an expedition up the Boyer River. The band which made up the Willow numbered about twenty "warriors," bucks, and were surrounded by twenty-five white settlers, and made to leave for their own country. The band going up the Boyer was strong, in that they numbered over one hundred bucks, together with their families. These would not consent to surrender, and as a result about twenty-five white men of the settlement came upon them and demanded a surrender. The Indians attempted to run from camp, and John Thompson, it is said, took a gun from one of the dusky braves, and James W. Bates had wounded another in the arm. The whites feared they were getting into too thick a squad of Indians and sent for re-enforcements. These came in during the night time, so they were unobserved by the red men, who still believed they were good for a few white men, hence felt brave and defiant.

Among the settlers who took part in that encounter were: Capt. Chester M. Hamilton, then Sheriff of this county; John Thompson; Daniel Brown, the first settler; Ira Perjue, A. C. Todd, Jesse C. Wills, George Brigham, E. T. Hardin, Horatio Caywood, Frank Caywood, Collins I. Butler, Levi Motz, Jerry Motz, James W. Bates, —— Shadley, David Gamet, Solomon Gamet, Isaac Gamet, Thomas F. Vanderhoof, E. T. McKenny, Uriah Jewell, S. J. Comfort, Samuel Coon, George White, D. R. Rogers, James Hardy, P. Green Cooper, William V. Cooper, and a few others.

The meeting place, as agreed upon, was at the home of Solomon Oaks, four or five miles from the Indian camp. En route one heedless fellow shot at a deer grazing near their line of march, whereupon the Indians commenced scampering for the left bank of the Willow. Here they made a stand under cover of the banks of the stream. There was but one gun among the whites capable of shooting to the spot where the enemy were entrenched, that belonged to Charles Gilmore, who refused to have it fired, thinking if effectual it might cause revengeful trouble. The excitement was only increased by delay, and the whites became alarmed and really badly frightened, although the foes were really too far apart for a rifle ball to take effect; however, they kept whizzing through the air. Finally the Indians commenced advancing, by creeping through the high growth of grass. At this omen most of the whites commenced to skulk to the rear. John Thompson and David Gamet were the last to retreat, and were enraged at the cowardice exhibited by their *once* brave comrades. The whites hid themselves among the rushes and canes of the sloughs, remaining until after midnight, when all made good their escape.

The causalities of the "battle," as reported in after years show that none were killed; none were wounded (by Indians); fifty badly frightened; ramrods worn out on horses, in retreat, thirty; full of poor whiskey, thirteen; prayer meeting while engagement was going on, *one*, lead by Comrade Shadley, who was fleeing on a borrowed mare, which if killed would be assessed up to his estate. So the Lord of Hosts was then and there called upon to rescue him, which petition was heard! Thus ended the last encounter with Indians, as well as "Hamilton's Defeat."

LITTLE SIOUX TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XIX.

THIS is the northwest corner township of Harrison County, and being located along the eastern shore of the Missouri River is one of much irregularity in shape. It is bounded on the north by Monona County; east by Jackson Township; south by Morgan Township and west by the Missouri River. It is seven and one-half miles along the north line and five on the southern border, while it extends seven miles from north to south. It was organized in 1854 and as now constituted comprises parts of ranges 44 and 45, in townships 80 and 81. It contains thirty-five sections in round numbers. Its name is derived from the Indian "Sioux" tribe. There seems to be no authority in the records for the prefix "Little," the name is simply Sioux Township, but custom calls it Little Sioux. Its chief stream is the Little Sioux River which enters the northeastern part of the township and forms a junction with the waters of the Missouri, on section 27, township 81, range 45.

There are found three good sized lakes in the southern part of the township, one of which is named Smith Lake. These beautiful lakes are described in the opening chapter of this book.

Timber skirts the Missouri and Little Sioux Rivers and furnishes a good supply of lumber and fire wood. At an early day the sawmills cut great quantities of native lumber. The acreage is placed at two thousand.

The towns of this township are Little Sioux and River Sioux—the former an old village and the latter has sprang up as a station on the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, since 1868. This railway (a branch of the great Northwestern system) runs about parallel with, but some distance east of, the course of the Missouri River.

In 1885, Little Sioux Township had a population of 1,036, including villages. The 1890 federal census places it at 1,150.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The subjoined comprises a list and some account of the whereabouts of the principal pioneers who improved and brought to its present state of perfection the civil township of Little Sioux.

The first to enter this domain for the purpose of making for himself a home was Silas W. Condit, (now deceased), who came in 1848. He was among that great body of Mormons who came as far west as Council Bluffs, with President Brigham

Young and on account of the teachings of polygamy severed his connection with that church. He was the first man to locate on the Little Sioux River. He subsequently laid out the village of Little Sioux, in company with T. B. Neeley. His first abiding place was a rude cabin covered with bark. He passed from the turmoil of this world in 1878. See personal sketch.

The next to effect permanent settlement was Nathaniel Neeley, on section 18, in 1852. He was the father of Hon. T. B. Neeley. The father died in 1875.

Seth Palmer came and claimed a part of section 36, in 1852, and moved to the same in 1853. He now owns three hundred acres. A sketch will be found in the biographical part of this volume.

John L. Perkins, a young man at the time, came to the township in 1853. He now owns one hundred acres on section 19.

Moses German effected a settlement at the village of Little Sioux in 1855 and there erected the first house. He served as Deputy Sheriff of the county and is still a respected resident of the township.

Elijah Ellis came from Ohio in 1851, but returned soon thereafter. The Ellis family, as generally spoken of, came from Ohio in May, 1855 and landed at the Martin place and rented for one year. They came by boat to St. Joseph, and staged it the balance of the way. The family then consisted of the mother, three daughters and four sons: Sylvanus, John H., A. M. and Clark. In 1856 they removed to section 36–81–45 and finally entered land on section 30–81–44, where they remained from 1858 to 1875. The mother died in the spring of 1891, aged eighty-six years. Sylvanus taught school in the winter of 1855-56—one of the earliest, if not the first in Magnolia. He formed a partnership with George Brainard, in the publication of the *Harrison County Republican* and died in 1859. The other brothers all live in Little Sioux Township.

Gabriel Cotton settled early in the '50s. He sold his claim to Mr. McCauley in 1856 and left the county.

Two brothers named Quinn, one of whom was Jerry, settled on section 19 early—probably in 1854. T. B. Terry bought them out and they moved West.

In 1855 came a Mr. McCauley, from Wisconsin and located for one year in Jackson Township, but then took land on section 30–81–44. He was killed by being kicked by a horse in 1863.

Linus Bassett came early in the '50s from New York. He settled on section 31–81–44. After seventeen years he sold to A. H. Gleason and now lives in Little Sioux village. His son, L. H. Bassett, came in after the close of the war.

Hiram M. Huff, from Kentucky, came to the township an single man, in 1855, and was married in 1856. He worked on Jerry Martin's farm and in 1857 claimed land on section 2–80–44, which he still owns, but now resides at Missouri Valley. See personal sketch.

Two brothers, "Jack" and "Wash" Conyer, came in from the South in 1854. The former settled on section 25–81–44, but at the close of the war removed to Monona County. "Wash" settled on the same section and died there about 1885. The family still remain in the vicinity.

Daniel Shearer came from Texas in 1856, and located on section 25. He is now deceased.

Another settler in the '50s was M. Murray, who came from Scotland and located in the northeast part of the township.

John Bagby came from Indiana about

1854 and worked for Charles La Ponteur, a Frenchman, and subsequently married and bought on the southeast of section 18–81–44.

A sturdy, daring pioneer of 1853 was Charles La Ponteur. He was a Frenchman and an Indian trader; he married a Sioux squaw, by whom he reared a family.

He first settled on a claim squatted on by Amos S. Chase, the same being the northeast of section 18–81–44. He remained there until sometime during the Civil War, when he went Northwest among the Indians. He subsequently returned to Iowa and located in Monona County and there died. He laid off a village known as Fountainbleau, a "paper town."

Jesse Wetzel came in the '50s, located on the northwest of section 5–81–44. He later on removed to Monona County.

Solomon J. Smith came in 1854 and settled on section 36–81–44, where he died in the '80s. He owned "Smith's Lake" vicinity.

Henry Herring came in 1856, from Pennsylvania. He was a single man and started a wood-yard at the mouth of the Little Sioux River. He sold wood to steamboats and also burned pits of charcoal. He still resides at River Sioux and is in trade.

Charles McEvers came from Illinois in 1853 and settled on section 26–81–44.

Samuel Ellis came to the county in 1854, and to his present farm in 1857. His location is section 1.

Joseph A. Morrill came to Jackson Township in 1857 and later moved to the village of Little Sioux.

About 1856, came John Pratt and claimed land on section 6. He now owns a thousand acres of Harrison County land and is an extensive stock-dealer.

Jasper W. Bonney came to the county in 1856, with a party consisting of thirteen teams. He started from Buchanan County, Iowa, and fell in company with an emigrant train which had no objective point. so they kept going West. They struck the Little Sioux Valley at Cherokee and followed it to its mouth—hence their settlement at this point. Among the party were: J. W. Bonney, then a single man; A. Gleason and family; Arthur Knight, wife and child; Hiram Phillips, three sons and one daughter; Thomas Guinter and family; James Gilen, a single man, and a few others. This party all remained in a large log house at the village of Little Sioux, during the never-to-be-forgotten winter of 1856–57, and most of the company became permanent settlers in the vicinity.

James Smith came in from Missouri in the spring of 1857 and settled at the village of Little Sioux. He conducted a hotel until about 1860 and then moved West.

William Booth settled in the village about 1857. He married, settled down and several years thereafter died. James Folken came the same time and accompanied James Smith West in 1860.

Addison Cochran has been identified with the township since 1854, as a large land-owner. He lived at Council Bluffs until 1883, since which time he claims this township as his home. He is located on section 7–81–44, and is a large real-estate dealer and stock farmer. See sketch.

Augustus H. Gleason made his settlement in 1856, went to Pike's Peak and in 1864 bought land on section 25. He now owns five hundred acres. See sketch.

Abel P. Leach came to the county in

1867, and two years later bought land on section 26, where he now resides.

At the close of the war came O. Seymour, and settled on section 31–81–44. He now lives at the village of Little Sioux.

Other quite early settlers were the Hendricksons, James, John and Cornelius. The two former settled on section 3 and went West after the war closed. Cornelius was a member of Company, C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry and died in the service. The father and mother died on section 34–81–45, where the family settled.

James Murray came in 1862, when a mere boy, with his parents, from Scotland. When old enough he bought land on section 18, lived there ten years and then moved to Monona County.

Dr. Landon, who practiced the "Botanic" School of Medicine, settled on section 35–81–44, as early as 1856.

During 1870, James B. Smith located on section 19, where he still farms.

William H. Earnest came to the county in 1855, settled near Calhoun, went West and remained until 1875, when he traded for land on section 2, of Little Sioux Township, his present home.

George W. Noyes came to section 27 in 1874.

William H. Butler settled on section 5 in 1873.

Henry Deywalt came to the county in 1862.

J. W. Stocker came to this township in 1857 and worked in a sawmill and at carpentering until the breaking out of the war when he enlisted. He is now a prominent business man of Logan.

H. H. Bonney, one of the representative farmers of this township, has been a resident since 1865.

In 1877 Watson C. Atwell became a permanent settler; his first purchase was ten acres but he has since accumulated a fine property.

In the month of June 1857 Alexander T. Crane became a resident of Harrison County, and that winter taught school in Little Sioux, taking part of his pay in bacon, potatoes, etc.

Stephen W. Crane has been a resident since 1884. See his biographical sketch.

Andrew M. Ellis was among the pioneers who came to the county in 1855, and is to-day a highly respected citizen. He was a member of Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, enlisting November 28, 1861, and on account of sickness was discharged August 10, 1864. His brother, Samuel Ellis, dates his settlement from 1854, first locating in Jackson Township but in 1857 moved to his present home on section 1.

Clark Ellis, druggist, at Little Sioux, with his mother and eight other children located in Jackson Township in 1855, came from Brown County, Ohio, by boat to St. Joseph, Mo., and from that point by stage to Harrison County.

William H. Hope has been a resident since 1870.

David Herring has been a resident for twenty-five years.

Thomas J. Lanyon, a merchant of Little Sioux, has been a resident since 1858. He was with the surveyors who established the line of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, working about six months.

Twenty-seven years ago, or in 1864, Alexander M. McCollough became a resident of Harrison County; he was born in 1841, and was therefore twenty-three years of age. Since that date he has been a resident of Jasper County, Iowa; California, where he farmed and mined; Nevada and Colorado, where he was engaged at railroad work.

William H. Wilsey made a settlement in Western Iowa in 1855, locating at that date in Monona County, where he became a large land owner, on which he laid out the village of Mapleton, and in 1876 became a resident of Little Sioux Township, Harrison County.

SCHOOLS.

In the summer of 1857 Mrs. J. P. Pratt, then Miss Mary Gleason, taught a school in her father's house. A. T. Crane taught the first school in a regular public school building, which was built in the winter of 1857–58. In this log building there were forty pupils in attendance. The teacher's wages were fixed at $27 per month—ten dollars in cash from the county fund and the remainder in provisions from the patrons of the school. The teacher was examined by D. M. Gamet (there being no such office as Superintendent of Schools at that time.) Mr. Gamet asked for a specimen of his writing and gave him an example in fractions—this secured him a school.

At the present writing the township has six frame schoolhouses and an enrollment of one hundred and eighty pupils. The total value of schoolhouse property is $4,000. This is aside from the village schools.

FOUNTAINBLEAU—(DEFUNCT).

In 1855, a Frenchman named Charles La Ponteur, platted a village on the northeast of section 18–81–44 called Fountainbleau. It was on the banks of the Little Sioux River and also on the state road. He kept the stage station and had several wives, some of whom were dusky Sioux women. The village never thrived and no trace of it can be found only in the memory of early pioneers who still tell of the old founder and his high hopes and the soon abandoned place.

MILL HISTORY.

The first sawmill in Little Sioux Township was erected by Schofield & Son, on the Little Sioux River, at the village of Little Sioux in 1857. A coarse grinding attachment was soon added by which meal and feed were ground. The original mill was propelled by steam, but a dam was thrown across the river and the waters of the Little Sioux then furnished the power. Finally the dam washed away and the mill site was abandoned.

During the days of the Civil War Condit & Chase put in operation a sawmill on section 26. It was subsequently removed to Morgan Township and sold to other parties.

Conyer & Sons built a sawmill on section 26 after the war closed; it burned up finally.

In 1888 T. M. C. Logan built a one hundred-barrel capacity "roller process" mill at the village of River Sioux. It is a combined mill and grain elevator, operated by steam power and is a first-class modern mill.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settler in the township was Silas Condit.

The first religious services were held by the Methodist people in a log schoolhouse at the village of Little Sioux about 1856.

The first minister was Rev. Mr. Rand. It is said he asked a brother to give his experience in "class," whereupon the good brother, in an humble manner remarked, "I am one day older and two days worse it seems to me."

The first postoffice in the township was

established at the village of Little Sioux in 1857. Mail was sent *via* this point on the Council Bluffs & Sioux City route once each week.

A fatal accident occurred to James Phelps, a mill hand. It was in 1862 and it was occasioned by a splinter or small strip tripping him, while he was acting in the capacity of tailman in Condit & Chase's mill. His body, from the head down, was sawed in two by the rapid-running circular saw. He left a family and many pioneers to lament his terrible and sudden death.

VILLAGE OF LITTLE SIOUX.

This place is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Little Sioux River, on section 24–81–44 and was platted October 1, 1855, by Silas W. Condit and T. B. Neeley.

The first to engage in business at this point was David M. Gamet, early in the summer of 1856, on the present site of the B. L. Jones hardware store. Here was a stage station, hotel and general store. He continued until some time during the war and then sold to Silas Ellis, who operated the hotel a short time and sold to Amos S. Chase, who ran it a year and sold to Joseph Fox. The building was finally removed to another lot and a part of it used for a dwelling. Later it was converted into a saloon and was burned in the spring of 1890.

After selling to Ellis, Mr. Gamet built a new store, into which he moved his goods and continued to operate until 1885, when he died.

Benjamin Tabor was the third to engage in trade; this was in 1866. He operated a general store where M. Murray's store now stands. Three years later he sold to J. J. Peck and he to "Mike" Murray.

In 1870 B. F. Croasdale put in a general store. The firm is now Croasdale & Scott.

Hope Bros. engaged in the mercantile calling early in the '70s. George T. and W. H. Hope made up the firm. They operated in a frame building until it was destroyed by fire in 1890. William Hope then erected his present brick storeroom and engaged in the drug trade.

About 1875 T. J. Lanyon, a present dealer, engaged in trade.

Clark Ellis embarked in the drug business in 1875 and still continues.

Cobb & Ellis engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business in 1875. They continued until 1885 when Mr. Cobb died and soon the store was sold to Jones Bros.

C. E. Cobb handled the first lumber sold.

The hotel business went from David M. Gamet to Benjamin Bonney & Sons (J. W. and H. H Bonney.) The last named son ran the business until the spring of 1891, when he sold to J. J. Reynolds.

The first blacksmith of the place was a Mormon preacher named George Montague, who came in the '50s.

The first wagon shop was operated by G. W. Bays; the first livery barn by H. H. Bonney.

In 1878 W. L. Woodward established an exclusive agricultural implement business. He ran five years and sold to O. Walker and he in turn to A. M. Jones, who, in 1889 sold to A. M. Silsby.

BUSINESS MEN OF 1891.

General Stores—M. Murray, Croasdale & Scott, Bonney & Mintun.

Grocery—T. J. Lanyon.

Hardware—B. L. Jones,

Furniture—W. H. Hope, Eugene Waggoner.

Agricultural Implements—A. M. Silsby, H. L. Pierce.

Livery—J. J. Reynolds.

Drugs—Clark Ellis, W. H. Hope.

Harness—John Ross.

Boots & Shoes—Thomas Setchell.

Hotel—"Bonney," J. J. Reynolds, proprietor.

Feed and Flour—C. Peyton & Son.

Newspaper—*Independent*, D. W. Butts, proprietor.

Millinery—Mrs. R. P. Long, Rebecca Ringold.

Photographer—L. Bruno.

Bank—"Little Sioux State Savings Bank."

Attorney—L. H. Bassett.

Physicians—Dr. R. Wallace, Dr. E. F. Miller, Dr. S. A. Caldwell.

Blacksmiths—Fox Bros., C. McAdon.

Wagon shop—S. Frost.

Lumber—Jones Bros.

Meat Market—O. E. Morrow.

Jewelry—B. Ringold

Gunsmith—J. Leach.

Barber—G. Armstrong.

THE BANK.

In 1886 B. F. Freeman opened a private bank with a $10,000 capital. In 1890 it was changed to the State Savings Bank having a capital of $20,000, part home and part Sioux City capital. B. F. Freeman was cashier until May, 1891, when he sold to P. G. Hicks, present cashier. The stockholders are Joseph Fox, William Arthur, William McWilliams, T. M. C. Logan and a few Sioux City men.

OPERA HOUSE.

In 1884 a skating rink was built by Everitt & Whiting. As soon as the interest had been lost for the roller skating fashion Whiting & Hope purchased the property and converted it into a fine public hall and opera house. It is supplied with a good stage and all the usual scenery.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was established here in 1857 with Silas Condit as postmaster. Following him came David M. Gamet, John A. Forgeus, T. J. Lanyon, who held it fourteen years; then came A. W. Mintun, in Cleveland's administration. He was succeeded by R. C. West. It was made a money order office in July, 1875. The first money order was sold to Samuel Ellis, the amount was $5, payable to Charles L. Courier, of Chicago. The full number of orders issued to November 10, 1891, was eighteen thousand, one hundred and forty-seven; number of postal notes, five thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

A log schoolhouse was built in 1857, which served as a general public building. In it the school was held and also the religious services and old time dances. In 1860 a frame building was built, the same is now used by Hope Bros. for their furniture business. In 1875 the present fine two-story frame building was erected at a cost of $3,000. It is divided into four rooms, two below and two above.

NEWSPAPERS.

Back of the present *Independent*, published at this point, is much intricate history, but suffice to say that Samuel Dewell of Magnolia, who operated a hotel there at one time, was the author of a primary geography, which he wished to put on the market. Consequently he bought a cylinder press and upon it got out a small

"first edition" and then started the *Sentinel* at Little Sioux, some time in the '70s. It was a Republican paper and after some changes fell into the hands of William Wonder, who founded the *Independent* at Mondamin. In 1862 he was succeeded by W. D. Butts, the oldest typo in this part of Iowa, who conducted it a year or so there and moved the plant to Little Sioux where it is still issued. It is a very clean, creditable, local sheet. It is a five-column quarto in form and size.

In this connection will be given extracts from the Magnolia *Republican* of 1859, and also a happy "come back" at the Logan *Courier*, showing the style of Mr. Butts, the editor of the *Independent*.

The Magnolia *Republican* of June 4, 1859, said:

"The Mink," a government boat, was at the Little Sioux Landing on yesterday, loading corn purchased of George S. Bacon of this place. This landing is at the city of Little Sioux, two miles up stream from where it empties into the Missouri. Two very large boats have visited this point, which seems to be the best landing in this section of the country."

The editor, D. W. Butts, comes back at the Logan *Courier* as follows, in reply to a statement concerning a man named Hard being the oldest typo in the county: "Now friend Hard may be the oldest and slightly the homeliest man of early typos of this section, but the present typo of the *Independent* makes some pretensions all the same. We printed the first election ticket that hid itself in a Harrison County ballot-box and the first ball tickets that shook up the French and half-cast and the Mormon girls of this part of western Iowa. Stir the ancients easily like, Bro. George Musgrave!"

In the Magnolia *Republican* of January 28, 1859, the following appeared: "Off for the Gold Mines." A party of gold hunters left this village for the gold mines a few days ago, "Brigadier-General" Wyatt in command. They take through a steam sawmill and other machinery. Another section of this same train will start next week under "Lieut." John W. Cooper.

The local paper at the time (July 27, 1859) said: On Thursday, last week, O. V. Brainard prepared to descend into his well at Magnolia; he had one foot in the bucket and holding to the rope with his hands, swinging over the well, when the gudgeon in the windlass gave way, letting him fall to the bottom of a well fifty-five feet deep. He was bruised considerably and he was plunged into the water, but fortunately not deep enough to strangle him.

INCORPORATION.

Little Sioux became an incorporated town in 1883, by a vote of sixty-three to two. The following is a list of Mayors and Recorders for the various years.

1883—G. W. Bays, Mayor; I. W. Bassett, Recorder.

1884—H. B. Bonney, Mayor; I. W. Bassett, Recorder.

1885—E. A. Baldwin, Mayor, L. H. Bassett, Recorder.

1886—G. M. Scott, Mayor; L. H. Bassett, Recorder.

1887—F. M. Lanyon, Mayor; L. H. Bassett, Recorder.

1888—J. G. Miles, Mayor: Thomas J. Lanyon, Recorder.

1889—J. G. Miles, Mayor; Phil. S. Bonney, Recorder.

1890—G. L. Scott, Mayor; Phil. S. Bonney, Recorder.

1891—J. G. Miles, Mayor; Phil. S. Bonney, Recorder.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Little Sioux Branch of the Latter Day Saints Church dates its organization at this point from October 9, 1860, when it was organized by J. A. McIntosh. The first meetings were held in school houses. A church was built in 1870, costing $1,500. It is a frame structure, 24x50 feet, having a seating capacity of three hundred. This church is within the Little Sioux District, and enjoys a membership of two hundred and fifty-one. The officers are: G. M. Scott, President; Charles Vredenberg, Priest; John F. Dickey, Teacher; Elias Vredenberg, Deacon. The average attendance at Sabbath school is forty-six. The Superintendent is Geo. M. Scott; Secretary, R. W. Scott; Treasurer, Abigail Peaslee; Librarian, Bertha Beecham.

The following have served as Presidents of this branch of the church from the commencement: Edwin Mitchell, S. W. Condit, Andrew Hall, Hugh Lytle, D. M. Gamet, Elisha McEvers, C. E. Cobb, J. L. Gunsolly, J. C. Crabb, J. F. McDowell, John T. Coffman, George M. Scott.

In 1857, a Methodist Episcopal class was organized at Little Sioux. All that can be obtained from the records of the church, which have been illy kept, is that the following have served as Pastors: James Rust, James Ran, S. Farlow, James Conrad, J. W. Adair, William F. Ladely, A. J. Andres, R. Daily, Rev. Adair, Rev. Carey, Rev. Smith, Rev. Brown, Rev. Morrow, Rev. Welker, Rev. Walborn, and the present Pastor, Rev. D. Pruitt. The present membership of the church is sixty. The 1891 officers of the church are: L. L. Peyton, Class Leader; D. W. Butts, Recording Steward, Sabbath school Superintendent, F. Silsby. The present average attendance is seventy.

In 1872, the Methodist Society erected a church edifice, costing $1,000. The same was not completely finished until 1874. A parsonage was provided in 1876, to which additions have been made.

Roman Catholic services were held at quite an early day at Little Sioux. A house of worship was built about 1883. It was a much needed house, for the Catholics were compelled to go a great ways to worship. The building is a neat, though small frame house, costing $1,000.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Little Sioux Lodge, No. 389, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was first instituted at River Sioux, October 23, 1870, but removed to Little Sioux, September, 1882, and its name changed to "Little Sioux," No. 389, October 17, 1890. The original officers at River Sioux were: J. B. Simmons, N. G.; James Bowie, V. G.; C. A. Demun, Secretary; Elbert Jones, Treasurer. The remainder of the charter members were: S. Demmon, Oliver Whitney, James Harrison, A. W. Garrison, Thomas Byers, F. M. Dupray. The present total membership of the lodge is thirty-five. The present officers are: Phil. S. Bonney, N. G.; O. F. Morrell, V. G.; Clark Ellis, R. S.; I. W. Bassett, P. S.; H. W. Bonney, Treasurer.

This lodge sub-rents a hall from the Masonic order, which is situated over M. Murray's general store.

Frontier Lodge, No. 382, of the Masonic Order, was instituted June 4, 1878, and worked one year under dispensation. The first officers and charter members were: H. M. Huff, W. M.; P. B. Terry, S. W.; A. Gleason, J. W.; George F. Straight, E. A. Baldwin, S. J. Smith, B. F. Croas-

dale, E. A. Jones, C. A. Holcomb, N. F. Hillard.

When M. Murray built his store in the autumn of 1877, the upper story was finished off for a Masonic Hall, and they now sub-lease to the I. O. O. F., and have since 1883. At one time this lodge numbered forty-two, but at present has a membership of twenty-eight. The present officers are: Clark Ellis, W. M.; H. L. Pierce, S. W.; H. H. Bonney, J. W.; B. F. Croasdale, Treasurer; T. J. Lanyon, Secretary.

Neitzsch Post, No. 139, Grand Army of the Republic, at Little Sioux, was organized March 3, 1883, with twenty-seven charter members. This Post was named in honor of Rudolph Neitzsch, who enlisted from the vicinity of Little Sioux and was the first to lose his life in his country's service. The Post now has a membership of forty survivors of the Civil War. They have twenty stands of arms. Their Post Hall was burned May, 1890, but they are now contemplating the erection of a brick building. They are in the possession of a beautiful silk flag, costing $60, presented them by the ladies of Little Sioux. The following have served as Commanders of the Post in the order here given. A. M. Ellis, J. A. Yost, A M. Silsby, L. S. G. Silsby, S. W. Crane, Clark Ellis, W. L. Reeves, L. H. McWilliams, H. Bishop. The present officers of the Post are: H. Bishop, Commander; B. F. Walton, S. V.; L. S. G. Silsby, J.V.; H. H. Bonney, Quarter Master; B. F. Croasdale, Adjutant. The following is a Roster of the present Post:

R. C. West, Corporal, Company B, Eleventh Michigan Infantry.

Henry Bishop, Corporal, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.

R. L. Peasley, Fifer, Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.

A. M. Ellis, Corporal, Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

A. M. Silsby, Private, Company H, Eighty-third New York Infantry.

L. S. G. Silsby, Private, Company F, One hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

H. H. Bonney, Corporal, Second Ohio Independent Battery.

C. L. Payton, Private, Company I Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

R. W. Kerr, Corporal, Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

J. C. Lytle, Private, Company H, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

S. W. Crane, Private, Company K, Ninth New Jersey Infantry.

James Harmon, Private, Company C, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry.

John H. Ellis, Private, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

L. H. McWilliams, Private, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

B. J. Peasley, Musician, Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry.

W. L. Reeves, Private, Company G, Third California Cavalry.

S. C. Bartholomew, Private, Company G, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry.

B. F. Walton, Private, Company B, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

B. L. Jones, Private, Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

S. B. Frost, Private, Company C, Third Massachusetts Light Artillery.

W. B. Alton, Private, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Chester McEvers, Private, Company B, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Elisha McEvers, Private, Company B, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Milton Bassett, Private, Company E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

L.E. Tolle, Private, Company F, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

Geo. W. Spry, Private, Company H, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

B. F. Croasdale, Corporal, Company C, Third Pennsylvania Reserves Infantry.

James Beecham, Private, Company A, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

Wm. S. Rolph, Private, Company D, Sixth Iowa Cavalry.

Clark Ellis, Private, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

W. H. Butler, Private, Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

C. W. Oden, Quarter Master, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

James A. Yost, Private, Company D, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry.

Lewis A. McWilliams, Private, Company H, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry.

Geo. M. Rock, Private, Company E, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Amos Griffeth, Private, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

S. J. Peasley, Private, Company K, One Hundredth Ohio Infantry.

Lewis Woodward, Private, Company E, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Wm. La Seur, Private, Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Infantry.

John Henry, Private, Company E, Tenth Michigan Infantry.

VILLAGE OF RIVER SIOUX.

At the time the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad was constructed, in 1866–67, the company wanted to run their line through the village of Little Sioux; but as the route would cost more than others, they asked aid from the tax payers in that vicinity, but these offers were rejected and the same old railroad story must be told—the company made a survey, which left the town a mile or more to the northeast, and then located a station on the west side of the Little Sioux River, which they named River Sioux. The company built its depot and side track, but, in some way, they failed to draw men in who would engage in business. About the same time or a little later on, a village was platted on the east side of the river—the present village of River Sioux—by Samuel Dewell and a man named Crab—one place was called Malta and the other River Sioux; but without a depot, business was a failure here, too; so a compromise was made, by which the railroad company got a half interest in the town site, east of the river and then they at once removed depot and side track to their new possessions. It may be added that it was unfortunate that any other than the old pioneer village of Little Sioux ever came into existence; for it is a natural building spot and would have been one, if not the best point, on the entire line of road.

The first to commence business here was Frank Lehman, which stand is now owned by Henry Herring. It was a general store building, on the east side of the track.

Martin Hathaway was the first to engage in the grain trade; Woodard & Herring came in second. The depot agent, Reuben Newton, put in a stock of lumber, and later on sold to Mr. Herring, who soon added hardware to his business.

G. W. Chase operated the first hotel of the place.

The first school house was built two

years after the town was platted; it served until 1882, when the present house was erected. It is a two-story frame structure of four rooms. Its cost was over $3.000. The first to teach in it was E. A. Baldwin, as principal.

The old school building was then converted into Union Church Building, owned by Henry Herring.

Soon after the village was started, a post-office was established. The following is a list of postmasters, given in their regular order:

Stephen Demmon, Chas. Demun, James Bowie, Charles Demun, Samuel Dewell and G. W. Chase, who took the office in February, 1883.

A Methodist Episcopal Class was formed and services are now held at Union Hall—the Herring Building. The last Conference sent Rev. L. W. Gray as pastor of this church.

During the skating rink days every hamlet had to have a rink for roller skating, so River Sioux had one. It is now used by its owner, Henry Herring, for a warehouse.

The business of River Sioux in November, 1891, was as follows:

General Dealers — Henry Herring, Walker & Co., and C. W. Calef.

Drugs—Lewis E. St. John.

Agricultural Implements — T. M. C. Logan, Walker & Co.

Physician—Dr. St. John.

Lumber—H. Herring, Walker & Co.

Grain—T. M. C. Logan.

Blacksmith—N. B. Morgan.

Wagon-shop—P. E. Wikel.

Notions and Medicines—G. W. Chase, who is also Postmaster.

Roller Mills—T. M. C. Logan.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON is in the northern tier of townships of Harrison County and comprises a portion of Congressional township 81, range 44, as well three sections of the northwest corner of township 80, range 44. There are thirty-one sections in all, or equal to 19,200 acres. This township dates its organization from 1856 and its re-organization from 1860. It takes its name from the Soldier-Statesman old Andrew Jackson. Its chief stream in the Soldier River, which is skirted with quite an amount of excellent timber, in all amounting to over one thousand acres. The Soldier flows from section 1 to section 34.

Geographically Jackson is bounded by Monona County on the north; Allen Township on the east; Raglan on the south and Little Sioux on the west. In 1885, its population was 479, largely of American birth. The 1890 census gives it 525.

It is without towns or railroad facilities but is well improved.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

For convenience the settlement of this township will be divided off into decades —commencing with the "fifties," coming down over a period of thirty years, giving the most prominent settlers and not aiming to omit any of the early ones. Should the names of any be missing it will be readily understood that it is no easy task to go back over the long ago years and bring to record things long lost sight of by the memory of the pioneers themselves.

Among those in the vanguard was Elijah Cobb, a Mormon, who settled on section 12, on the east side of the Soldier River in 1856. The place is now owned by S. C. Bartholomew. His brother, Elisha Cobb, settled the same year and is still a resident of section 12.

In 1855, came Alfred and Isaac Whitney; the former settled on section 9, and the latter, on section 16. They were mere boys and came with their mother, who was an English lady. They still reside in the township.

William B. McWilliams settled on section 35, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in the spring of 1856, paying $4 per acre for the same. He is still an honored resident. See sketch of the family.

Thomas B. McWilliams, son of William above referred to, accompanied his parents to the township and remained with them until twenty-three years of age when he bought land on section 26. The tract was

a half section for which he paid $5 per acre. He now has a well-improved farm and is reaping the reward of early frugality. See personal sketch.

Among the earliest to come to Jackson Township should be named Ephraim Ellis of section 27. The land is now owned by William Arthur. Mr. Ellis went back to Ohio, entered the Union army and was finally killed.

J. A. Morrill came in the fall of 1857 to section 26, and later bought on section 5-80-44. He moved to the village of Little Sioux.

Lewis E. Tolle, of section 22, bought two hundred and seventy-four acres of wild land in 1857. He served as a soldier in time of the Civil War.

John Johnson came to the township in 1859. He was a weaver by trade. He finally settled on section 28, where he died about 1883. See sketch.

George Harriet and wife, Leah, and three children settled in the south part of the township in 1857, but returned to Ohio in 1863.

Harrison C. Smith, of section 35, came to the township in the spring of 1857 and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at $1.25 per acre; but by using a land warrant it only cost him $1 per acre. He soon went to Colorado, where he remained six years and then returned to improve his land, upon which he still lives.

In February, 1865, James Roberts came from Colorado and purchased a section of land—the same being section 4. See sketch.

In the spring of 1865, Albert M. Jones, Sr. (now deceased) bought land and settled on section 23. He was a large land owner. He died in about 1867.

William Shaw and family settled on section 3-80-44 in 1865. He deserted the wife he had sworn to shield and protect and went to Idaho, about 1875, taking another woman with him. Benjamin Shaw, a brother of the above, came the same time but soon left.

Allen Stuart came to this vicinity in 1866, first located in Lincoln Township, rented land ten years and then moved to Jackson, on section 9, and is still there.

Orson P. Edwards came to section 5, in 1867.

Edward A. Jones came to Morgan Township in 1867 and bought an interest with Amos Chase in the steam saw mill business. Six years later he bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land. He still lives on the same tract.

William Arthur and family came from St. John's Township in the autumn of 1867, remained a short time with his father-in-law, William McWilliams and then in 1869 located on the land once owned by pioneer Ephraim Ellis, on sections 26 and 27, where he is now a prosperous farmer and highly respected citizen. See sketch.

Some time prior to his coming, Joseph Miles settled on section 14, where he still lives. He came from Vermont in the fall of 1857.

William Ross located on section 28, but now resides on section 21.

A. M. Silsby came in July, 1868, to section 34. The Soldier River meanders through and makes beautiful his farm. He came from Essex County, N. Y., and is farming and also doing business at Little Sioux.

Robert H. Everett came with his parents in 1867 and in 1868 bought forty acres of land on section 26, which was partly improved at the time. He still resides there and farms.

Henry L. Sweet, of section 10, came to the county in 1858, located in Union Township, coming to his present farm in 1869. He now owns two hundred and forty acres.

F. W. Brooks settled on section 4–81–44 about 1870 and remained about ten years and left.

Amos S. Chase, who had been a pioneer of pioneers—coming to this county in 1848, became a resident of Jackson Township in 1870. The reader will find Mr. Chase's personal sketch well worth reading.

Marshall Oviatt, of section 35, came to the county in 1865 and to Jackson Township in 1871. He died in September, 1891.

William G. Fisher came in 1870 and rented land of William Arthur and finally bought land on section 3.

William H. Vredenburgh came to Little Sioux in 1862, rented land ten years and then bought on section 11, of Jackson, where he still resides.

Joseph W. Reilly (deceased) came to the county in 1865 and located at Missouri Valley and about 1875 bought on section 3, of Jackson Township. He died about 1888. The family still remain on the place.

Frank W. Cottrell came in the spring of 1878 and purchased two hundred and eighty acres of wild land on section 12, where he still resides.

Archer Rose, of section 4, came to the county in the fall of 1876, remained in the vicinity of Missouri Valley until 1880, when he bought a partly improved farm on section 4, of Jackson Township.

Charles Vredenburgh, a resident of section 21, came to the county in the spring of 1863, driving four hundred and fifty miles with four horses.

George W. Connyers located in Little Sioux Township in 1868 and ran a saw mill. He afterward removed to Jackson and located on section 2, where he died May 1, 1885.

J. A. Coffman, of section 33, accompanied his parents to the county in 1866.

Albert M. Wall, of section 13, first located in Magnolia Township in the autumn of 1870.

Benjamin S. Miles, of section 14, came to the county in the autumn of 1866 and located on the farm which he now occupies.

C. R. Connyers accompanied his parents to the county in 1868.

J. O. Alton came to the county in 1874 and for six years rented land after which he purchased his presnt place. In March, 1885, he came near having a fatal accident by the falling of a tree. See personal sketch.

In 1874, Ned M. Athey became a resident of Harrison County and being a poor man worked out and rented land for some time in St. John's Township, finally bought land in that township, sold at a good price and purchased a home in Jackson.

T. J. Bryason, of section 22, has been a resident of this county since the spring of 1873. He is a native of England, sailed for America as soon as he had reached his majority and has had quite an eventful life, which can be seen by referring to his personal sketch.

In 1883, Frederick C. Bean located in Jackson Township, on the farm which he now occupies.

Charles C. Champney dates his settlement in Jackson Township from 1884. He came to the county in 1867, first locating in Cincinnati Township.

In the spring of 1884, Charles C. Erichson located in Taylor Township, where he rented land for six years after which he

came to Jackson Township. He is a prosperous farmer.

Joseph Foreman is a native of Pottawattamie County, was born in 1856 and when twenty years old, located in Harrison County.

In 1860, Joseph Fox came to the county and commenced driving stage between Council Bluffs and Sioux City, which he followed for six years. He ran the hotel at Little Sioux for a time, also farmed in that township but seven years ago located on his present farm. A personal sketch of him appears in this work.

Samuel E. Hedges, an enterprising farmer of Jackson Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1881, first locating in Little Sioux Township.

In the spring of 1865, Albert M. Jones located on his present farm of seven hundred and eighty acres. He is a native of Hancock County, Ill.

O. P. Edmonds, of Jackson Township, met with a terrible accident, and was bereft of his eight-year old daughter, by a team running away, in September, 1886. He had started home from River Sioux, going by the way of Little Sioux, but by some means lost control of his team. They continued to run up along the levee. After going a quarter a mile the tongue to the wagon dropped down and run into the ground, which threw the wagon and its occupants high into the air. This took place near the residence of Mr. Henry, from which several ladies witnessed the sight and at once hastened to render assistance, when to all appearance, the lifeless forms of the father and daughter lay before them. Examination by them proved that the little girl's neck had been broken, so that death must have been instantaneous. The father was finally restored, after several days of anxious waiting and medical care.

POST-OFFICES.

No postal facilities were had in Jackson Township until 1872. During that year two offices were established—one at the house of A. M. Silsby, who kept the office eleven years, when he resigned in favor of Mrs. Amos S. Chase, who had charge until the office was discontinued in 1885. The name of this post office was "Soldier Valley."

The same year, the department established an office known as Mt. Pisgah. E. C. Cobb was made the first postmaster and kept the office at his farm home on section 12. From him the office went to J. G. Miles on section 14 and from that point to Peyton's Mill, on the same section. George Peyton was commissioned postmaster and is still serving as such. This office is on the route from Little Sioux to Moorhead and mail is had three times each week, each way.

MILLS.

The saw and grist mill are almost the first evidences of civilized life in a new country. Here in Jackson Township, early in the '50s, a saw mill with a "corn-cracker" in connection was constructed on section 4–80–44, propelled by the waters of the Soldier River. It was built by "Bill" Martin and was of much service to the earliest settlers in the locality.

What is known as the "Gravel Bank Mills" on the Soldier and on section 14, was built in 1872, by M. Clapper and Jane Wakefield. It was a combined saw and grist mill. It was finally purchased by L Peyton, who still operates it.

SCHOOLS.

Early in the history of settlement in

this part of Harrison County, much interest was taken in trying to establish well the foundations for a good school system.

A log-school building was erected by the little band of pioneers, who had children to send to school. It was located on the northwest of the northeast quarter of section 34 and was built in 1858. Sophronia Niles was the first instructor employed. Cynthia Scofield, now Mrs. Gus Gleason, and Alice Main were among the early teachers.

The next school house was built in 1867 on section 26; it is known as the "Red School House," as it was a frame building painted red. There are now four neat school buildings in Jackson Township and the enrollment of scholars in 1890 was 154.

RELIGIOUS.

In the early autumn of 1856, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed, as a part of the Magnolia Circuit. The first members of this pioneer class were: Polly Ann McWilliams and her daughter (who is now the wife of William Arthur) and Ephraim Ellis. During the early years services were usually held at private houses and a little later on in school houses. In September, 1890, a neat frame church was built on the southwest of the northwest of section 26. Its cost was $2,000. It was dedicated, September 14, 1890, by Rev. W. T. Smith.

The following pastors have served this people since 1868: Rev. W. F. Laidley, Rev. A. J. Andrus, Rev. Rude Daily, Rev. J. W. Adair, Rev. T. P. Newland, Rev. J. W. Martin, Rev. Ezra Cary, Rev. Prince, Rev. J. A. Stevens, Rev. S. W. Millagin, Rev. John Branston, Rev. H. J. Smith, Rev. Charles Brown, Rev. J. S. Morrow, Rev. A. A. Walburn, Rev. Wilbur Fisk, Rev. W. A. Welker and Rev. Daniel Pruitt.

This class is now known as the Soldier Valley class in connection with the Little Sioux circuit. The present membership is eighty-one. Average in Sabbath school is sixty. The 1891 Superintendent is Charles G. Odorne. H. C. Smith has been Class Leader since 1870. The Trustees are: S. C. Bartholomew, James Roberts, William Arthur, H. C. Smith, C. G. Odorne, William Fisher, H. Oviatt and L. Peyton.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXI.

THAT part of township 80, range 45, east of the Missouri River, in Harrison County, is known as Morgan Civil Township, except four sections from off the north line which belongs to Little Sioux. In addition to the territory divided Morgan also takes in five sections from off the west line of range 44, township 80. The Missouri River makes a great bend to the east, giving Morgan Township an uneven line for its western border. North of Morgan is Little Sioux Township; east is Raglan; south is Clay and a part of Taylor Township; and west is the Missouri River, dividing Iowa from Nebraska.

Morgan was organized in 1867. It was named from Morgan County, Ohio, from which locality Capt. John Noyes, one of the early settlers in Harrison County came. Mr. Noyes settled in this township, hence it was named for his old county in Ohio. In 1890 the population was seven hundred and fifty-one.

The western half of this township has a rough surface. Heavy native timber is found along the Missouri River. There are no streams of any considerable size. There are a few lakes, the largest of which is Round Lake, a little north of the center of the township.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad passes through the eastern part of the township, from north to south, entering on section 12 and leaving from section 31. The only town within the territory known as Morgan, is Mondamin, on section 30. Mondamin is Indian for corn.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Prior to 1857 the principal settlers were as follows: A man and his sons, named Orinder, settled about 1854, remained a short time and moved to Kansas. A big settlement came in from Ohio in 1856, among them were: Capt. John Noyes and family, who located on the southwest of section 20; John Hendrickson, of section 10, remained till the '60s; Eli Coon, of the northwest of section 26; Solomon and David Gamet, of section 35; Richard Morgareidge and his son John and family, settled on section 25, where they still reside.

E. J. Hagerman and family made their settlement on the southwest of section 25; the father and mother both died in 1891.

Samuel Morgareidge was a young man who came with his parents, in 1856, from Ohio, and after his marriage located on the northeast of section 26. At the close of the war he moved to the Pacific Coast.

Jacob Kennison came with Capt. John Noyes from Ohio, in 1856, remained one season and returned to the Buckeye State.

Alexander McCoy also accompanied Capt. Noyes to the county, and went with him to Texas, sawing ties for the railroad company.

David Gamet settled near Magnolia in 1853, and in 1857 came to section 35, Morgan; he now owns eight hundred and five acres of land in the county, and in 1886 embarked in trade at Mondamin. See personal sketch.

Henry McNeeley came in from Ohio in 1857, and settled on the northeast of section 13, where he died in the '60s.

David Work came in the spring of 1857, and located in Calhoun, but finally settled in Morgan, and still resides in the north part of the township.

Clark Ruffcorn came from Ohio in 1856, and in 1858 began to improve land on section 24, where he now owns three hundred and eighty acres.

William Clinkenbeard came from Indiana, in 1864, and located on section 35.

John H. Noyes, of section 33, came in 1862, and is still a resident. He was a soldier in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

James O. Pugsley came in 1866, located on section 26, where he now owns four hundred acres. See his personal sketch.

Andrew J. Burcham came to Harrison County in the spring of 1853, and is now a resident of Morgan Township. George H. Burcham was a pioneer of 1853. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1807. He died here August 3, 1870, and was buried in Magnolia Township.

One of the 1885 settlers was Dr. John W. Drew, who is now a resident of Mondamin.

H. D. Lewis came to the county in 1881.

The druggist at Mondamin, Thomas Macfarlane, is a native of Ohio. He became a resident of Harrison County in 1878.

Peter Noyes, deceased, of whom a sketch appears in this work, became a resident of the county in 1867. He was born in 1816, and died February 22, 1887. His son, Winfield S., came to the county with him. Lafayette H. Noyes also dates his settlement from 1867. In 1877 he became a grain dealer in Mondamin.

Z. T. Noyes, the leading merchant of Mondamin, came to the county with his parents in 1856, and has been identified with the business interests most of the time since that date. He is considered one of the most thorough business men in the county.

John J. C. Weldon, who was in the late war, has been a resident of the county since 1868.

Maj. H. P. Kidder settled on section 25, in 1875. He is a prosperous farmer of the township to-day. The reader will find his personal sketch of interest.

John J. Thomas, a native of Ohio, came to the county in the '70s. He now has a fine farm home on section 26. See sketch.

MILL HISTORY.

Capt. John Noyes brought a steam sawmill to the county from Ohio, and placed it in operation a mile and one-half west from where Mondamin now stands, about 1858, and continued to run it until after the war period, when his sons purchased

it, and after a few years they disposed of it and it was taken to Nebraska.

Others who have from time to time been engaged in the sawmill business within the township, may be named David Gamet, David Fletcher, Isaac Gamet, William Collerick. J. O. Johnson, now operating a portable sawmill, is the only one within the township.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was built on the northeast corner of section 26, in 1859; it was a rude frame building. From time to time, as the township developed schoolhouses were provided, until to-day there are eight, including Mondamin. The total enrollment of pupils in 1890 was two hundred and eight. Much pride has ever been manifested in the selection of good instructors and general maintenance of schools.

THE VILLAGE OF MONDAMIN.

Mondamin, which is the Indian name for corn, was thus named on account of its being situated within the greatest corn belt of all Western Iowa. It was platted, as a station on the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, in September, 1868, on sections 25 and 30, by John I. Blair, for the railroad company.

The first to deal at this point was D. W. Fletcher, who ran a general store.

The early hotel was conducted by E. M. Harvey; the building is now used for a residence.

E. W. Oakly embarked in the hardware business, and shortly sold to Spooner & Garrison. The business is now conducted by P. C. Spooner.

The pioneer blacksmith was James Haner.

In 1868 Capt. John Noyes put in a general store, and also bought grain and sold lumber.

The pioneer furniture dealer at this point was C. S. Stowell, who was succeeded by the present dealer, L. S. Hagerman.

The earliest live-stock men were John Noyes & Co., and J. D. Garrison. Mr. Garrison first came to Mondamin, and engaged in buying pork and grain, but later engaged in the agricultural implement business.

POST-OFFICE.

An office was established at Mondamin in the winter of 1867–68. D. W. Fletcher was postmaster; he was followed by E. J. Hagerman; then came J. D. Stuart, who after two years resigned in favor of his brother William. He held the office three years, and was succeeded in April, 1890, by Mrs. Laura B. Walters, the present efficient postmistress.

It became a money order office in August, 1886. The first order was issued to Stuart & Jensen, for the sum of $15, payable to Perregoy & Moore, cigar dealers, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The total number of money orders issued from the Mondamin office, up to November 12, 1891 was 2,644. Full number of postal notes, 1,504.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mondamin was set off as an independent school district in March, 1883, by a vote of 27 to 3. A small frame building had been erected in 1873. This served until 1883, when a good one-story frame building was erected, at a cost of $1,800, and later on a smaller room was built in the same yard. The school property is in the center of the town, and is indeed neat and suggestive. A flag, the National colors,

daily waves from a high flag staff, showing loyalty and progressive patriotism on the part of the patrons and scholars.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1891.

General dealers—Z. T. Noyes, Gamet & Ogden.

Hardware—P. C. Spooner.

Agricultural Goods—P. C. Spooner, T. Macfarlane.

Live Stock and Lumber—P. C. Spooner.

Drugs—Thomas Macfarlane.

Grain—Z. T. Noyes, Thomas Macfarlane, L. H. Noyes.

Furniture—L. S. Hagerman.

Harness Shop—L. Manhart.

Shoe Shop—Alf. Johnson.

Millinery—William Stewart.

Blacksmith—Walter Morrell.

Wagon Shop—T. P. Rule.

Hotels—W. M. Noyes, Mrs. J. W. Jamison.

Barber—J. I. Noyes.

Livery—Noyes Bros.

Physicians—J. W. Drew, Thomas Macfarlane.

Meat Market—J. F. Crewdron.

INCORPORATION.

Mondamin became an incorporated town in July of 1882. The following is a list of Mayors and Recorders to the present time:

1882—E. J. Hagerman, Mayor; James Stewart, Recorder.

1883—C. H. Burrows, Mayor; D. W. Butts, Recorder.

1884—C. H. Burrows, Mayor; L. S. Hagerman, Recorder.

1885—R. S. Walker, Mayor; E. F. Ogden, Recorder.

1886—James Mickle, Mayor; ———, Recorder.

1887—James Mickle, Mayor; D. M. McKane, Recorder.

1888—C. W. Irish, Mayor; D. M. McKane, Recorder.

1889—A. W. Garrison, Mayor; D. M. McKane, Recorder.

1890—L. Manhart, Mayor; D. M. McKane, Recorder.

1891—L. Manhart, Mayor; D. M. McKane, Recorder.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Mondamin Lodge, No. 392, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted May 22, 1879, by the following charter members: F. M. Dupray, N. G.; Albert Jones, V. G.; James A. Yoast, Secretary; Frank W. Brooks, Treasurer; Byron Strobe, Thomas Byers, A. W. Jamison, Charles Gillmore.

A charter was granted this lodge in October, 1879. The present membership of the lodge is forty. They meet at their hall over the hardware store of P. C. Spooner. The 1891 officers are: E. C. Beaman, N. G.; B. F. Watts, V. G.; D. M. McKane, Secretary; J. L. McClanahan, Treasurer.

Barnes Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Mondamin October 24, 1882, by seventeen charter members. The first officers were: C. H. Burrows, Commander; T. J. Powell, S. V.; W. B. Keith, J. V.; E. J. Hagerman, Surgeon; John H. Noyes, Chaplain; L. H. Noyes, Q. M.; S. J. Linn, O. D.; R. Morgareidge, O. G.

The total number in the Post at the present time is thirty-two; number stands of arms, eight. The Post first met in Odd Fellows Hall but are now building a Post hall, 26x60 feet, to cost $1000, including lot.

The present officers of the Post are as follows: W. B. Keith, Commander; J. J. C. Weldon, S. V.; Jesse Arbough, J. V.; M. H.

P. Kidder, Adjt.; E C. Beaman, Q. M.; Dr. B. Johnson, Surgeon; Thomas Earlywine, Chaplain; Walter Morrell, O. D.; John W. Stowell, S. M.; Walter Richison, Q. M. S.; John B. Hoon, Officer of the Guard.

The Commanders of the Post have been: C. H. Burrows, John W. Stowell and W. B. Keith.

The following is the present Roster of the Post:

W. B. Keith, First S. G. T., Company B, Thirty fifth Indiana Infantry.

L. H. Noyes, Private, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

S. J. Linn, Serg., Company F, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Terrence McCabe, Private, Company B, Third Wisconsin Infantry.

J. W. Stowell, Private, Company B, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

Walter Morrell, Drummer, Company I, First Wisconsin Infantry.

Jennings Morrow, Private, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

J. S. Oviatt, Private, Company F, Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

A. W. Garrison, Private, Company H, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

Thomas Macfarlane, Private, Company A, Second Wisconsin Infantry.

J. O. Johnson, Private, Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

M. H. P. Kidder, Private, Company E, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

Bartlett Johnson, Private, Company G, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.

Thomas Earlywine, Corporal, Company G, Eighth Kansas Infantry.

Ross Thompson, Private, Company H, Tenth Indiana Cavalry.

J. W. Beaman, Private, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

William Noyes, Private, Company C, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry.

E. C. Beaman, Private, Company E, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry.

J. J. C. Weldon, Corporal, Company E, Fourth Virginia Infantry.

Walter Richison, Private, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

John Neal, Private, Company K, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

Levi Y. Miller, Private, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Infantry.

George Richison, Private, Company K, Second Nebraska Cavalry.

Alexander Carpenter, Private, Company E, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry.

Lewis Ruffcorn, Sergeant, Company K, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

John Otteson, Private, Company G, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry.

John V. Hoon, Private, Company K, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

George Trussell, Private, Company H, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

J. W. Arbough, Private, Company F, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry.

Jesse L. Arbough, Private, Company F, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

John Cadden, Private, Company L, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery.

Titus M. Bowie, Private, Company G. One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Infantry.

Sons of Veteran Camp, No. 235, at Mondamin was organized January 26, 1891, by the following charter members: J. I. Noyes, R. B. Noyes, E. B. Springer, Alonzo Clinkenbeard, John F. Clinkenbeard, A. R. Wright, E. T. Weldon, F. P. Morrow, C. E. Morrow, A A. Johnson, O. Noyes, Albert Noyes, Samuel

Renshaw, T. S. Ruffcorn, H. D. Lewis, Sime Percy, W. S. Noyes, William McNeely, C. C. Morrell, S. J. Linn, A. H. Linn, W. M. Stowell, S. S. Johnson.

The present membership of the Camp is thirty-seven. Its officers are: J. I. Noyes, Captain; William Stowell, First Lieutenant; John Hinkle, Second Lieutenant; R. B. Noyes, Q. M. S.; Henry D. Lewis, First Sergeant; E. B. Springer, Color Sergeant; Homer Earlywine, Chaplain; C. C. Morrell, Scott Noyes, William McNeely and Ed Weldon, Guards. At present this Camp is erecting a commodious frame hall to cost about $1,000 which is to be occupied in company with their superior, the Grand Army Post.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational Church at Mondamin was formed January 15, 1875, by the following charter members: P. C. Spooner, Mrs. P. C. Spooner, Nathaniel Shepard and wife, Mrs. E. W. Harvey, John Robinson, Joseph M. Hall and wife, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Jamison, Robert Hall, A. Spooner, Mrs. A. Spooner, Jacob Hitchcock, L. S. Riley, Mrs. L. S. Riley, Mrs. Maria Ross, Solomon Hester, Mrs. Margaret B. Hester, Mrs. Hagerman, J. W. Rogers, Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcock, Mrs. Stowell, Mrs. Mickle, Miss Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. Silsby, F. Silsby, J. G. Reed, Charles A. Reed, Maria Reed. At first they worshipped at the school houses but in 1882 a frame church was erected, 30 x 50 feet, costing $2000. The present membership of the church is nine. The present officers are: P. C. Spooner, Deacon; Mrs. Dora Wills, Mrs. Ollie A. Spooner, Trustees. The following have served as pastors: Rev. C. N. Lyman, Rev. Walter Radford, Rev. Morse, Rev. Jewell, Rev. A. M. Beaman, Rev. C. P. Boadman. The land upon which the church stands was donated by the Iowa Land Company.

The Christian Church was organized at Mondamin March 23, 1883, by the following membership: S. Wright, J. W. Beaman and wife, W. B. Crewdson and wife T. S. Crewdson and wife, Mary Beaman Matilda Watts, Linnia Stines, and C Jenkins and wife.

At first the services of this church were held at the village school house but in 1884 a frame church edifice was erected. It is 24x38 feet and cost $800.

Among the preachers who have served are: Rev. Wright, Rev. Blanchard, Rev. Crewdson, Rev. Howe, Rev. Conoran, Rev. Hurd, Rev. Gist and Rev. Plummer.

The present membership is forty-six. The officers are: J. W. Beaman, Elder; T. S. Crewdson, Deacon; E. C. Beaman, J. H. Noyes, G. W Noyes, Trustees.

NEWSPAPER.

The only newspaper venture of any note at the village of Mondamin was the Mondamin *Independent;* it was established by William Wonder, the first number being issued August 13, 1881. The proprietor had been publishing a musical journal and had the mechanical part executed elsewhere, but finally put in a press and type for the purpose of doing his own work, after which he started a local newspaper devoted to the interests of Mondamin and vicinity. It soon began to outstrip the *Banner*, which was the name of his musical publication, as far as profit was concerned, hence he dropped the latter and devoted his time and attention to the local sheet. It was at first a six-column folio and later changed to a five-column quarto. He continued to conduct it for eighteen months when he sold to D. W. Butts and went to Whiting, Monona County, Iowa, where he edited a local paper for a time but is now publishing the *Monona County Democrat* at Onawa, Iowa. Mr. Butts soon removed to Little Sioux.

CALHOUN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXII.

CALHOUN Civil Township was organized in 1856–57 and named from the first village platted in Harrison County, and that from old Ft. Calhoun which stood on the Nebraska bank of the Missouri River, at a point not far distant from where the village was platted. The name of John C. Calhoun doubtless was the origin of all the points thus named in Harrison County.

As now constituted, Calhoun Township is south of Magnolia and Taylor, west of Jefferson, north of St. John's and La Grange and east of Taylor Township. It is a part of Congressional Township, ranges 43 and 44, and contains nineteen sections or twelve thousand one hundred and sixty acres. The timber found here is chiefly extensions of Brown's Grove, and Spencer's Grove, the former in the northwestern portion and the latter along the south line of the township. There is also a good-sized grove in the eastern part of the township, in all amounting to three thousand acres.

Willow River, the chief stream, flows from the northeast to the southwest, with several lesser streams forming junction with it from the north side. Hog Creek is a small stream in the southeastern part of the township, having its source in Magnolia.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway traverses one section in the extreme southeastern corner, but the only hamlet within its borders is Calhoun, spoken of elsewhere.

In 1885 the State census gave the township a population of four hundred and fifty-one, while the 1890 United States census places it at four hundred and seventy.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township means the first in the entire county. Prior to 1847 it is not known or believed that a white man ever invaded this section of the great Missouri slope, for the purpose of becoming a settler, but during that year two came in for actual settlement. One was Daniel Brown, who had been a pioneer in Illinois and left at the time of the Mormon exodus, he being of that religious faith himself. He came from Florence, Neb., in the autumn of 1846; he came on a hunting expedition to the county and found land that suited him, where the village of Calhoun now stands. He came back in January, 1847,

built a cabin and split some rails, but owing to sickness at his home in Nebraska he was called home—one William Litz coming over at the request of the family to notify him of the serious illness of his married daughter, Mrs. Polly Hammond, who died in the month of March, 1847. Early in April of that year he brought his family to his newly-chosen location in Calhoun Township. He and his son William "claimed" the northwest of the southwest of section 31, and also the northeast of section 31. He platted Calhoun village in 1853 and was a resident until his death, in 1875. His daughter, Mrs. B. H. Dennis, now lives at Missouri Valley. The aged mother died in Utah in 1890. The date of his actual settlement was April 7, 1847. Much concerning this departed pioneer well be found under the head of "First events of the county." He was a fit man to honor an undertaking calling forth the genius and noble traits of genuine character found so frequently among those who pushed on as vangards to civilized life. In January, 1847, Mr. Brown constructed a rude log hut, on the prairie where later stood the thriving village of Calhoun. In April, of that year, he, with his family, made a claim and became the first permanent settlers in Harrison County, Uriah Hawkins, of Cass Township, coming in July of the same year, 1847.

What a striking contrast between the "log palace," with neither windows, doors, shutters or floor, and the improvements of a few decades! Who can remember but with pride and esteem, those who contributed so much toward the advancement of civilization!

Closely following Brown's settlement came William Litz and the following May came four other families and settled in the county—Messrs. J. Vincent, O. M. Allen, G. Cleveland and Eleazer Davis. These settlers at once began tilling the soil and were blessed the following autumn by a beautiful crop. Soon after harvest they found ready sale for all they had to spare to the large number of Indian traders, passing north to hunt and trade. Mr. Brown used to relate how that he did not see a dollar for months at a time and had hard work to keep clothing for his family. The money put in circulation by these traders helped him over and the pioneer and his household were the happiest of the happy!

A sufficient number of settlers had made claims in 1852 to justify the organization of a county. Committees were sent to the land office at Council Bluffs to bid on claims and protect the working citizens from the heartless speculator. These committees were instructed to bid one dollar and a quarter per acre and to carry death into the ranks of those who should bid against them.

The first land bought in Harrison County was sold to Daniel Brown—an eighty-acre tract, where Calhoun was subsequently built.

Mr. Brown remained a resident of the county until his death in 1875.

The next family to locate in the county was Uriah Hawkins, who settled in Cass Township in July, 1847. In Calhoun Township the next to effect settlement after pioneer Daniel Brown were the following: William Litz and father, Ezra Vincent, O. M. Allen, E. T. Hardin and Ira Perjue. In 1849 came the Wills family—Jesse, Charles, Silas, William H., John, and Erastus, also George W. Bingham, an early teacher, perhaps second in the county.

Peter R. Shupe, of section 17, came to

the county in January, 1851, and located on section 22, of Raglan Township, but soon sold and moved to the site of his present home, where he pre-empted a quarter section of land.

James Hardy (now deceased) came in from Mills County in 1853 and first settled at Magnolia, where he platted an addition. He bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, of Calhoun. He built one of the first mills in the county. He was an early County Judge. He remained at Magnolia until 1864 and then moved to his place in Calhoun on the Willow, where he died. See personal sketch of "Judge Hardy."

William Kennedy came to Magnolia in 1854 and to section 20, of Calhoun, in 1863.

William McDonald (deceased) came in 1854 with his mother, who was a Mormon. She went on to Utah but he refused to go. He remained in Calhoun Township and lived a single life all his days. He grew to be a rich man worth over $50,000. He died in 1886 and his estate was auctioned off. See personal sketch.

Henry Hanneman, Jr., came with his parents in October, 1855; they settled in Magnolia Township, where the father still resides. See family sketch.

Harrison D. Meech came from Vermont with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Meech in 1855. They settled in Calhoun Township and engaged in selling goods at the village. The father bought out I. G. Gates. Harrison D. is now one of Calhoun Township's most prominent farmers living on section 17. See sketch.

Matilda P. Ratliff, of section 35, came in the spring of 1855 and took a claim. She has operated her farm ever since. Her husband died in Jefferson County, Iowa, prior to her moving here.

Nelson G. Boynton, of section 29, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1856 and purchased eighty acres of his present farm. He and Isaac W. Day put in a general store at Calhoun village and operated until 1857, when he began improving his farm. He served during the Rebellion in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, being a member of Company H. See his personal sketch.

George Niece came in September, 1857, and improved land on section 21. In 1870 he moved to another part of the same farm.

James Kennedy came to the county in 1857 and bought an "eighty" of his present farm on section 16.

William Wakefield, deceased, came to the county in 1859 and settled on a hundred acre tract of land in Raglan Township. He sold and moved to Clay Township and in company with Albert Wakefield built and operated a grist mill, which subsequently he sold to Theodore Mahoney. Wakefield also built a mill at Calhoun and remained there until his death. See mill history.

Daniel Mickey, of section 29, came to the county in March, 1865, rented land, three years after which he bought land on section 16, of Taylor. He lived there until 1872, sold out and bought on section 29 of Calhoun.

Timothy C. Case of section 26, Calhoun, came to Harrison County in 1855, first locating in St. John's Township. He was a poor man and rented land for about twelve years, when he bought the farm he now occupies on section 26.

A highly respected citizen who found his way to Harrison County in 1869 is Thomas Cody, who for some time was in the employ of the Northwestern railroad.

He has a good farm now in Calhoun Township well improved.

S. L. Frazier, who resides on section 22, came to the county with his parents in 1855. His father, John Frazier, settled in St. John's Township, where he resided until his death, May 26, 1881. George N. Frazier, the oldest child of John Frazier, dates his settlement also from 1855; he is a well-to-do farmer of Calhoun Township.

Henry, Michael and Dennis Fitzgibbon, brothers, are prominent farmers of Calhoun Township. Dennis became a resident of Harrison County in 1882; Michael in 1887 and Henry in 1878; a personal sketch of each appears in this work, which is worthy of space in this volume.

J. M. Latta became a resident soon after the close of the war, in which he took an active part.

Amasa L. Merchant, who came to the county with his parents in 1850, was but six years old at the date of their coming. The father settled in Magnolia Township where he still resides, an honored citizen. A. L. has a good farm in Calhoun.

Fritz Mandelko of section 33, Calhoun, located in the county in June, 1867, and for two years resided in Missouri Valley and was engaged on bridge work for the Chicago & Northwestern railway. He now owns a fine farm in St. Johns Township besides the one on which he resides in Calhoun.

John Steen came to the county the latter part of March, 1865, and settled near Mondamin. He has had quite an eventful life, as can be seen by his personal history. He moved to his present farm on section 18 in 1880.

Frederick Schwertley has been a resident of Harrison County since June, 1857, when he located near Magnolia. He now resides on section 24, Calhoun, where he has a well-improved farm.

FIRST EVENTS.

Daniel Brown was the first man to locate, and also the first one to purchase land in this township, as well as the first in the county.

The first death in the township was that of William Brown, the son of Daniel Brown. He died in 1854.

The first school was taught in 1849–50, in a log house erected for such purpose at Calhoun, on the bluff. The teacher was Mrs. James Cummings, wife of a Mormon missionary.

The first saw and grist mills were erected in 1854.

The first goods were sold from a store at the village of Calhoun, in 1854.

The first birth was that of Jerome Brown, son of Daniel Brown, in October, 1848.

The first marriage was that of William Brown, in 1849 or 1850.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

It appears that the first school in the county was taught at or near the village of Calhoun, in the winter of 1849–50, in a log building erected for the purpose, by Mrs. James Cummings, wife of a Mormon missionary, who was at that time in England. There were ten scholars, most of whom belonged in the Allen and Brown families. Of course this was a subscription school. In 1855 George W. Brigham taught a school within a frame schoolhouse, in which Julia A. Boynton taught in the summer of 1856.

It will be remembered that Calhoun is a small civil township. To-day it is provided with four good public schools, and

has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty pupils.

About war times a Methodist class was formed in the township, which had a membership of seventy. It was on the Magnolia circuit. The following served as pastors: Revs. Coe, Adair, Blodget, Douglas, Smith, Deshler and Hestwood. The society has materially decreased and now only occasional services are held.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Perhaps no township in Harrison county can equal Calhoun in legends of romance and feats of adventure. Indeed, here the Indians were troublesome from the beginning, not bloodthirsty savages, but mean and given to stealing and trying to frighten the whites. And who could blame them when we contemplate that this portion of Iowa was their home and earthly paradise. The Boyer Valley had its charms for the red men as well as for our own race.

In the summer of 1847, when pioneer Daniel Brown was away on a trip to Missouri, to procure some provisions, the Indians came to his house and began plundering and destroying all that could be found. At last lifting away a quilt hung from the wall of the cabin (placed for concealment) Lo espied a half dozen guns, hanging one above another. One looked, and with the familiar "Ugh!" the others in turn repeatedly raised the quilt and peeped behind, whereupon all supposed there was a man secreted for each gun, and hence they left the cabin. But enough had already been taken to place the family in a starving condition ere the return of Mr. Brown.

At another time a heavy skirmish ensued on the banks of the Boyer, between twelve whites and thirty Indians. A dozen or more rounds were fired, pro and con, when most of the red skins were captured and given a "French leave" to cross the Missouri River in a hurry.

Again six "dusky devils" stole two horses from William Litz; four of the Indians being already mounted, they were all rightly rigged out for a lively march. The thieves were found out, however, immediately and six men (all at the time in this part of the county) started in pursuit. A few shots were exchanged at the outset, but no person on either side was injured. It was now getting dark, and Mr. Brown and his nephew mounted the only two horses remaining, and started in hasty pursuit. They followed closely on the rascals, around through where Magnolia now stands, and on crossing the Soldier River, while the water was yet muddy from tracks made by the horses for which they were in pursuit, they followed on to the Little Sioux River, and still the fresh horse tracks indicated the wily crew had passed. It was useless for two men to search through an Indian country, so they started homeward, arriving at midnight, having been absent thirty hours and not a little out of sorts!

This state of affairs continued until the county was subsequently settled for self protection. The principal trouble growing out of the pilfering of the Indians.

MILLS.

Mills and blacksmith shops of necessity, are the first branches of business enterprise to go into a new country, for without bread man cannot live, and where the grist mill is heard there one usually hears the clanking of the blacksmith's anvil and hears his fire roar.

In 1854 E. T. Hardin and Jesse Wills built a sawmill, in Calhoun Township, which was located on section 19. They

operated it about four years, when Hardin sold to William Meech, and later on the property passed into the hands of John Mathews and Ezra Vincent, but proving anything but a profitable investment it was abandoned, and finally decayed and washed into the waters of the Willow, which stream had furnished its propelling force. At one time in its history a Mr. McFadden had an interest in this mill, but only for a short time; he sold to Mr. Vincent.

This mill site was sold to Albert Wakefield, who built a small saw mill, ran it over a year, when his father, William Wakefield, bought an interest and they commenced the erection of a flouring mill. The mill was built over the section line on section 30. Before completed Albert sold to his father, who placed in motion one run of burrs. This was about 1871. He sold a half interest to George Hardy, and a fourth interest to James Wakefield, his son, which firm operated the mill for several years. Hardy sold to Henry Earnest, and the new firm continued until 1880, when Earnest sold to M. L. Wakefield. Then the firm became William Wakefield & Son. In August, 1880, William Wakefield died, and in April, 1888, James sold to M. L., who is the present owner of the plant. He soon converted the mill into a "full roller" mill, of a daily capacity of twenty-five barrels. In 1890 he added steam power, and now employes both steam and water power.

The "Hardy Mill" was a grist mill, erected on the banks of the Willow, on section 15, by James Hardy, Sr., and Jacob Huffman, in Calhoun Township. It was one of Harrison County's first mills for grinding corn. It was built in 1854. They obtained the burrs from P. G. Cooper, on what is now Capt. Bacon's farm.

This mill did grinding for a territory of seventy-five miles around. Hardy & Huffman operated the mill until 1863, when Huffman sold to Hardy, who ran it until about 1880. Mr. Hardy unfortunately became blind, and the water finally cut its way under the supports of the mill and let the frame into the stream. It was never repaired, but the lumber was used for various buildings.

The old burrs and part of the machinery still remain on the site of the once prosperous mill, but "the water that has passed" shall never turn the pioneer mill again! Could the waters of the Willow but speak, a tale they would unfold, replete with pioneer incidents, full of interest.

VILLAGE OF CALHOUN (DEFUNCT.)

This, the first born of the county, as indicated by the plat books, was platted August 19, 1853, by Daniel Brown. Its location being the east half of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 79, range 43.

The beginning of business at this point was in 1854, when I.G. Gates put in a stock of goods, ran awhile and sold to W. S. Meech.

S. W. Babbitt and Jud Daily operated a store from 1857 to 1862. They sold their business house to H. D Meech, who removed it to the southeast corner of section 25, and used it for a barn.

In 1856 Boyton & Day erected a building, and placed on sale a large stock of general merchandise. They continued as partners until the spring of 1857, when Boynton sold to Day.

The first blacksmith at Calhoun was Patrick Levi. He came from Ireland, in 1855, built himself a shop, and remained at the forge about five years. He was a

good workman, but had the bad habit of indulging too freely in liquor. He would not unfrequently save up $100 and then go and "blow it in," using the modern-day expression. When he left the community lost a skilled iron worker, also a drunken blacksmith.

About 1856 Nelson Messinger started another blacksmith shop, ran seven years and removed to Illinois.

Among the other business men who figured in the history of Calhoun may be named E. T. Hardin, who carried one of the first stocks of general merchandise. W. S. and E. W. Meech were heavy dealers. H. D. Meech then took the store and operated until 1870. In 1868 W. W. Rose conducted a saloon called "Castle Thunder." At that date the village contained twenty-one dwellings, two stores, a school house and a shop. It was noted for the beauty of its location and general surroundings. At one time this point looked forward to the day when it would become the county seat, but alas, they failed! It was a lively early-day trading point, but with the rush of the locomotive down the Boyer Valley, and the upbuilding of Logan and Missouri Valley, in 1867–68, the town began to wane, and finally every branch of trade was forced to suspend, and now the site of former "Old Calhoun," as it is now called, is pointed out to the new comer and passer-by, as one of the early landmarks of the county. The only business at this time is a general store, operated by D. H. Reedy, who came in 1889.

In 1856 a post-office was established at this point. Among the various postmasters have been: W. S. Meech, Charles Nelson, Dick Hall and Mrs. Crawford. This office was abolished several years ago.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXIII.

CONGRESSIONAL Township 79, Range 41, constitutes the civil township of Cass. It was named after the noted Michigan statesman, Lewis Cass. This subdivision of the county was organized prior to 1857. It is located on the east line of Harrison County, with Shelby County on the east, Union and Washington Townships on the south and Jefferson to the west. Cass is directly south of Douglas Township. It has an area of beautiful rolling prairie land amounting to twenty-three thousand and forty acres.

Pigeon and Spring Creeks, together with a dozen more small branches, make up the streams of the township. It is purely an agricultural section and as such is very valuable. The only native timber is found in the western part, chiefly in Six-mile Grove.

As yet there are no villages within this township. The population in 1885 was 444, but the federal census places it at 840 at the present time. Having briefly described the township as nature fashioned it, we will now see what development and improvement civilized man has wrought out.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Beyond question Uriah Hawkins was the first white man to lay claim on land in Cass Township. He came to these parts with his family, a wife and five children, July 10, 1847, and "claimed" land on section 20, where he made his home and remained the balance of his days; he died in September, 1869. For further particulars concerning this the first pioneer the reader is referred to a personal notice in the biographical department of this work.

In 1850, and up to 1853, quite a respectable addition was made to the settlement in Cass Township by the advent of Rev. Kirtland Card, Samuel Dungan, Edward Houghton and the Brooner family. They all made claims and at once set about making homes for themselves.

For the person who would like a wild, romantic life beyond the bounds of real civilization, there could have been no more befitting spot. In the very midst of wild game and wild fruits, with plenty of grass, timber and water, unrestrained by the tight reins of society, he could here let loose his fancy and live with but little labor. But the men who stopped in this

goodly section were not, as a rule, this stripe of men. They came to open up farms and build up good society; to transform the wild and romantic into improved and highly cultured.

In May, 1854, came Martin Kibler and family from Virginia. He located at Six-mile Grove, entering two hundred acres of land on sections 17 and 21. They lived in a humble log cabin home until 1861, then built a frame house. In 1878 Mr. Kibler rented his farm and moved into Woodbine where he is now leading a retired life. See sketch.

About 1854 came Samuel Dungan and settled on land now owned by N. D. Barnes. All was then wild and new. Indians roamed about and game was found on every hand. He and his father followed prairie breaking for seven summers. In 1860 the father gave him land on section 7, which in 1868 he traded for land on section 16, where he now owns two hundred and twenty-four acres.

Among the earliest pioneers in Cass may be named Isaac Ellison, who came with a family of five sons and five daughters from Council Bluffs in December, 1853. They were numbered among the Mormon band who went to Council Bluffs in 1850, and who left that sect on account of polygamy and became supporters of the Re-organized Latter Day Saints Church. He settled on section 17, where he made good improvements and is still residing there with many of his children settled near him. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison are highly respected people and were indeed an honor to the pioneer band who first located at Six-mile Grove. Among their children is Calvin, who was fifteen years of age when they came to this county. From 1860 to 1863 he rented land and then bought forty acres on section 16. He split many thousand rails and fenced his place. In 1867 he exchanged this farm for a part of his present place on section 7. Matt. A., another son, married and settled on section 10, and is now a large land owner and prosperous farmer. His brother, Lehi, is located near his parents' homestead on a good farm, a part of section 17. Alma lives on the northwest quarter of section 16.

In 1854 Asher Servis effected a settlement on section 18, in Six-mile Grove. He became one of the enterprising farmers and leading spirits of his county, both in politics and farm life. He brought to the county the "John Richard" stock of horses and was noted for taking many of the first premiums on stock, grain and vegetables. For many years he was a member of the board of County Supervisors. It is claimed and believed that he was among the first, if not the first, to produce apples in Harrison County soil.

In the month of June, 1851, came Edward Houghton. He was a young, single man at that time. He, in company with Samuel Fuller, went to Minnesota, where Fuller died. In about two months Mr. Houghton returned to Harrison County and settled on section 16, of Cass Township where he has lived and labored ever since. In addition to his personal sketch, which will be found elsewhere in this book, it may be said that no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens than he. As a farmer and business man all acknowledge his ability and success has crowned his efforts. His estimable wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ellison whose farm adjoins Mr. Houghton's.

Jonathan H. Green, of section 7, came to Harrison County in 1855; he lived in Shelby County for a time but in the

spring of 1856 returned to this county and worked by the month until the spring of 1857, when he purchased land on section 7. Two years later he sold and moved to Ohio, lived there five years and served as a carpenter in the Union army during the Civil War. In July, 1864, he bought thirty-five acres of land in Cass Township to which he added and there remained fourteen years. He sold and then bought on section 7, where he still resides.

Lindley M. Evans came to the county in 1854, lived at Elk Grove, Jefferson Township, a year and a half and in 1856 located on section 33, of Cass Township, where he still farms. His personal sketch will be found elsewhere.

There were a few others who came in at an early day, but who were "squatters" and did not remain long in the county. One, whose name should not be forgotten, however, is Alonzo R. Hunt, who came to Cass Township from New York State in the spring of 1849. He settled on section 18, in Six-mile Grove and remained until 1857, when he removed to Nebraska and died in Omaha, in 1864.

Another pioneer who located in Cass Township was Judge Stephen King, who located on section 18, in May, 1852, entering one hundred and sixty acres which he purchased the following year. The claim he bought from an old pioneer, who had been on the place since 1849. It had three log cabins on the place, two of which Mr. King used for a house and one for a barn. Here they resided two years, then located on section 9, Jefferson Township.

This township was not alone settled by American-born citizens, for it is found that during March, 1856, a German named Xaver Aleck, a single man, came from Philadelphia and purchased a part of his present fine farm property. He was a tailor by trade. He worked for Lindley Evans one year and then entered eighty acres of land on section 33. In 1858 he went back to Philadelphia and remained two years, then came out and settled. His personal sketch in the biographical department is worthy the reader's attention.

When Mr. Aleck came to Cass Township he says the settlement was as follows: Uriah Hawkins and family, Isaac Ellison and family, Martin Kibler and family, Kirtland Card and family, Shedrick Card and wife, Asher Servis and family, Samuel Dungan and family, and Edward Houghton.

Other settlers who helped to improve the township were, Isaiah Dungan and family and William Esley, a single man, who came with his mother. He was in the army and died in California.

Adam Conrad came in 1867 to section 18. He afterward became blind and died in 1871.

In the spring of 1865 the Gavitt family came from Utah and settled in Cass Township.

John R. Case came to the county in October, 1865, and rented of Luke Jefferson in Boyer Township. He worked in the shingle and saw mill two or three years and in 1870 bought forty acres of land, kept it until 1878 and then sold and bought in Cass Township.

Nathan D. Barnes came to the county in July, 1866. He went to railroad grading, but purchased land the same month on sections 7 and 18. See sketch.

John Strauss first came to the county in March, 1860. He went to Council Bluffs and remained until 1866, when he bought a part of his present farm on section 16. See personal sketch.

Ephraim Strauss came in July, 1861, and in 1864 went to his present farm on section 20. He homesteaded his place in the autumn of 1863. His was the only land "homesteaded" in Harrison County.

Thomas Chapman, an Englishman, took land on section 33, in 1865, having come the year previous. He is still here. See sketch.

EARLY EVENTS.

Among the first pieces of prairie land broken in the township was one on section 18, now owned by N. D. Barnes. It was done by Henry and Lewis Barney, who in 1849 went to Salt Lake City, selling their land to Judge Stephen King. The next land broken was that turned by Uriah Hawkins in 1848.

The first house built was the one erected in the summer of 1847 or 1848 by the Barney boys. They lived in tents while putting in their crops. Uriah Hawkins was the next to build a house. This was in the fall of 1847, it is believed.

The first school was taught by Judge King in the winter of 1852–53. It was at an old log cabin which had been used for a dwelling by William Jolly and was built in 1848–49. Probably the first birth was Uriah Hawkins, Jr., who was born August 25, 1849. In 1891 he went to California.

It is believed that the first death in Cass Township was an infant child of Rev. Kirtland Card. It was a girl baby and she was buried on what is now N. D. Barnes' farm and later removed to the Whitesboro burying ground.

The first man to marry (who was a resident of Cass Township at the time of his marriage,) was Alonzo Hunt, who came to the county in 1849. He settled in Cass Township on section 18, and was married at Union Grove, Union Township.

Edward Houghton married Mary Ellison April 6, 1856.

The first assessment was made by William Cooper, who collected taxes of those that could pay, at the same time that he made the assessment.

In 1865 George A. Case became a resident of Harrison County, coming with his parents, who made their home at Twelvemile Grove one year, then moved near Jeddo in Jefferson Township. After a few years George A. purchased land north of Jeddo, where he remained until coming to Cass Township in 1889. Alexander B. Case also became a resident in 1865, arriving in the month of May with his parents. A personal sketch of him appears in the biographical department.

Judah Chapman, of section 33, became a resident in 1865. He is a native of England and came to America when eighteen years of age with his parents, who went to Utah but only remained until the spring of 1864. He married Deborah Blair, whose mother can relate the hardships in crossing the plains with hand carts in 1856. See sketch of Thomas Chapman.

Frank Gilson of section 19, Cass Township, dates his settlement in the county from August 29, 1869, first locating in Union Township.

While not among the earliest pioneers Robert Ivens has been a resident long enough to become interested in the county's welfare. He started without means and is now considered a successful farmer. The date of his settlement was May 24, 1872.

Charles S. Greenfield first came to the county and purchased land in the Autumn of 1873, then returned East, remaining one year, and has been a resident since that time.

Among the farmers coming to the county in the spring of 1877 was Joseph A. Pritchard, who is now an extensive farmer on section 35, of Cass Township. He came without means, purchased land on time, and to-day has a comfortable home.

James H. Mather, who has been identified with the political history of the county as well as the agricultural, became a resident in December, 1881. Another settler of that year was J. J. Anderson, whose farm is situated on section 6, of Cass Township. He is a native of Germany and came to America in 1865, accompanied by his mother, his father having died in Germany in 1857.

Sidney Pitt of section 28, Cass Township, came to the county in April, 1883, and first located on the present site of Yorkshire in Washington Township. He is to day an extensive farmer, owning four hundred acres, all of which is under the plow except about twenty-five acres, therefore raises a great deal of corn and is quite an extensive feeder of stock.

Among those who wended their way to Harrison County soon after the construction of the Northwestern Railroad was S. I. Cooper. He was born in 1855 and is therefore in the prime of life, possesses a comfortable home and is a successful farmer.

SCHOOLS.

Not unlike a majority of the subdivisions of Harrison County, Cass Township has kept apace with the educational facilities of the passing years. Up to the winter of 1852–53 the children of the neighborhood had no school advantages, aside from those found at home, receiving their primary instruction from parents and older brothers and sisters. During the winter just named Stephen King (afterward Judge King) was employed to teach. He was an excellent teacher and gave universal satisfaction, and although a log cabin was the best house the township could afford no grumbling was heard—all felt themselves highly favored at the opportunity they had. They remarked in substance: "*A good school in a poor building is better than a poor school in a palatial building.*"

As one by one the years have come and gone and this township has settled up, new school buildings have graced the territory until to-day it has the "regulation" number, *nine*. The enrollment of pupils is two hundred and thirty-six and the value of houses $4,500.

The pioneer cabin school house in Cass was located on the southwest quarter of section 17 and its early teachers were: Stephen King, Jason Z. Hunt, Kirtland Card, a man named Fuller, from New York, and Lindley Evans. These gentlemen are all deceased except Mr. King and Mr. Evans.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist services were held at the old log school house on section 17, in 1857, Rev. Kirtland Card being the minister, assisted by Rev. M. Tarkington, who was also Judge of Shelby County at an early day.

In 1888 the Christian denomination organized a society in Cass Township. Services are held at the Six-mile Grove school house. Rev. James Harlan is the present pastor.

In 1870 the Latter Day Saints organized a branch in Cass Township but subsequently were transferred to Woodbine.

NEEDMORE POST-OFFICE.

Early in the eighties a post-office was

secured at the east side of Six-Mile Grove, known as Needmore, so named by reason of a circumstance which would be improper to relate in this work. Upon the building up of the towns along the Milwaukee Railroad, this office was abandoned. A general store was put in at this point and John D. Dow removed a steam saw mill from Reeder's Mills to this point. The store is now operated by Ed. Cowan. A wagon and blacksmith shop is conducted by David Christian.

CINCINNATI TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THIS, the most irregular shaped and bounded township of Harrison County, was organized in 1856. It was named Cincinnati, from the fact that a large number of its first settlers, headed by Jacob S. Fountain, came from the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio. Clay and Taylor Townships are on its north; St. Johns, on the east; Pottawattamie County on the south and the meanderings of the great Missouri River on the west. It is constituted of a part of township 78, range 45—that portion east of the Missouri River.

There are no regular rivers or creeks found within its limits. However, there are numerous lakes, among which may be named Minnewashta Lake, Fish Lake (the waters of which connect and mingle with the Willow River), Nobles Lake and Balls Lake.

There are numerous swamps, as may be looked for all along the eastern shore of that uncertain stream—the Missouri River. The timber of this township is mostly found in the vicinity of the Missouri River. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad traverses the township, in almost an air line, from east to west, while the Sioux City & Pacific road, forming a junction with the last named line, runs north through section 3 and 10. California Junction is the only village in existence in the township to-day—several others had an existence once, but are now only known by the plat books of an early day.

In 1885, the census reports gave Cincinnati Township 661 inhabitants. The 1890 United States census placed it at 664.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Around the first settlement within this township, there is much of interest and historic value.

The first permanent settler was R. S. Gurley in 1854. The township was organized in 1856 by Squire Messenger of Calhoun. The committee was J. S. Fountain and J. H. Waggoner. The town of Cincinnati or "Parrish City" was laid out; and its promising situation soon gathered around it many settlers. At the first election held, there were thirty-nine votes polled.

The hard times from 1857 to 1863, decreased, rather than increased the popula-

tion. The subjoined were among the early settlers of the township.

Russell Whipple settled on section 36, in 1856. He subsequently removed and is now in the Black Hills.

George Richardson came in July, 1857. An extended account of his settlement appears in his personal sketch.

Charles House, of section 2, accompanied his parents to the county in 1856. His father, James House, was the first settler in that part of the township. He entered a large tract of land. The son, Charles, moved to his present farm in 1870.

William Boyd and family came from Illinois and settled on section 3, in 1856. In 1874, his wife died and two years later he passed from earth.

Perry Boyd, son of William Boyd, came at the same time as his father. He served as a Union soldier from Harrison County and died of a cancer in the seventies.

Reuben Gurley settled on section 3, in 1856. He came from Illinois, bought a quarter section of land and lived upon it for eighteen years, then sold to George Richardson and removed to Kansas, where he died in the '80s, from an accident. He fell from a load of hay and broke his neck. His wife died of a cancer in the stomach.

James House, now deceased, came in 1857 and located on section 1. His two sons, Allen and William, each took a quarter section of land. They speak of the wild grass being higher than a man's head, when they first came to the township. James House died in May, 1887.

Jacob S. Fountain became a permanent settler in July, 1857 and is now a resident and doing business at California Junction. He settled on section 14, after having lived for a time at the village of Calhoun. His farm now includes the old village plat of "Parrish City." See his personal sketch.

Jonathan West came to Harrison County in the spring of 1857 and settled at the village of Cincinnati. The same fall he took land on Swamp Land Scrip. He is still a resident. See his personal sketch.

James Pounds came from Indiana and located on section 14, about 1858. He sold to William House and now lives with a son on the Soldier River.

John Drum came from Illinois and located on a part of section 36 in 1858. He died in Kansas in 1876.

Jesse Bowman came to section 11 about 1858. He is now leading a retired life at Modale village.

Asberry Ball came from Ohio in 1859 and settled on section 10, where he remained until about 1885, sold and removed to Nebraska.

Corvill Granger (deceased) became a settler of the county in 1856. He remained at Calhoun until the spring of 1859, when he moved to section 11, of Cincinnati Township. He died in 1883 and his good wife now resides at Missouri Valley. He purchased a house that was built in 1850, at old St. John's village, and moved it to his farm, where it still stands a land-mark of the early '50s.

George Coulthard came from Canada in the fall of 1860 and made his home with his brother-in-law, George Richardson. He had bought land here in 1858, on section 3. See Mr. Coulthard's sketch.

James Coulthard came to the county in the spring of 1866, rented land two years and bought land on section 1, which he still owns. See his personal sketch.

Hiram Blackburn, of section 23, came to the county in the spring of 1862 and

first located on section 16, where he remained until 1872. He still resides on section 23. He came from Ohio to Iowa.

David Coulthard came from Canada in 1875 and located on section 1, where he still lives.

John Coulthard settled on section 10 in 1876. He came from Canada and still resides on his farm.

Thomas Andrews came from Canada in the '70s, and located on section 1, remained until 1876 and moved to Nebraska.

Robert L. Conlthard came from Canada in the spring of 1877 and settled where he still lives, on section 11, where he bought a partly improved farm.

Fred Becker came to the county in 1877, worked by the month until 1882, when he bought land on section 13. See personal sketch.

George Madison came from Illinois, after the Civil War was commenced. He was an early county Surveyor here and died at Magnolia and the family moved to Kansas.

William Coulthard came from Canada after the close of the Rebellion and settled on section 10, where he still farms.

James N. McManamie, of section 4, came to old St. John's with his mother and grandfather in the spring of 1855. The grandfather was James G. Davis. Mr. McManamie served in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry and after the close of the war, located in Cincinnati Township.

Sylvester McCain came from Illinois in 1856 and in company with W. V. Mason started a steam saw-mill on land now in the bed of the changeable Missouri River. They operated it about three years and sold to Isaac Parrish and he, to J. S. Fountain.

Others that made settlement in Cincinnati Township are the following: Josiah Noble, who was a native of Missouri. He came to Harrison County in the spring of 1857, and first located in this township, on section 36, where he made his home until his death, which was on September 10, 1889.

James T. Sorick, who now resides on section 25, came to the county in the spring of 1864, and for a time rented land in St. Johns Township, after which he was at home for a time. In 1877, he went to Kansas but only remained two years and returned to Harrison County.

The autumn of 1868, Reuben Olinger settled in St. John's Township, where he rented for a few years. In 1883, he bought his present home.

Thomas Dray became a resident in 1871, first locating in St. John's Township, on section 6. He is a native of Ohio, moved to his present farm on section 36, in Cincinnati, in August, 1391.

Jacob A. Minor, who for some time worked on the section, first purchased land in 1863, and bought his present farm in 1885.

David Farquhar, residing on section 13, came to the county in 1876, and very naturally finds a place in the biographical department of this work.

John Dickinson came to the county in 1882. He purchased land the following year.

R. L. Webb, though not an old settler, has declared his intention of becoming a resident of Harrison County and dates his settlement from the spring of 1882.

One of the thorough business men of Cincinnati Township is Alcide Bessire, who dates his settlement in the county from the spring of 1884, at which time he took charge of F. H. Ludwig's ranch in Clay Township. He is now in company with Boner & Sims, of Missouri Valley

and has charge of twenty-nine hundred acres of land.

The earliest births of the township were Mary Ann Richardson, born October 11, 1858. John Boyd is thought to be the second.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The first attempt at schooling here was at the village of Cincinnati, in the fall of 1859, at the private house of J. S. Fountain. The school was taught by Miss Phœbe Holdzkom, now the wife of Mr. Dilly, of Oklahoma. The first religious services were held at J. S. Fountain's home at Cincinnati, about 1858, by the Methodist denomination.

At this writing (1891) there are four good school buildings within the township and an enrollment of one hundred and sixty pupils.

Methodist and Presbyterian services are held at the school houses.

PAST AND PRESENT VILLAGES.

The first village platted in Cincinnati Township was "Cincinnati," platted on section 22–78–45, June 9, 1857, by W. V. Mason, who represented a corporation made up of thirty.three men, many of whom were from Ohio, near the city of Cincinnati. The location being on the Missouri River, it was designed and believed, that at no distant day, this newly-platted ground would come to be a city, second to none along the Western Slope. It was fixed as a steamboat landing and was accessible to the finest of timber and was on a line, where a railroad would, (they believed) eventually cross the "Big Muddy." And in this they were not mistaken, for not many years later the Elkhorn passed that way and Blair, Neb., sprang into existence, overshadowing all towns on the Iowa side.

PARRISH CITY—(DEFUNCT.)

This was platted by Isaac Parrish, on sections 21 and 22,of Cincinnati Township, May 22, 1858, the location being about the same geographically, as the village of Cincinnati, a sort of a rival town site. Its history was brief and of no final consequence. The high hopes of its prophetic proprietor were nipped in the bud by the survey made and the location of Missouri Valley, California Junction and other town sites.

CALIFORNIA JUNCTION.

This little hamlet is situated on section 15–78–45 and was platted by the Missouri Valley Land Company, September 9, 1880. It is the junction point where the Sioux City & Pacific railroad leaves the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line. It is six miles to the west of the city of Missouri Valley. It seems to be the odds and ends left from the defunct villages of Cincinnatti and Parrish City—this being the railway point which overthrew their existence. The place is situated in the midst of one of nature's own garden spots. All the owners of the land are wealthy men, possessed of genuine push and western-like enterprise. The farmhouses, barns and general improvements all attest as to the thrift and prosperity of the surrounding country.

The first to open up a stock of merchandise at this point was Palmer & Jones, who came from Ohio in 1867 and opened a general store. Jones died and David Fletcher bought his store and later he sold to Ed. Cook. The store next passed into the hands of John Cook who sold to W. A. Smith. James Ball also owned it and moved the goods to Nebraska. H. Word then rented the Smith store building and

put in a general stock. He finally sold to H. R. Coulthard in the spring of 1891.

In 1876 J. W. Cokeley built a store room and put in a general stock, ran two or three years and in some manner it was burned—all sorts of reports were afloat at the time. He went to Kansas.

In September, 1883, Fountain Bros., erected a frame building and began merchandising and are still among the dealers of the village.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was first established at Cincinnati in 1859, with J. S. Fountain as postmaster. He held the position until about 1870. That office went by the name of Yazoo. After the days of railroads the office was removed to California Junction, but subsequently named "California" on account of Columbus Junction mail getting mixed with mail intended for this point. J. S. Fountain gave way as postmaster to B. F. Martin. Then followed O. Palmer, John Cook, W. A. Smith, Newton Fountain, James H. Word and Hugh Coulthard, the present incumbant.

BUSINESS OF 1891.

General dealers—Fountain Bros., H. R. Coulthard.

Grain—Fountain Bros. and W. A. Smith.

Coal—W. A. Smith.

Stock—W. A. Smith.

Blacksmith—William Brotherton.

Postoffice and Express office.

Town Hall.

A creamery was started in 1888 by a home company, but it is now abandoned.

In 1890 the township built a public town hall at this point. Its cost was $1,600. It is a two-story frame building, 28x70 feet. It serves for all public and general gatherings.

A lodge of Good Templars was formed in the winter of 1891–92. Also a Farmer's Alliance has been instituted.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXV.

THIS civil sub-division of Harrison County was constituted from 1856 to 1860, and its present bounds are as follows: Morgan Township on the north, Taylor on the east, Cincinnati Township and the Missouri River (dividing Iowa from Nebraska) on the south, and the Missouri River on the west. It comprises that much of Congressional Township 79, range 45, as is east of the right bank of the Missouri River. It contains about thirty sections of land, equal to nineteen thousand and two hundred acres. Originally it was nearly all covered with a heavy growth of timber, a goodly amount of which still stands. The only regular stream is the Soldier River, entering the township on section 13, and forming a junction with the waters of the Missouri, a short distance after leaving the limits of the township.

Horse Shoe Lake, a semi-circular body of water, is found in the central southern part of the township.

The township has no railroad or village within its borders.

The population in 1885 was five hundred and fifty-seven, and in 1890, the United States census placed it at seven hundred and six.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Amos S. Chase came to the mouth of the Soldier River in the fall of 1848, with the intention of becoming a permanent settler. He had a large drove of cattle, which he herded on the rush beds during the winter. But as the spring floods of the Missouri River drove him out, he concluded to locate in Little Sioux Township, which he did. His claim was taken by Seth Chase ("Spanky" Chase) who came in a few years later, probably 1853.

Stephen A. Hester and family came from Jones County, Iowa, (from Kentucky originally) in 1853, and settled on section 22, on Horse Shoe Lake. Chambers Hester, son of Stephen A., is now a resident of section 15.

In 1854 came Job Ross and his father's family, including George Ross, settling on section 25. Job Ross lived a retired life at Modale for some years, a highly respected citizen. He died January 12, 1892.

T. A. Dennis and John Sharpnack came in the same season. These enterprising men at once commenced to build up homes for themselves. In 1856 they organized Clay Township, under Judge James Hardy's administration. Some men must be

foremost in all things, and the thought that the lot of the frontiersman is a hard, dangerous one, must be forgotten by some in order that a country may be settled up. They are generally men of a strong mind and well developed muscles, prepared to meet and overcome difficulties, and to do it cheerfully, too.

Thomas A. Dennis, above mentioned, in company with Stephen Hester, built a sawmill on section 27, and did a big business, but owing to an imperfect land title, lost most of the property. Dennis sawed large quantities of railroad ties for the Missouri Pacific Railway. He died in 1880, a poor man. He was a native of New Jersey, and a brother-in-law of John I. Blair, the great railroad king.

George Burcham came from Magnolia Township in the autumn of 1854, and settled on section 12, of Clay Township. In war times he removed to Morgan Township, where he died in 1870.

Dr. Libbius T. Coon and family settled near the mouth of the Soldier River, on section 13, in 1854. He was indeed a character of the early-day type. He put up and sold an ague remedy he called "Bog-hay." Along in the '60s he sold out and went to Salt Lake. Dr. Patton bought his place.

Levi Motz, then a single man, came in 1854, and soon located on section 12. He married and remained in the township until 1886, when he moved to Montana, where he is now well circumstanced. It is claimed for Mr. Motz that he has killed more wild turkey and deer in Harrison County than any other man.

Jerry Motz, brother of Levi, came to the county in 1853, settling in Magnolia Township, remained until the year of 1862, removed to Taylor, and in 1865 to Clay Township; he finally located where he now lives, on section 13. He is an honored citizen and prosperous farmer. See personal notice.

John Sharpnack filled a swamp land claim in Clay Township, in 1854. His son, William Sharpnack, is a dealer in grain at Modale. Abraham Ritchison settled on section 13, in October, 1855. He first rented land of T. A. Dennis. He is now a well-to-do farmer. See personal sketch.

Thomas Duhig settled in the county in 1854, first working for Thomas Dennis in a sawmill, after which he settled on section 13. He is still a resident. See sketch.

W. H. Bourne effected a settlement on section 24, in 1855. He is one of the highly-respected men of his township, and a prosperous farmer. See personal notice.

Jacob Antabus located on section 14, in 1855. He was a member of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and died for his country.

Thomas Whitecomb came from England to Pennsylvania, and from there to Clay Township, in 1856. He was an old railroad engineer. He worked about the mills here and later returned to England, but is now a Lieutenant in the New York Salvation Army. While in Clay Township he built a windmill on section 14, with which he ground feed. Later on he added regular burrs and steam power.

Mike Wallace came to section 7, in the fall of 1856, and started a wood yard, and operated a steam sawmill in time of the Rebellion. He died in 1890. It was after this man that "Sandy Point" was named, the color of his hair giving it the name.

Timothy Duhig settled on section 13, in 1856; he removed to California before the war of the Rebellion.

Thomas Wallace, brother of "Mike,"

came in 1856, from Pennsylvania, and located on section 7. He served as a soldier in the Fourth Iowa Regiment, and died in Libby Prison. He was a single man.

Isaac Tice came in from Illinois, in 1857, and located on the east side of Clay Township, and died in the '70s.

Henry George, another soldier from Clay Township, died in the service. His widow re-married and now resides at Mondamin.

Theodore Helmen, a soldier of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, was an early settler. He came home and was married, finally left his wife and died in the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan.

Horatio Caywood came from Indiana to Mills County, Iowa, and in 1853 settled in Magnolia Township. He later on moved to Clay, settling on section 15. He finally moved to Arkansas, and died in 1888.

Enos Cole came from Wisconsin, in 1858, and ran a sawmill.

Benjamin F. Alexander came to this county in the spring of 1869, and settled on his present farm in section 14.

Baker Butts and family came from Indiana in the spring of 1858. After the war he moved to Kansas, but is now again living in Clay Township.

Josiah Tuffley came to Clay Township in 1858, remained ten years, and removed to section 20, of Taylor Township. In 1890 he retired, at the village of Modale.

In 1859 John Durmon settled on section 10. He came from Illinois to Magnolia Township; he died on his farm, in the '60s.

Jacob Utzler came to section 16, in 1858, remained until 1880, and moved to Nebraska.

During the '60s came the following:

Jacob Killen came from Utah, in 1862, and settled on section 12, remained a few years, sold and returned to Salt Lake City.

James Alexander, a soldier, serving from Ohio, came home and soon became a settler of section 16. He died in 1868.

John Parsons, a Swede, came from California in 1860, and located where he now lives, on section 10.

One of the many who became residents of Harrison County at the close of the Civil War was Samuel Vittitoe, who first located in Clay Township for two years, after which he purchased land in Taylor Township, on which he lived until the spring of 1881, when he sold and located on his present home on section 28, Clay. He was a member of Company C, of the First Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, of Kentucky, serving in the Mexican War one year.

Sylvester J. Linn, of section 12, came to the county in May, 1870, and settled in Taylor Township. He is a millwright by trade and worked for a time in that line, after which he began farming. See sketch.

Peter Hauger, a soldier of the late war, became a resident of Harrison County 1871. His has been quite an eventful life, which can better be learned by referring to his personal history in the biographical department.

Jonas O. Johnson, who is engaged at farming, and proprietor of two sawmills, is a resident of section 15, Clay Township, and dates his settlement from February, 1873.

Theodore Parshall came in during the war and located on section 25–79–45. He came from Ohio. He died during the '70s. The family still remains on the farm.

James Skelley came from Pennsylvania in 1862. He was a railroad engineer, but

settled on a part of section 9. He had been in Taylor Township as early as 1856. He finally moved to Kansas.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first man to locate in Clay Township was pioneer Amos S. Chase, in 1848.

The first marriage in the township was that of Levi Motz to Elizabeth Burcham, in April, 1855.

The first birth in the township was that of Ruth Burcham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Burcham. She is now the wife of George Gunsolley, of Shelby County. She was born in May, 1856.

The first death was that of a two-year old child of George Burcham, in January, 1855. It was buried at the Magnolia cemetery.

During the first years here there was plenty of game, turkeys, wolves, deer and elk. Chief among the wild fruits may be named wild grapes, which were gathered by the wagon load.

The principal tribes of Indians to be dealt with, friendly or otherwise, were the Omahas and Winnebagos. Nothing could be recorded against them, save that they would steal.

Clay Township was for many years divided by an imaginary line, one part was known as the timber or river district and the other the Prairie section. Much rivalry was seen and the two castes of character did not seem to hamonize well. The element along the river was not of the highest type and refinement, yet when it came to voting their ballot counted as much as the other element in the township. This has gradually faded away and many beautiful farms and an intelligent populace may be found in all sections of the township.

Early in 1855 a hand ferry-boat, propelled by the use of oarsmen, plied the waters of the Missouri, opposite Clay Township. A mail route was established from Cumming City, Neb., to Magnolia and the mail was transported over the river by this ferry. A man named Ellis operated it.

About 1886 William Samples and "Jap" Hester undertook to start a steam ferry system, from section 30, but their engine and machinery were too heavy for the boat and the enterprise was abandoned. The engine was taken for feed mill purposes.

MILLS.

The first milling enterprise of Clay Township was in 1855, when Dennis & Hester started an upright sash sawmill, on the south-east of section 22. It was burned in 1856, and in 1857 they put in a circular sawmill. The plant was sold and moved after the Civil War.

The second mill was built by "Mike" Wallace on section 7, in 1861.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company had, at one time, four portable mills in the township, sawing ties and timbers.

Mills have been operated at various points of Clay Township by Messrs. Motz, Caywood, Frederick, Morrill, Johnson, Powell, Cole and Whipple. At this writing (1891) there are no mills in operation in the township.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Being along the great Missouri River, where steamboating and lumbering brought a rough class of people, it is not to be wondered at that society was not of the most refined Christianized type in this portion of the county, at an early day.

The first schoolhouse was built on the northwest quarter of section 25, and was erected about 1856. It was constructed

from rough cottonwood boards, boarded up and down. Two other schoolhouses have since been built on the same site, one now in use. After the completion of the first school building, religious services were frequently held in it.

There are now three school buildings within Clay Township. The enrollment of pupils in 1890 was one hundred and thirty-three.

There are now two churches in the township; the first on section 12, built in 1884, by the Congregational denomination. The other is at "Sandy Point," a Free Methodist Church, built in 1889. The name "Sandy Point" comes from the fact that in early times a man named "Mike" Wallace, who operated a wood yard on the river, had red hair, and hence the name. Mr. Wallace died at Mondamin in 1890.



UNION TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CONGRESSIONAL Township 78, range 42, constitutes Union Township. It being six miles square, it has an area of thirty-six square miles, or equal to twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It was organized in 1858 by the County Judge, then officiating. In 1885 its population was six hundred and twenty-four. According to the 1890 United States census it had a population of nine hundred and forty-seven.

Pigeon Creek and Potato Creek, with their small branches, are the streams of this township.

Union Grove and a part of Harris Grove, the former in the eastern and the latter in the western part of the township, is all the native timber found. It being a purely prairie country, with no railroads or villages, the people are solely engaged in farming, stock-growing and horticulture.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Prior to 1849 no white man had invaded the solitary wilds of what is now known as Union Township. During that year came Thomas Dobson and Riley Hough. The latter settled where Unionburgh now stands, at the point of the grove. He remained two or three years and moved to Pottawattamie County, where he still resides.

November 12, 1850, Samuel Wood, (Uncle Sammy) made settlement on section 23, where he still remains, the possessor of a handsome property. See biography. He came in as did most of the "Latter Day Saints," without means. He had only $5 but to-day owns two hundred and ninety-seven acres of excellent land.

Thomas Sellers, now deceased, came about the same time.

In 1853 William Tucker came in from Illinois and located on sections 5 and 6, where he remained until 1891, sold, and now lives at Missouri Valley.

Alfred Brimm settled on section 13, in 1853 or 1854. He soon removed farther west.

H. S. Smith came in 1853 and died in the winter of 1858–9.

Richard Dickinson, of section 6, came in October, 1863. He "swapped farms sight unseen." He owned one in Michigan which he exchanged for this. One-half of his present farm was formerly timber land. See personal sketch.

Alfred Sellers of section 21, came in the spring of 1853 and "squatted" at Union Grove. See sketch.

Harvey V. Armstrong came in June,

1854, and entered land at Six-mile Grove, in Jefferson Township. He returned to Illinois and 1856 came back to his land. See biography.

In 1858 Albert B. Pugh of section 6, came in April, settled in La Grange Township one year and then purchased his present farm. See notice in biographical department.

In April, 1863, came Frank M. Irvin. He was a carpenter by trade. He subsequently served in the Third Iowa Battery, during the Rebellion. See more concerning his settlement on section 17, in the biographical section of this volume.

Benjamin Draper of section 1, came in the fall of 1864.

James Chapman of section 1, came in the spring of 1864, in company with his parents. At first they leased land of Lindley Evans and worked in a sawmill. See sketch.

Daniel Kemmish accompanied his parents to the township in 1865. They located on section 27. He finally settled on the same section. See personal notice of the family.

In 1865, Samuel Diggle came and is now a resident of section 24. The same year William Dickinson located on section 6.

Thomas Thomas became a settler in September, 1865. Concerning his settlement see sketch.

Another settler of 1865 was Nephi Chapman on section 16. He is a son of John Chapman.

James H. Graham, of section 11, came in the fall of 1865, with his father, Eldridge Graham. The father settled on section 2, but now lives at Persia. John H. is still farming on 11.

Joseph C. Haszard, of section 13, came in September, 1867, and the next spring bought his present farm, paying $5 per acre. See sketch.

In 1868, among the other settlers in this township was John G. Redinbaugh of section 20, and Ashcraft Parker. Parker settled at Harris Grove, rented a year or so, and bought in Union Township. He still resides in Union. His son, Marcellus, went for himself when of age and located on section 36.

Allen Stoker, of section 27, came in February, 1869, with a brother-in-law. He had purchased ninety acres in this locality in 1864. See sketch.

William Rainer of section 17, came in June, 1870.

David Williams came to the township in March, 1871. After he became of age he rented land six years and finally bought land on section 34, and is now among the most thrifty stock farmers of the county. See personal sketch.

Albert Gunnette came with his mother in the summer of 1874. He was a mere boy at the time. He now owns land on section 26. See biographical sketch.

Joseph H. Murphy of section 21, came in the spring of 1875. He first rented land in St. John's Township.

Lee Dakan, of section 17, came in 1876. He was a soldier from Ohio. See sketch.

The following will give the date of settlement of the prominent residents of Union Township.

Mary E. (Chatburn) Wood came to the county with her parents, Jonas and Mary Chatburn, in 1850.

Safety M. Henderson came to the county in company with his parents in 1853, settling in Jefferson Township.

In 1865 Benjamin Draper came to the county and is now a prosperous farmer or section 1. During that year John Chapman, Sr., came and settled on the Pigeon

farm, renting of L. M. Evans, afterward moved to La Grange, back to Union and is now a resident of Persia. Benjamin Chapman also dates his settlement from the spring of 1865, coming with his parents. He is now a resident of section 2, a prosperous farmer.

James W. Diggle, of section 25, came in 1865 and has had his share of pioneer hardships.

Another to become a resident was William Dickinson, who was born in Ohio, but went to Michigan when eight years of age and helped clear up a farm for his father. He has never had much love for rattlesnakes since his residence there. See sketch.

James E. Kemmish accompanied his parents to Harrison County in 1865, coming from Pottawattamie County here. By referring to their sketch it will give some idea of their experience in Utah, where they went in 1854.

William Chiles came to the county in 1867; he died January 31, 1888. His widow, Mrs. Minnie (Peckenpaugh) Chiles is still a resident of sections 11 and 12.

Clark Swan, of section 31, became a settler in 1869, locating in La Grange, where he lived until 1881, when he moved to his present home. Peter Charles Kemmish came in the following year and located at Reeder's Mills. See personal history.

Lehigh Dakan of section 17, has been in the county since 1876. He was a member of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry and was in the Army of the Cumberland.

Marion Ellis came to the county in 1875. He is now a resident of section 34, Union.

In February, 1879, Francis M. Howard became a resident of the county. His home is on section 34.

James H. Norman became a resident March 18, 1871, and Samuel S. Beem in 1885, Clark Cooper in 1887.

Ira Carmon, of section 34, has been a resident since March, 1883. In 1882 John Lafferty, Sr., came to the county with family. See sketch of John Lafferty, Jr.

George Miller came in 1883 and located on his present farm on section 21.

April 12, 1881, George F. Newland came to the county and located on section 35.

Elmer E. Shriver, of section 36, came to the county March 4, 1884. He was a young man and commenced working land for his father.

ORGANIZATION.

This township dates its organization from September 6, 1858, by Samuel Wood, under order of County Judge D. E. Brainard. The first election was held at Samuel Wood's house, the second Tuesday of October, 1858, when Mr. Wood was duly elected Clerk and Assessor of the newly constituted civil township.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first settler was Thomas Dobson, who came with his family about 1849, and settled on section 24. Later he removed to Crawford County, Iowa, where he died.

The first marriage was that of Alonzo Hunt to Miss Margaret Dobson, early in the '50s.

The first school was taught in 1857, at Samuel Wood's cabin, by Mrs. Howard S. Smith.

Mrs. Thomas Sellers was the first adult to die within the township. She was buried on section 14, a neighborhood cemetery.

POST-OFFICES.

The first postal facilities had in this part of the county was in 1864, when Un-

ionburgh post-office was established. H. S. Smith was made first postmaster, the office being kept on section 23–78–42. He was succeeded by William Smith; he by William Brown, and he by Samuel Wood. Mr. Brown, who operated a store at that point, was in debt to Mr. Wood, who acted as his assistant postmaster, and Mr. Wood had to take the stock of goods to secure himself, and he finally was released from post-office duties in the following summer: he took the office from Brown, but through some neglect on the latter's part, Wood was not recognized as assistant. At the time the Hon. D. M. Harris of Missouri Valley, who had control of this class of post-offices, wrote Mr. Wood, as follows: "I am a Democrat and you are a Republican. I have been acquainted with you for thirty years, and if there is anything in it an old settler should have it." To this Mr. Wood made answer: "Regarding politics, my first wife's name was Mary, but for short we called her 'Polly,' consequently my polly-ticks are *nine*—seven girls and two boys." He never heard from Harris afterward, and in a short time was appointed, but got rid of the responsibility of his office in 1888.

The present postmaster is H. B. Peckenpaugh. Mail is received three times per week, from a stage route running from Persia.

At this point, Unionburgh, a store was started in 1884, by William Brown, who built on Mr. Wood's land. Brown continued about two years. Herman Mendal had furnished the money on which to operate the store, and he finally sold to Samuel Wood, Brown failing in his business undertakings. Wood ran the store and post-office about two years, and closed out his stock. He erected a dance hall a year after the store was built, and the same is now used for public gatherings.

Valley View post-office was located in 1870, on section 2, with Manning Allee as postmaster. He handled a few goods for the "Grange" (a farmer's society which sought to do away with all middlemen or tradesmen.) He was succeeded, both in business and in the post-office, by William Chapman, whose wife attended to the duties of the post-office. Next came Charles Kemmish; then Claud Day, who gave way to Joseph Shields. Next came Mr. Griffin, from whose hands the office passed to James Jeffries. A man named Grossgene held it awhile, and on account of Persia, the railroad town, springing up, the office was abolished.

Union Grove, in the eastern central part of the township, was named in the following manner: It was an old-time custom, both East and West, when a barn was to be "raised" for the boss carpenter to go to the ridge pole, and while on the highest point to give a name to the barn, after which he would throw a jug or bottle of whiskey down to the assembled workmen. When pioneer Thomas Dobson's log house was erected, in the fall of 1850, on the suggestion of Dobson, who said he had never lived in a community where such great unity prevailed as here, Samuel Wood mounted the top of the house and being minus the *whiskey*, he threw a gourd full of nails with all the strength he possessed, at the same instant crying aloud *Union Grove.*

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The pioneer school of Union Township has usually been credited to La Grange Township, however, in the winter of 1851–52, James B. McCurley taught a term of school in an old Mormon cabin, located

on section 6, of Union Township, at Harris Grove.

The next was the one held at Samuel Wood's residence, on section 23. It was a subscription school, taught by Mrs. Howard S. Smith, in 1857. As times changed and more settlers came in, good school buildings were finally provided. At present there are nine schoolhouses, the Iowa regulation number, one each two miles. The present enrollment of pupils is about two hundred and thirty-five, while the estimated value of schoolhouse property is $5,245.

The early settlers who worshipped had to go to Harris Grove or Reeder's Mill, where the Methodist people had early services, the first in the county. In 1891 a neat frame edifice was erected on section 5, costing $1,480. It is 26x44 feet. Preaching is had every other Sabbath, by the Logan pastor. This society is known as the "Bethel Methodist Church." Its present membership is fifty.

The Harris Grove Class built a good frame building in 1890, costing $1,200. Ed E. Erwin is the Leader of this class.



ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ALLEN Township, constituted in 1872, comprises Congressional Township 81, range 43, and was named in honor of one of the early settlers.

Monona County is north of Allen; Lincoln Township, east; Magnolia, south and Jackson, west.

Among the small spring creeks, which lend both value and beauty to the surface of the township, may be named Allen, Stowe and Elk creeks. There is but little native timber, except small groves located on the south line and Stowe's Grove in the northwestern part which extends over into Monona County. It is a very productive part of Harrison County. The soil is especially fertile and well suited for the production of grains, corn, vegetables and all the fruits common to this latitude. The population are chiefly American born. The State census gave Allen 300 in 1885, while the last federal census—1890, places it at 574.

There being no towns, villages or railroads within this portion of the county farmers of necessity draw their crop product some distance to market. Yet thrift and rural prosperity is found on every section of land within her borders.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to effect settlement in this goodly section was David Imlay, who settled on section 34, about 1856. His son-in-law, Samuel Spinks, settled at the same time on the section. Mr. Imaly died during the Civil War and Mr. Spinks survived until about 1885. The widow still remains in the township. Allen Township did not settle up with much rapidity, until after 1870.

John W. Widoes, of section 12, came to the county in 1868, locating in Clay Township, where it is said he shook with the ague for seven long years and then removed to section 13, in Allen Township, where he now lives.

Asher Servis ("Uncle Bubby Servis," familiarly known throughout the entire county) was an old Mexican soldier, who came to Harrison County in the '50s and settled in the east part of the county, but subsequently moved to Allen Township, locating on sections 17 and 20, where he lived in a rude "dug-out." From that point he removed to Raglan Township and died there on section 11. He was a great pioneer character; he was many years a prominent member of the Board of Supervisors and a man of much native

ability, though odd in his own peculiar ways.

Fletcher Armstrong came to Allen Township in 1871, during the month of March and settled on section 33, where he remained five years and removed to Cass Township, where he still resides.

J. C. McCabe, present owner and editor of the *Observer*, the Republican paper at Logan, came from Raglan Township in 1871 and settled on section 28, and there followed farm life and school teaching, until April 1, 1888, when he moved to Logan. See personal sketch in biographical department of this book.

William Miller and family became settlers of Allen Township, on section 16, in 1872. About two years later he died when the family moved to Modale, where the wife died in 1889.

Merritt Barry came to section 36, in about 1876 and is still a resident.

John T. Burch came to section 24, in 1877 and is still there.

Simon V. Shearer, of section 11, came in 1879. See personal sketch.

John R. Clark effected settlement during 1880, on section 11.

Charles Lewis, of section 15, came in 1877. He at first rented land, but now is a prosperous farmer.

John F. Dick settled on section 18—his present home, in August, 1878.

William La Seur came to Dunlap in 1868, worked out and rented land until he settled on section 17 in 1880.

Early in the '80s came Carl F. Peterson to section 20.

Another settler of 1878 was Conrad Wakehouse, of section 29, where he still lives.

A. Massingill settled on the northwest of section 8, about 1878. He had been a resident of Harrison County many years. In 1888, he removed to Missouri.

Peter Bolch settled on section 33, in the spring of 1874. He worked by the month for J. C. McCabe several months and in 1876, purchased land where he now lives.

A pioneer of 1872 was Erastus Chaffee (now dead) who came to section 34. He remained seven or eight years and traded for land in Boyer Township.

As early as 1862 William H. McHenry settled on a part of section 34. In 1871, he moved to Woodbine.

John Mann, Jr. settled on section 28, in 1876 on eighty acres of wild land.

John T. Boone came to Allen Township about 1880 and still lives on section 34.

H. P. Morrow came in 1882 and is now an extensive, well-to-do farmer of section 12.

Isaac Cox came in about 1880, from St. John's Township and located on section 34.

Oscar Lewis became a settler on section 4, in the fall of 1881. He first rented land on section 11, and later purchased land on section 15.

William Griffith came to the county in 1868 and to Allen Township in 1882, settling on section 8.

Benjamin Maynard, of section 16, lived there from 1874 to 1880, sold and removed to Kansas. He is now editing the *Courier* at Blair, Neb.

A little later—about 1876, came E. A. Atherton. He finally moved to Kansas.

James Beechem settled on section 6, in 1873 or 1874. He moved to Little Sioux after about five years.

Leander Lee settled on section 16, about 1880.

J. H. Crom settled on section 11, about 1878. His father was among the pioneers of Magnolia Township.

Taylor Atherton settled on section 27,

about 1880. He came from New York. In 1891, he sold out.

William Glover came to section 34, in 1884.

Louis Kucks, of section 27, came to the county in the fall of 1884, rented near Mondamin and moved to Allen in 1885.

Francis M. Mills, of section 27, came to the county in August, 1868 and to Allen Township in 1886.

For details of many early settlers' career the reader is referred to the biographical department of this volume.

Following is a list of more of the prominent settlers and the years they came to the county.

Noble W. Young came to the county in 1881 and rented land for a time but soon purchased land in Allen Township.

Lewis J. Sherwood came to the county in 1880, renting land for about ten years, when he bought his present farm on section 7.

Charles W. Sherwood had come in the autumn of 1876, but bought his present farm in 1889.

In 1882, Madison C. Stearns purchased the farm on which he now resides.

Nels Peterson, of section 20, first came to the county in 1870, locating in Raglan Township, but has been absent about sixteen years since that date. See personal history.

In 1884, Samuel Nuzum made settlement and William Neal, in 1885.

Thomas Magnet came to the county at the breaking out of the Civil War.

Joseph S. Miles accompanied his parents to Harrison County in 1868, first locating in Lincoln Township.

O. L. Michel came in 1878, Oscar Lewis, in 1881 and W. G. Holman, in 1871.

Another resident, of Allen Township, is Solomon J. Cox, who was born in Harrison County.

Madison H. Chaffee is numbered among Harrison County's farmers. He came to the county in 1868, locating in Bigler's Grove in Boyer Township; he came with his parents.

OLYMPUS POST OFFICE.

A post-office was established in Lincoln Township, known as "Olympus," in 1882, with L. B. Prose as postmaster. He retained the office at his farm house, on section 5, until his removal from the township in July, 1890, when H. P. Morrow was appointed postmaster, and the office removed to his home on section 12, of Allen Township. This office provides the farming community between the west side of Harrison and the east side of Jackson Township with mail facilities. A carrier takes the mail from Woodbine twice each week.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school in what is now Allen Township was taught on section 34, in the winter of 1871–72, by J. C. McCabe. The schoolhouse, which was completed in the fall of 1871, was moved a decade later to section 27. Mr. McCabe relates how, at this first term of school, he had only five pupils. He taught five terms in succession at this point.

The second schoolhouse erected in the township was built on Stowe Creek, on section 8, in 1874. It was a frame structure, and is still in use.

As the township has settled up it has kept pace with its neighbors in the matter of public schools, and to-day it is provided with seven schoolhouses. Its total enrollment of pupils is one hundred and ninety-eight.

There are no church buildings within Allen Township, but a Methodist Episcopal Class has been formed, which holds regular services at the Allen Creek school house, on section 13. This class belongs to the "Woodbine charge."

A Free Methodist society also holds meetings at the same school house.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CIVIL Township 81, range 42, bears the above name, having been organized in 1868. It was so named in honor of President Lincoln. It is bounded on the north by Monona County, on the east by Harrison Township, on the south by Boyer, and on the west by Allen Township. Willow Creek enters on section 3, and leaves from section 31. There are smaller streams which drain and water the township as finely as any of Harrison County's twenty sub-divisions. The poplation in 1885 was two hundred and forty-eight, and according to the 1890 United States census returns it has five hundred and fifty-four.

There are no towns or villages within this township. The populace do their marketing and purchase the bulk of their goods at either Woodbine or Dunlap.

For mail facilities the people are accommodated by Olympus post-office, established in 1882. It was located on the southeast of section 7. The first postmaster was L. B. Prose, who held the same until July, 1890, and was succeeded by H. P. Morrow, the present postmaster, who keeps the office at his residenee on section 12, of Allen Township.

It is a rolling, prairie land, with no timber aside from about two hundred acres of native timber, "Four Mile Grove," and the many artificial groves planted by the hand of the early settlers. The chief business of the people here is general farming and stock raising.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To have been a pioneer in this portion of the county was to undergo no little hardship, and to be the possessor of one of the many valuable farm homes, now found within this territory, is indeed to be counted among the independent men of the "Kingdom of Harrison."

It was during the year of 1853 that men first looked out over the fair, fertile domain, with the view of making for themselves homes.

The first settler was Henry Hushaw, who now resides at the village of Woodbine. He came in the fall of 1855, and located on section 36. He is now totally blind. See sketch elsewhere.

Nathan Johnson became a settler on section 36, in 1856. He came from Indiana. He died on the same place he set-

tled in about 1879. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors several terms.

John Johnson, of Indiana (son of Nathan), came with Henry Hushaw in 1855. He settled on section 36, but subsequently removed to Nebraska.

John Sellick came to this township in 1857, locating on section 32. About the same time came Hiram Moore, settling on the southeast quarter of section 36. Upon this land was fought the last battle with the Indians.

Sisston Snyder, now of Missouri Valley, settled on the Cherry farm in 1859. This was on section 33.

In 1856 Isaac Palmer entered a quarter of section 31, remained ten years and sold to Elisha Mahoney, who sold, and the place is now owned by Nephi Purcell.

After the Rebellion came the following:

H. M. Wheeler came from Council Bluffs, and began the improvement of the south half of section 20, claiming to have an interest in the property. He was a foppish young fellow and "cut a great swell." He at first was engaged at illegally making whiskey at Woodbine. He professed to own much land, but finally it turned out that he had no title to the land, and only farmed it for what he could make from the crops grown thereon. He left about 1880.

Just after the war came "Square" J. S. McLain, who took land on the north half of section 16. He moved to Nebraska in 1885.

In 1881 Mike Hopkins settled on a part of section 25. He died in 1880.

Nephi Purcell became a resident of the township in 1868. He bought land on section 31. He still lives in the township. His settlement in the county dates from 1856.

Charles Mills came in 1868, settling on section 32, where he now resides.

William Buzzell settled along the Willow at quite an early date, but only remained three years.

Prior to the Civil War Hugo Holdoelgle, a German, settled on section 33. He served in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry in the time of the war. He finally sold his farm, and now lives near Dunlap and follows gardening.

Benjamin P. Marks came to the county in 1865, and to Lincoln Township in 1868, and settled on section 13. See sketch.

Homer D. Hulburd, of section 15, came to the county in 1868. His father was Daniel Hulburd.

In 1873 came Abel Powley, who located on section 36, where he still resides, a well-to-do farmer.

James A. Roberts settled on section 32 in 1872. He is still a resident and a single man. See sketch.

In 1877 John S. Edwards settled on sections 2 and 3, and still remains there.

In 1880 came W. A. Stewart, who located on section 17. He now lives in Allen Township.

J. C. Evans came the same year to section 9.

Thomas Mann settled on section 29, in 1880, on what was known as the Wheeler farm.

"Gus" Turno settled on section 40, the same year, or perhaps a little later on.

During 1881 came L. B. Prose to the south half of section 7. He remained until February, 1891, and moved to Logan, where he had traded for the "Lusk Hotel," which he operated for a time. Mr. Prose speaks of A. Ballard, of section 3; William Evans, of section 3; D. G. Smith, of section 9; Wheeler Mendenhall, of section 33, all having been in the township

prior to his advent in 1881. They are nearly all resident farmers there still.

From 1881 to 1884 this township grew rapidly in settlement. In 1883 ninety votes were polled. By reference to the biographical department of this volume the personal sketches of many of the settlers of later date will appear, giving much concerning their first settlement in Lincoln Township.

William S. Burch dates his settlement in the county from January, 1878, rented land in Allen Township for three years, purchased his present farm in 1880, moving on in 1881.

W. H. Barsby purchased two hundred and eighty acres upon section 6, where he now lives, in the autumn of 1884.

James C. Evans is a pioneer. coming to the county in 1856.

Thomas Mann came to the county with his parents, when sixteen years old, twenty-one years ago. He is now located on section 29, Lincoln Township.

Oscar L. Smith, of section 31, is a blacksmith by trade. He came to this county in 1881, and for a time worked at his trade in Woodbine, after which he came to Lincoln Township.

Edgar Taylor, of section 20, has been a resident of the county since the autumn of 1873.

Abel Powley also came January 1, 1873, and purchased the farm he now occupies.

Marion Purcell became a pioneer in 1856, coming at that time from Indiana to Pottawattamie County, and a year later to Harrison.

In 1882 James R. Hawk came to Harrison County, first locating near Dunlap, but one year later located in Lincoln Township.

John Emge, of section 4, Lincoln, is another man who has experienced the hardships subject to pioncer life.

William Elliott has been a resident of the county since 1871.

Charles Cleveland came in 1885, and located on his present farm on section 15.

James H. Crim came to the county in 1853, with his parents; he was at the time eight years of age.

John Bloch, who came to the county in the spring of 187–, is now a prosperous farmer on section 16.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The first public school building in Lincoln Township was built in 1859 on Mud Creek. The first teacher employed was "Doc" Nathaniel Mefferd. Just at the close of the Civil War the township was provided with two schoolhouses, one in the southwest part of the township at James Roberts' place and one on Mud Creek.

As the township has settled up it has kept pace with the sister subdivisions of Harrison County. At present it is provided with seven good frame school houses valued at $2,700. The total enrollment is placed at 134 pupils.

During the early '70s a Sabbath-school was formed by Dr. Gilkey, a Presbyterian. It was held at the school house on section 16. This building was removed to section 7 in 1882.

In 1886 a Methodist class was formed as a part of the Magnolia Circuit. Services were held at the school house known as "Centre" on section 15. In 1891 a Sabbath-school was organized on Mud Creek where all denominations attend.

RAGLAN TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RAGLAN Township was constituted in 1857. It was named after Lord Raglan of Crimean War fame, then a conspicuous person and greatly admired by Capt. John A. Danielson, who named the township. This township is bounded on the North by Jackson, on the East by Magnolia, on the South by Taylor and on the West by Morgan and a portion of Little Sioux. It comprises all of township 80, range 44, except sections 3, 4 and 5 and sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31. It is a diversified territory, having streams, prairie and forest. Here one finds about two thousand acres of timberland. The Soldier River courses its way through the western tier of sections while Steer Creek runs through the central-eastern part. The largest body of timber is found in the southeastern portion and is known as Raglan Grove.

The state census of 1885 gave Raglan Township a population of 432. The 1890 United States census places it at 565.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Orvil M. Allen became a settler in 1849. He came from Pottawattamie County, Iowa, took his claim and returned to Pottawattamie County and lived there until the early spring of 1849. This claim was located near Magnolia (village) on what was afterward named Allen Creek in honor of him. He remained in the township until 1851 and then went to Salt Lake City, Utah. His family consisted of a wife and seven children.

A family named Atwood was perhaps the next to effect a settlement. They lived where Frank Garner now lives. The old log cabin in which Atwood sold whisky to any and all, still stands. He was a Vermonter. He went to Salt Lake and there died. His sons were Dwight, Seeley and Danforth.

In 1851 came the following: Artemus W. Lockling, who remained a year and then moved into Magnolia Township and died there June 13, 1889. Charles Gilmore, who came to the county in 1850, located in Magnolia Township, remained one year and then moved to section 27, Raglan, where he still resides. Morton Streeter, of section 23, came from Vermont in 1851. He died in the township in 1886. Lorenzo and Rudolph Pate were among the pioneers of the county. James Gamet came in 1851 and claimed land on the northeast

of section 1, where he made improvements and sold prior to the war, to speculators from Ohio, and they sold to Donald Maule. L. A. Niles came early in the '50s and claimed land now occupied by T. McCabe. "Spanky" Chase settled near Garner's in 1851. Men named Cooper and Bowman came at the same time, remained a short time and then left the county. Bonaparte Alexander settled on section 12 early in the '50s. He came from Vermont and remained here until his death in 1877.

An Allen family (no connection of O. M. Allen,) settled near Garner's in the Grove about 1856. The father froze his feet severely. The family removed to Nebraska. John Forsythe settled on section 22 in 1854, remained five years and sold to H. Lawrance and moved to Crescent City, where he came from. Lloyd Jenkins was among the pioneers of the township; he located on section 22. Donald Maule purchased the land in 1876.

Donald Maule of section 22, came to the county in 1851 and settled on Allen Creek in Taylor Township. He remained there three years and then removed to Raglan, where he now lives. See his personal sketch for many interesting events; he and his family saw as much of pioneer hardship, sickness and Indian annoyances as any other settler in Raglan.

Jacob Mintun (a sketch of whom appears) came in 1854 and is still a resident. He settled on section 25.

Anster Pate settled on section 23, in 1854. He died after the Civil War closed. Jacob Pate came at the same time and finally moved to "Sandy Point," where he died in the '80s.

Nelson Follett came to section 14 in 1853. He subsequently died in the insane asylum.

E. W. Lamb came in from Indiana in 1854 and located on section 25. Jacob Mintun married his daughter. He remained until 1860 and went to Ohio and died. The family returned to Raglan Township. The mother died at Grinnell, Iowa, and the son, Charles W., still lives in the township.

John Ingerson and father with the family were among the pioneers of the early '50s. They settled on section 35. He was frozen to death during the hard winter of 1856–57.

Capt. Chester Hamilton came to the county in 1852 and helped establish the county seat. He located in Raglan in 1854. He was the first Sheriff of the county. He settled where Jacob Mintun later lived on section 25. He now lives in Taylor Township.

George Main effected a settlement in 1856, enlisted in the Union Army and after the war moved to Magnolia.

William Morrow and his father, Patrick Morrow, came in 1856. The son lives on section 16 and the father on section 20.

"Old Mr. Wilcox" settled on section 14 in 1860. He finally sold to T. McCabe. John T. Coffman came in 1865 and located on section 9. He met with an accident from a corn sheller in February, 1890, and had to have his hand amputated. Blood poisoning set in and caused his death. His son, Don B., now a resident of the township, came with his parents.

Terence McCabe settled on section 14, in 1866 on one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land. He was born in Ireland and came to America when two years of age. See sketch.

Edward Collins came to the county in 1857, worked by the month until 1866 and then bought land on section 16. He now has two hundred acres.

Samuel D. Johnson, of section 29, came to the county with his parents in 1848 or 1849. He moved to his present home in 1868.

Joseph Erixon, of section 23, came to section 14 in 1876. See sketch elsewhere.

David Morrow, son of Patrick Morrow, came to the county in company with his parents in the spring of 1856. In the autumn of that year James McCauley came to the county and located in Little Sioux Township. His possessions at that time were $9.75, twenty-five cents of which was soon paid for the "Cure All" Pain Killer.

Joseph W. Niles also became a resident in the fall of 1856. He was not so fortunate as McCauley for he did not possess one dollar, and the first morning went without his breakfast, being too proud to ask for it.

In 1858 George F. Tufly came to the county, locating in Clay Township where his parents settled, and remained at home until he became of age.

William Maule dates his settlement from April 27, 1860, at which time he was born. He is the son of Donald Maule, a pioneer of 1851.

William F. Garner came with his parents in the spring of 1861. His father, Henry Garner, is one of the prosperous farmers of the county and resides on section 34.

Pleasant Coffman and family located in the county in the autumn of 1856. His son, George W., now a practical farmer, was then seven years of age.

In the spring of 1869 Thomas D. Tovey became identified with the history of the county. He accompanied his parents to the county. His father was a blacksmith and located at Magnolia.

George W. Small, who located here in the autumn of 1879, is one of the many men who have seen the ups and downs of pioneer life.

In the spring of 1881 Cantine R. Williams became a resident of the county, first renting land near Logan for two years, after which he purchased his present farm.

William R. Simmons, of section 10, Raglan, came to the county in the spring of 1884.

Harvey H. Champney located on section 35, in Raglan in April, 1867. In January, 1868, he moved to Magnolia, where he has lived ever since.

Pleasant B. Coffman located on section 10, Raglan, in the autumn of 1866.

Jacob Mintun found his way to Harrison county on New Year's Day 1854, coming from Pottawattamie County. He had come from Salt Lake to that county in 1852.

Oliver F. Nelson came to the county in the fall of 1869 and a few years later bought eighty acres of land on section 33, where he still lives.

William H. Collins, of section 9, came to the county in the fall of 1878, settled near Woodbine, rented land four years and then purchased his present farm. See sketch.

RAGLAN POST-OFFICE.

In 1864, a post-office with the above name was established on section 25, with Jacob Mintun as postmaster. It continued for three years and on account of better mail facilities throughout the county, the building of railroads, etc., this office was abolished. It was on a route from Magnolia to Little Sioux.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first schoolhouse was built about

1858. It was of logs and stood on section 23, west of where Mr. Barnes now lives. Early teachers were: Paulina Hillis, Miss Riley (now Mrs. Arbaugh). Anna Pate (now the wife of Henry Alexander,) probably taught the first term of school in Raglan Township. Other teachers were: Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. Yiesley (then Eva Scofield), Amanda Hetherington (now the wife of George Musgrave, of Logan), and Mary McWilliams (now Mrs. Eugene Scofield. At present the township is provided with four schoolhouses. The total average attendance is about 144.

The earliest religious services were held by the Mormons or Latter Day Saints in 1851–52. There are no regular organized churches that have buildings in Raglan Township. The Roman Catholic people attend at Magnolia and the Christian (Disciples) hold services at the school house on Steer Creek.

GENERAL.

The wife of Chester Hamilton was the first adult to die in Raglan Township.

A saw mill was in operation near where Jacob Mintun now resides just before the Civil War. It was run by a Mr. Wallace.

La Grange Township.

CHAPTER XXX.

LA GRANGE is the center township east and west and on the south line of the county. It is south of Jefferson, west of Union, north of Pottawattomie County and east of St. John Township and comprises all of township 78, range 43, except the western tier of sections, which is included in St. Johns' Township. Its area is thirty square miles or nineteen thousand and two hundred acres. Its surface is rolling, fertile prairie land, except in the northeast part, where Harris Grove is found, which covers several sections. The streams flowing through the township are numerous and small. The larger of these are Harris Grove Creek, Honey Creek and Timber Creek.

The population in 1885 was five hundred and thirty. The 1890 numerator fixed it at six hundred and thirty.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1848, when the western part of Iowa was yet comparatively little known, and generally considered a worthless plain, the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, being in trouble with the people of Illinois and Missouri, owing to their own peculiar religious teachings, left the bounds of civilization, seeking homes in the "far west." Under guidance of divers leaders they became scattered and confused, both in religion and destitution. Most of them stopped in Western Iowa and it was some of their men who commenced improvements in what is now La Grange Township, of which this chapter is written. They denounced Brigham Young as a false leader who taught but the teachings of a man-devil. Suffice to say that they were a floating population, and only commenced to improve for those who were soon to come after them as settlers of the county. So in the compiling of this "early settlement" paragraph, many names may be omitted from the pioneer band—their sojourn being so short.

During the spring of 1848, John Harris, one of the Mormon band, located at what was in honor of him named "Harris Grove." His location was the northeast of section 12, now owned by J. D. McKinney. Harris sold to Robert Wiemer and and he to J. D. McKenney in the fall of 1851. Among about one hundred and thirty people of the mormon faith, who wintered and summered in and near the grove, the names of the following are recalled. The entire party consisted of thirty-three families. The names referred to are: Harris, Wiemer, Austin, Powell, Noyes, Sufelt, Twitchell, Hodges, Com-

fort, Mecham, Thornton and Mikesell. These all built cabins and remained until the spring of 1852 and then went to the "promised land" Salt Lake City, Utah. Asa Earl, who settled on the farm afterward owned by Jacob Stern, was the only one who remained, not being an adherent of Polygamy. During the stay of the Mormon band, they built and ran two sawmills, one at each end of the grove. They were whip-saws and did good service for the sojourners. They also had two wagon shops. At that time the wild turkeys were very numerous and their "Quit" "Quit" "Quit" might have been heard throughout the wild forest.

In the fall of 1851 Michael McKenney, John McKenney and the father of Michael, Thomas McKenney, and family came in from Cass County, Mich. Thomas died June 12, 1852. John settled in Jefferson Township and died December 26, 1880. James D. and C. T. McKenney, then small boys are now prosperous farmers of the township. At the time of their coming to the county they found as settlers, Thomas Reeder, William Howard, Asa Earl, and a man named Orinder. In 1852 came Daniel Jewell, who settled where J. S. Vanderhoof now lives. Jewell moved to Missouri in 1856 and from there to Kansas, where he died. Thomas Vanderhoof came in from Michigan with the Jewells and settled in Magnolia Township, but soon left the country.

George W. White came in the fall of 1852, as did John Rogers and family from West Virginia. They settled on the west side of the grove where he died about 1880. His son J. D. Rogers came in 1854: Michael Rogers came in 1852. In the spring of 1851 came William Dakan, a Mexican soldier, who located on the Joseph Culver farm in St. John Township.

The above comprised most of the settlement up to 1853. But the fertility of the soil, purity of the water gushing forth from numerous springs, together with a mixture of good timber and excellent prairie land, with wild fruits in abundance, also game and wild honey, made the section look verily like a paradise to the weary home-seeker and so it was that settlements rapidly increased. Chief among those who came in prior to 1880 and who may be properly called early settlers may be named the following:

Benjamin A. Divelbess of section 4, came to the county in the spring of 1853, and settled at Bigler's Grove. He came with Charles Carvelho. He went West, crossed the plains, returned in 1871, rented of A. Longman one year and in December, 1872, moved to section 4. See personal sketch.

Jacob S. Vanderhoof of section 3, came in the autumn of 1854 (see sketch) and in 1856 bought one hundred and twenty acres on section 11, La Grange Township. He remained there three years and bought on section 5. Later he sold to J. Longman and bought on section 3.

James Rogers came in April, 1854, and entered one hundred and sixty acres at Government price. He erected a log house with a mud chimney, and set out one of the very finest orchards in the county.

William F. Vore accompanied his parents to the county in the fall of 1855, settling in Harris Grove, where the father bought two hundred and forty acres. The father was Pierson Vore, now deceased. See family sketch.

Francis T. Hill came in the spring of 1857, settled at the Grove. In 1858 he bought forty acres of wild land, improved, sold and bought on section 16, in 1866.

He was in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry during the Civil War period.

George W. Smith, of section 23, came in the spring of 1858 and purchased wild land on section 16. He first lived in a "dug-out" in the hillside.

Jacob T. Stern and family came from Pennsylvania in 1857 and established the "Linnwood Farm." He now lives at Logan. Read his biography.

David B. Vanderhoof, deceased, came in the fall of 1864, settled where his widow now lives on section 2, known as "Hickory Heights." He died in September, 1885.

William Elliott, of section 10, came to the county in the spring of 1862, and located where he now lives. He built him a rude log cabin which he covered with buckwheat straw and poles. He is now a well-situated farmer. See personal sketch.

John A. Orr, deceased, came to the county with his parents in 1861 and in 1872 moved back to the north part of Pottawattamie County. In 1876 he bought two hundred acres of land on sections 5, 6 and 8, of this township. At the time of his death he owned one thousand forty acres of land. He died in October, 1882. His father was Col. William Orr.

William Pett of section 11, came to the county in May, 1867. He was a mason by trade.

In November, 1854, John Vore came to the county with two teams, and located in Twelve-Mile Grove in Douglas Township. In 1855 he traded for land in Crawford County and lived in that county until March, 1867, when he moved to his present farm in L. Grange.

Wilson Doty came to the county when a young man in company with his parents, the date of which was in the autumn of 1866, settling at that time in Taylor Township, three years later to St. John's Township and in 1872 to La Grange.

Henry R. Coleman was born in Harrison County in 1860. His father, Erastus Coleman, was a pioneer of 1852, coming from Ohio.

J. H. Fensler is a blacksmith by trade; he came to the county in 1870 and for some time worked at his trade in Missouri Valley. His sons ran a farm in St. John's Township until 1882, when the house was burned. He then sold the place and moved to La Grange. In the autumn of 1874 Peter R. Mullen settled on the farm he now occupies.

Albert T. McElderry settled on his farm in 1879.

J. P. Yarrington commenced farming in La Grange in the spring of 1881, coming from Kansas. He engaged at merchandising in Beebeetown in August, 1888.

In 1882 W. C. Stodgel came to the county, settling on his present farm on section 8, La Grange.

Edward Fagan, a native of Ireland, born in 1809, came to Harrison County in 1883 accompanied by his family. His sons, Patrick and Peter, are still residents, carrying on the farm on which they settled. Edward Fagan died in the Roman Catholic faith, July 17, 1890.

John G. Brundige of section 8, came in the spring of 1868; he settled at St. John's worked out by the month, and 1870 rented land. In 1873 he obtained his present farm. See sketch.

Arthur J. Gilmore, present County Supervisor, came in 1869 and bought a hundred acres of wild land. His family moved out from Dubuque in 1872 and they located on section 28. See personal sketch.

Nephi Yocom came in 1870 and settled where he now lives.

Michael Sarvey of section 28, came in 1871, bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. At one time he owned six hundred and eighty acres. He came from Dubuque, Iowa.

Frederick F. Beebee, of section 35, came in March, 1871, and settled on section 26, with his father, who had entered land in 1856. See sketch of the family.

Peter R. Mullin, of section 15, came in the fall of 1874.

James P. O'Rourke, of section 29, came with his father, John, from Dubuque County in 1873.

John Bradshaw, of section 34, came in the spring of 1877 and located where he now lives.

In 1878 Harry Adams settled on section 28, where he purchased eighty acres of improved land.

ORGANIC.

In the fall of 1853, the first election was held in La Grange Township and it was organized.

M. I. McKenney, who had been appointed the organizing Sheriff, of Harrison County, by virtue of such office, called an election to be held in the various voting precincts. But, owning to a dissatisfaction growing out of the county-seat location at Magnolia, some of the precincts refused to vote, hoping thereby to defeat the organization of the county and get a re-location of the seat of Justice. La Grange was opposed to the county-seat's location, but refused to assist in thwarting the plans of organization of a county government. At such an election, Michael Rogers and William Dakan were elected Justices of the Peace for La Grange Township.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlers were Mormons—the first of whom was John Harris in 1848.

The first death among the "Gentiles" was Thomas McKenney, June 12, 1852. Two Mormons had died prior to that date.

The first marriage in La Grange Township was M. Rogers to Hope Reeder.

The first birth (aside from among the Mormons) was Frank McKenney, March 26, 1852.

The first land improved was that on the J. D. McKenney farm.

The first regular saw-mill was built in 1857, by James McCoid. Large quantities of lumber were sawed, some of which went to Europe.

The first school in this township, as now bounded, was in the summer of 1853, taught by Susan Comfort in a log cabin left by the Mormons, on the northwest of section 13. It was a subscription school.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

It was early in the fifties, when schools and religious services were first instituted in La Grange Township. The first school attended, however, was kept in a rude log hovel, left by the Mormons over on section 6, of Union Township and the first teacher was James McCurley, now residing at Logan. It was in the McKenney neighborhood and was taught in the winter of 1851–52. The building was so seated that the soft (?) side of a puncheon was turned uppermost and rested upon five pin-legs—two at each end and one in the center. Heat was supplied by a big fire-place as well as an occasional "warming" from the hickory whip wielded for discipline, more than for cultivating good disposition upon the part of the pupils. Writing-desks were made by bass-wood boards being fastened to the wall. It is related by Joe H. Smith, a local historian, that "moral suasion" was not employed to the degree, that "hickory suasion" was in those early-day schools.

The first public school building was erected in 1858 and known as the "Dakan School." The first to teach there was a man named Stone. At this time the township is supplied with four good school buildings and there are 180 pupils enrolled.

Early religious services—probably the first, were held by Rev. Mr. Rice (brother of Dr. Rice, of Magnolia) a Congregational minister, who preached in 1852. The next in the field were the Methodist people, who assembled at Mr. Peterson's house, near the present James McKenney farm. Rev. Moses F. Shinn officiated. As soon as school-houses were provided, they also served as "meetin' houses." A union building was erected in 1890, on section 14, which is used for a general public hall and also for funeral and church services.

Methodist services are held and a class kept up at the Beebeetown school-house.

HARRIS GROVE FARMERS' CLUB.

[We take the liberty to quote the following from Joe H. Smith's History of Harrison County.]

Farmers' Clubs had their origin, hereabouts, through the instrumentality of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stern. This old patriarch and his good wife of Quaker origin hailed from the State of Pennsylvania. They settled in Harris Grove in 1857, bringing with them some of the good old customs of the "Keystone State."

In the fall of 1864, Mr. Stern called a meeting of a few of the citizens of La Grange Township, for the purpose of obtaining valuable seeds from Washington then being sent out by the Patent Office Department. At the time these were received Mr. Stern, William Elliott, F. T. Hill and David Rogers, who were of the first organization, called the farmers of the townships named together, and distributed to each, pro rata, anticipating that all would give the same a good cultivation, and when the same had ripened, was gathered, etc. to again meet and compare notes as to the crop, way of cultivating, etc. Some little jealousy at the time springing up, the day of the meeting came, and they, who were instrumental in procuring seeds, were legislated out of office and new men elected who, in return, let the organization die for want of attention.

On the 5th of March, 1866, a few neighbors having called and dined with Mr. and Mrs. Stern, the "Harris Grove Farmers' Club" was organized, being composed of the following members: Jacob T. Stern and wife, Henry S. Milliman and wife, J. S. Vanderhoof and wife, E. W. Milliman and wife, David R. Rogers and wife, William Elliott and wife, F. T. Hill and wife, Thomas McKenney, and soon included the names of James D. Rogers and wife, J. F. Hull and wife and D. B. Vanderhoof and wife.

Constitution and by-laws were perfected setting the last Saturday of each month as a meeting time.

The following is a list of all belonging up to 1888: J. L. Beebee, R. W. Beebee, F. F. Beebee, F. T. Hill, William Elliott, C. T. Loveland, D. B. Vanderhoof, J. D. McKenney, L. P. Vanderhoof, Almor Stern, J. F. Hull, George H. White, H. H. McKenney, William Riddle, William Dakan, William F. Vore, J. D. Rogers, D. R. Rogers, J. S. Vanderhoof, George Bobbitt, Ambrose Milliman, J. T. Stern, A. B. Sherwood, Abel and John H. Fensler and C. T. Mc Kenney and wife.

This organization was confined exclusively to those residing in La Grange Township and the membership is constantly kept up to twelve. Great good has grown out of it, for by this inter-

change of thought much has been learned, that would not have come to light otherwise; beside the ambition of each member has been aroused to improve the farm fences, outbuildings, and home, as well as to keep pace with others in fruits, cereals, garden products and all pertaining to farm, home and fire-side. Indeed this Club will ever stand as a monument to the intellect and common sense of Father and Mother Jacob T. Stern. In the language of Father Stern, at the Twentieth anniversary of the Club,

"May it still on and prosper
And its good effects be known,
By its social monthly meeting
Till *One Hundred years* are flown."

BEEBEETOWN POST-OFFICE.

This is situated on section 26, of La Grange Township and was established in 1880. The first postmaster was Frederick F. Beebee, whose wife was the prime mover in getting the office established. In 1881, a country store was started at this point, by A. D. Fitch, on land donated by Mr. Beebee. Mr. Fitch conducted the store about six months, when James Haner built a store. About the same time Mr. Beebee purchased Mr. Fitch's goods and turned the store building into a dwelling. Mr. Haner ran the store a while and sold to F. A. Merritt, who continued until the autumn of 1888 and sold to J. P. Yarrington.

The post-office has had about the same changes and been conducted by the same men as the various stores have, Mr. Yarrington being the present merchant as well as the postmaster.

James L. Beebee, father of Frederick above mentioned, built a blacksmith-shop here in 1881 and rented to Charles Wilkins, who was followed by a Mr. Whipple, who ran the same a year or so, when it was leased by J. Van Cleaver. Next came James Keller, then Showwalter & Pinfrock and now Peter Cromer wields the sledge and fans the glowing forge at this place. Showwalter & Pinfrock built a new shop in 1890 and are still there.

During 1884–85, Dr. John Hanson, praticed medicine at Beebeetown, but not finding sickness enough, he sought *sicklier pastures!*

What was known as "Harris Grove Post-office" was established in time of the Civil War. It was on section 14, and the first to serve in the role of postmaster was Harry Coburn. It moved about the township and was finally discontinued in 1867.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred, in the month of September, 1886, to Charles Rogers, in Harris Grove. He was riding upon a load of hay, going down hill in front of Horace McKenney's house, when the wagon tongue broke, which frightened the horses jerked him off the load head foremost, upon the hard ground, producing concussion of the brain. He lived about two hours, unconscious to the last. Dr. Comfort was called but to no purpose. He was twenty-eight years of age and left a wife and two children. His sudden death shocked the community. Verily in the midst of life we are in death!

ST. JOHN'S TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ON the south line of the county, and second from the western border, is found St. John's Township. It was formed into a civil township under Judge D. E. Brainard's administration, in 1856, and named Hoosier, which name it retained until 1860. It is bounded on the north by Calhoun and Taylor Townships, on the east by La Grange, on the south by Pottawattamie County, and on the west by Cincinnati Township. It contains an area of forty-two sections, equivalent to twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres of land. It is all of township 88, range 44 west, and six sections of range 43–78 west.

The Willow and Boyer Rivers flow through the territory. The timber is all confined to the eastern half of the domain. Spencer's Grove in the north, and McGavren's Grove in the southern portion, also that found fringing the streams, provide a good supply of timber for hard wood and fuel purposes.

This township is well supplied with railroads. The Chicago & Northwestern system, made up of the Chicago & Northwestern, Sioux City & Pacific, and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line, all form a junction in the center of St. John's Township, at what is known as Missouri Valley, which is the largest city of Harrison County.

The population of this township, including the city, in 1885, was three thousand four hundred and thirty-one. The 1890, United States census gives the township and city a population of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Much concerning the first settlement of the county will be found connected with the history of St. John's Township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Up to 1848 not a single white man had invaded what is now known as St. John's Township, but it was during that year that John Reynolds and family, William Smith, Sr., Charles Smith, Jr., Adam Stevens, George Lawrence and the Mongrum families all made settlement in "Tennessee Hollow," on the south line of the township, most of them coming in 1848 and 1849. They all came from Tennessee, and hence the name "Tennessee Hollow." About the same time came William Spencer, Eleazer Davis and William Steele, who located farther north in the township.

John Reynolds moved to the west side of Bigler's Grove in 1852, and the next spring to the east side of that body of timber, and settled in Boyer Township. He died there several years ago. The family survivors are still there.

May 18, 1850, Dr. Robert McGavren settled just over the line in Pottawattamie County, but was associated with all the early settlement affairs of St. Johns Township. He removed to the village of St. John in October, 1858, and practiced medicine there until the town of Missouri Valley was started, then moved to that point, where he still resides. See personal sketch of "Reminiscences" elsewhere in this book.

In 1851 came William Dakan, who settled on section 26. He moved to Nebraska in 1888.

Erastus Coleman came to the township in 1852, settled on section 35. He became a member of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Atlanta. The family now reside in La Grange Township.

Joseph A. Deal came to the county in 1852, from Putnam County, Ind. Their outfit consisted of three wagons. The father located on section 35, where he bought a Mormon claim. The father, John Deal, was a blacksmith. See family sketch.

William H. Branson, of section 2, came to St. John's Township, in 1853, on a hunting expedition, in company with John Lathan, John Mostiller and Harvey Mostiller. They came from Indiana. Branson remained until January 1 1854, when, in company with Peter Deal, he started back for Indiana, returning the following March.

James Deal came from Putnam County, Ind., by team, in 1852. They were three weeks and three days on the road. The winter of 1852–53 they spent at Honey Creek, Pottawattamie County, and the following spring removed to a farm one mile from the village of St. John's, where they lived three years, and came to section 24, where they still live.

Alfred Walker settled on section 35, in the spring of 1853. He came from Ohio, to which State he returned, remained until after the war closed, then settled in La Grange Township, where he still lives. He has been blind since 1865.

In 1854 came Andrew R. Cox, son of Abram Cox. He settled on section 13, his present home, where he owns about five hundred acres of land. See sketch.

John A. Reel came by team from Indiana, in 1854, being twenty-three days on the road. He settled on section 15, now included in the plat of Missouri Valley. See personal notice.

Logan Crawford came to the county in 1854, settled in Calhoun Township, but now lives on section 5, of St. John's. See sketch.

Henderson Frazier came from Indiana in 1854. He settled on section 26, remained until 1867, then moved over into Pottawattamie County, where he died in 1889. Members of his family still reside in St. John's Township.

James G. Davis came from Illinois in 1855, settled on section 33. He remained until 1863, and moved to Council Bluffs. In 1867 he removed to Logan, where he died the following year.

James A. Kirkland, deceased, came to the county in 1855. He pre-empted what is now known as the Charles Gilmore farm. He improved the same, sold and in 1861 bought land on section 35, now owned by his wife. He died in July, 1882.

Jacob Cox, of section 12, St. John's Township, came to his present home in the spring of 1854. He is a native of Ohio. See personal sketch.

Franklin G. Weatherly, of section 12–78–44, came in the autumn of 1855. He worked for Solomon Barnett, near Magnolia, for two years, was married and moved to section 1, of St. John's, where he purchased eighty acres of land, and pre empted a part of his present place. In 1860 he removed to Indiana, but returned in 1868.

James M. Smith came to the county in 1855, and located on section 27. His family consisted of a wife and one child. He took one hundred and sixty acres of swamp land. He now owns over five hundred acres. See sketch.

Bates Branson became a settler in the fall of 1855. He pre-empted eighty-six acres, and made it his home with Isaac Cox, for some time, and finally went to Indiana, remained until the spring of 1860, and brought his parents out with him. When he first came he was in company with John S. Moreland, Ephraim Moore and Henry Mains.

C. Frazier, of section 4, came in 1855, and was an early settler between the Boyer and Soldier Rivers.

Milton Berry came in 1856, settled on section 33, remained until 1889, when he removed to Missouri Valley.

A. M. Smith came to the township in the fall of 1856, from Putnam County, Ind. See sketch.

Moses B. McIntosh, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere, came in 1856. He bought and entered land amounting to a half section, at what is known as "McIntosh's Point." George R. McIntosh, of section 18, came in 1856, with his brother.

Henry Fry, of section 4, came in 1856. He first located on section 3, where his father bought two hundred acres of land. In 1873 Henry purchased one hundred and twenty-six acres on section 4. See sketch.

About 1857 John Marshall settled on section 17. He now lives in Pottawattamie County.

Victor Tamisiea, of section 26, came in 1857, in company with his parents, who emigrated from New York. The father settled in Pottawattamie County, where he died.

Thomas H. Faith, of section 12, came in August, 1857, from Boone County, Iowa. He served in the Union army, and upon his return moved to section 12, where he owns a half section. See sketch.

John W. McVey came in from Stark County, Ill., in the spring of 1857. He worked out for others until 1858, when he bought one hundred and thirty-two acres of land on section 2, where he is now a well-to-do farmer. See sketch.

In 1858 came James Dougherty, whose sketch appears in this book, with particulars regarding his settlement. The same year came Robert Berry, who located near the Pottawattamie County line, where he rented land until 1865, then bought on section 18, where he owns two hundred and sixty-two acres.

Jacob Darting, of section 6, became a settler in April, 1858. In the fall of that year he bought wild land, where he now lives. See personal notice.

Allen S. Jones, of section 33, came in 1858. See sketch of his life.

Alexis Schmitt, of section 21, came in 1858. He ran a blacksmith shop at the village of St. John's for four years, then bought forty acres where he now lives. See notice.

Roger Wolcott, deceased, came to Harrison in October, 1859, from Wisconsin. He settled on section 30. He died June 8, 1884.

James McCulley, deceased, came to the county in 1859. He bought a lot and built at St. John's. He died in June, 1883. See sketch.

William M. Jones came in 1863; he settled on section 33, where still resides.

Isaac Skelton came in 1863, and located on section 33, but removed to section 31.

William T. Wilson came to the township in 1865, and bought eighty acres of land on section 28. He subsequently sold and purchased on section 21. See personal notice.

William Fisher came from Ohio, in 1870, and located on section 19. In 1872 he sold and bought on section 20, his present home.

John W. Varns, of section 19, came from Ohio in 1870.

E. Newton became a settler of the township in 1867. He now lives on section 3. See sketch.

Henry B. Cox, one of the sturdy pioneers, became a resident of Harrison County when it was in its infancy, coming from Putnam County to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in a prairie schooner, in 1851, where he remained until coming to Harrison County, in 1854. His son, John L., was born in Pottawattamie County, September 12, 1853, coming to this county with his parents, and is to-day a well-to-do farmer.

In 1856 Harrison County settled up quite rapidly; among those who came in that year was Addison L. McIntosh, then a lad of fifteen years, coming with his parents, and that winter lived on the present site of Missouri Valley. The Rev. Lewis S. Snyder also came to the county that year, and opened up the first tin shop at Magnolia, where he remained until 1865, when he settled in St. John's Township, where he now resides. The following year, 1857, William N. Fouts came from Pottawattamie County, and settled in St. John's Township. He had come to that county from Putnam County, Ill., in 1850.

Elias G. Haight located on the site of his present farm on section 26, in 1867. W. T Roden came in the following year, and is to-day a large landowner, and deals quite extensively in stock.

Peter Kirly came to the county in 1871, having lived in Pottawattamie County one year previous to that date; his home is on section 36, of St. Johns.

In October, 1875, Alfred Bessire came in, and is to-day a prosperous farmer, residing on section 1, St. John's. His father-in-law, John Shaw, came to the county the same date, and located in Calhoun Township, but is now a resident of St. John's Township.

Levi F. Friend dates his settlement from 1882, locating on his present farm.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The first term of school taught in St. John's Township was commenced the first Monday in December, 1850, at the building known as the "Mormon Tabernacle" a large log house, located on the northwest of the southeast of section 35. It was a subscription school tanght by Dr. Robert McGavren, who took all sorts of commodities from the patrons of the school for his pay—very little cash!

At this time, 1891, St. John's Township is provided with nine excellent school-buildings, including a fine two-story brick house at what was the village of St. John's. This does not include the Mis-

souri Valley public schools. The total enrollment of pupils, aside from the city, is three hundred and five.

The first religious services were held by the Mormon people, about 1850, in the old log "Tabernacle" in "Tennessee Hollow."

At the village of St. John's the first sermon was preached by Elder John Case, of the Baptist Church early in 1858. It was at the house of John Deal.

A Methodist class was formed about 1858, with Jacob Fulton as leader. Finally the class was moved to the Missouri Valley. Among the early day ministers were Revs. Mr. Baker, Kirtland Card and Arthur Bradley as Presiding Elder.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

This was among the earliest "silent cities" of the county for which this book was written. It was laid out in 1858 on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 35. A child of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Case, who died in 1858, was the first person to be buried therein. Many of the pioneer families have been called to visit these grounds and there take the last look at the forms and faces which they loved. There are many graves here and the place is still used for cemetery purposes. It is located on a beautiful spot and has always been well cared for.

VILLAGE OF ST. JOHN'S—(DEFUNCT.)

This was the original place of the township and had it not been for the railroad company building to the north, and establishing a town of their own, would to-day hold first rank among the cities of this county.

This place was platted in July, 1857, by a town site company and recorded December 25, 1857, on sections 26 and 27, township 78, range 44. The members of such company were: Robert and George McGavren, John Deal, G. H. Cotton, E. W. Bennett, Noah Harris, P. J. McMahon, C. Vorhees, H. C. Purple and James A. Jackson. The company was organized August 27, by selecting Robert McGavren president, and E. W. Bennett, secretary.

Harvey & Woodruff opened up a general store that fall and Jacob Preston opened an hotel called the "Boyer Valley House." He soon sold to Jacob Fulton.

The next winter not being a favorable season for building, things were at a standstill until the spring of 1858, when life and improvement were seen on all hands. This kept up until the "wild cat" banks all over the country failed, ruining thousands of good business men and thwarting trade from ocean to ocean. But railroads always build and boom a new country and on the appearance of the cars one mile to the northwest of St. John's on sections 14 and 15, sprang into magic-like existence "New St. John's," which name was soon changed to Missouri Valley.

Thus was born and died what has now come to be called "Old St. Johns." Around the spot still lingers many a fond memory of pioneer days, when men and women, too, lived largely upon hopes, which have long since vanished.

The old town plat is within a well-tilled farm at this date and in the midst of a charming agricultural district, with peace aud plenty found everywhere.

The following business was carried on during the existence of St. John's.

A post-office was established in 1858 with William N. Fouts as postmaster. Then came W. E. Ellis, who was succeeded by E. K. Robinson. At the request of the patrons this office was discontinued in 1871.

The first to engage in trade at this point was Harvey & Woodruff, above mentioned.

A man named Platt opened up a small candy shop and grocery store in the fall of 1857.

In 1858 "Squire" Noah Harris embarked in a general store.

In 1860 a general store was put in by John C. Buchanan, who a year later sold to Dr. Robert McGavren.

In 1862 James Seaton conducted a store of general merchandise, continuing until the close of the war. He was drafted into the Union army, came home and died in 1875.

Early in 1865 Scott Justus put in a stock of clothing, a year later a general stock.

W. A. & W. C. Ellis opened a general store in 1866 and in 1867 removed to Missouri Valley.

In 1866 Brookhauser & Laugherty began general merchandising. In 1868 they removed to Missouri Valley.

The first hotel was the "Missouri Valley House," in 1857, by Jacob Preston. Later on it was operated by Jacob Fulton, Walter Wolcott and finally by W. A. Ellis. In 1866 the St. John's House, a two story frame building was opened up to the public. Among the landlords of that house was Noah Harris. It was built by Dr. Robert McGavren and Mr. Harris. It was operated until 1868 and then moved to Missouri Valley and converted into a hardware store which was burned in 1872.

In 1858 R. Fouts commenced to work at the blacksmith trade in company with one Thrall. Samuel Gibson soon came in as did Robert Hoy.

In the winter of 1866–67 John C. Henry and John C. Caley, each started shoe shops. In 1866–67 two harness shops were in full blast, one by John P. Lahman, who in 1867 moved to Missouri Valley.

A hardware store was put in by W. J. Harris in the fall of 1866, a year later he moved the stock to Missouri Valley. In March, 1868, Dr. Robert McGavren bought an interest and helped to conduct the business until it was burned November 14, 1872.

Louis Hammer had a carpenter shop at St. John's but finally removed to Council Bluffs.

Two wagon shops were in operation before the war, one by Samuel Myers and another by a Mr. Jerred.

The only physicians who ever practiced (to speak of) were Drs. Robert and George H. McGavren, who came from Pottawattamie County in 1858. Dr. G. W. Coyt was there a short time.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught at this village was by Miss Ella McWilliams, now the wife of William Arthur, of Jackson Township, in the summer and fall of 1858. It was a subscription school held in a frame building not built for school purposes.

In 1862 a frame schoolhouse was built in which a school was taught the following winter by Emily Munday, who, later became the wife of H. C. Harshbarger. She is now deceased.

In 1874 the present two-story, two- department brick schoolhouse was erected at a cost of about $2,000. It is 25x44 feet. At one time there were one hundred and six pupils attended this school. but since Missouri Valley has made such progress in school matters this school is on the decrease.

MILL.

In 1857 William Arthur and H. N. Carter built a sawmill at St. John's which they operated until 1862 and moved the plant away. Mr. Arthur now lives in Jackson Township, while Mr. Carter resides at Kansas City.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THIS is the northeast corner subdivision of the county and comprises township 81, range 41. It is six miles square, hence contains 24,040 acres. On its north is Crawford County, on the east Shelby county, on the south Douglas Township and on its west Lincoln Township. It was organized in 1856. The chief stream found within its borders is the Boyer River, which flows diagonally through the territory, entering on section 3 and leaving on section 31. Picayune Creek crosses the southeastern portion of this township and Mill Creek, coming from the East, forms confluence with the Boyer on section 20. Weimer's Grove constitutes the principal natural timberland. This is found in the northwestern part of the township and covers two hundred and fifty acres.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad traverses this township, following the Boyer Valley, coming in on section 3, and running on an air line to the southwest corner of the township.

The only town within Harrison Township is Dunlap, a prominent station on the Northwestern Railway, on sections 2 and 3. The population of the township in 1885, including Dunlap, was two thousand and eighty-seven. The last United States census returns place it at one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. The decrease is owing to the fact that the railway shops were removed from Dunlap during this period and this took several hundred people away, directly and indirectly.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to effect a setttlement in what is now known as Harrison Township were James Welch, Henry Olmstead and Ethel. P. Brown, who came the latter part of 1856 and early part of 1857. Welch came from Indiana and located on the northwest quarter of section 33, and commenced improvement, but in the spring of 1857 he moved over into Crawford County and sold to G. C. Roberts. Ethel. P. Brown located on the northeast of section 13, on forty acres. He remained there until after the Civil War, having served in that terrible conflict as a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He sold and removed to Shelby County.

The same year (1856) Henry Olmstead, J. L. Roberts and C. S. Way came in from Connecticut. Olmstead settled on

the southwest of section 22. He was identified with the township until the autumn of 1861, when he was killed by falling from a load of lumber being drawn by a spirited team, the heavy load passing over his body. He left a wife and four children, who remained in the township until 1879. The mother died and the children left the county.

In the spring of 1857 a party came from Connecticut. They were: Lorenzo Kellogg, B. F. Roberts, A. N. Warren, A. F. Roberts, Anson Smith, Charles Pitkin, George Hedge, and Marvin Hayes. G. C. Roberts came in April of that year from Texas. The above were permanent settlers and were all formerly from near Hartford, Connecticut. L. D. Chandler, Charles Pitkin and Abijah Perkins came at the same time, but only remained a short time. This New England colony settled as follows: G. C. Roberts bought Welch out on section 22; J. L. Roberts settled on section 23, as did B. F. Roberts; A. N. Warren on section 14; H. B. Lyman, section 2; Ed. Brace on section 14; he is dead; Anson Smith settled on section 27 and had a blacksmith shop; George Hedge, a carpenter, located on section 27, and Lorenzo Kellogg on 28.

H. B. Lyman and Ed. Brace came in the fall of 1856 and wintered at North Grove, Crawford County, and in the spring of 1857 settled in Harrison County.

William Benjamin and family came in 1859 and settled on section 12, remained a few years and removed to Oregon.

T. P. Kellogg came from Connecticut in the spring of 1858, located on section 11; he now resides in Douglas Township.

William M. Roberts (father of B. F. Roberts, above mentioned) came from Connecticut in the spring of 1860 and located on section 23. Both he and his wife died in Harrison Township. Their family married and settled in this county.

W. H. H. Wright settled on section 29, in 1860 and is still a resident.

During war times there were several families who came in from Missouri. They were "Border-State" ruffians who would not go into either army. They left at the close of the war—lamented by none! Just at the close of the war William Weed came in as a settler. In 1864 Gid. Francis settled.

Other early settlers in this part of the county were. Henry Canfield, who came about 1860. He is deceased. William Johnson settled on section 22, in 1858. Sanford Hayes came in 1858, settling on the northeast of section 1; he remained three years and then moved to Nebraska. John T. Davie located on section 1, in 1860; he bought Hayes out and died on the place some years afterward. "Thedodore" Groves came in 1866, as did C. O. Hatch. Both of these men finally removed from the township.

W. T. Preston and family came from New England in 1868 and settled where they now reside, near Dunlap. Their farm is among the finest in all Harrison County. See sketch.

George F. Riggs effected a settlement on section 2, in 1860. His brother, William, came at the same time. In a year or so George sold out and moved to Boyer Township, but subsequently settled on section 31, of Harrison.

Elisha Mahoney came to the county with his parents in 1867. He was a cooper by trade. At first they lived in Lincoln Township, but finally settled on section 29, of Harrison.

David C. Miers came to this part of the county in 1871, locating on section 10, near Dunlap. He remained twelve years

and then moved to Dunlap, where he now leads a retired life.

John Weed, who was a Union soldier from Illinois, came to the township in 1867. He was a carpenter by trade and followed it until 1874, when he purchased land on section 11, remained four years and moved into Dunlap.

The above made up the principal early settlers of Harrison Township. Personal sketches, in the biographical department of this book, will give more in detail, concering all that they passed through in developing a wild prairie township, into what has come to be one of the banner subdivisions of the county. The reminisence written by Mrs. W. T. Preston, also throws much light upon the subject.

One of the pioneers of the county was A. B. Vining, who located early in the '50s; by referring to his personal sketch, it will be seen how easily he ran down a wolf when in his running regalia.

Salem Town has been a resident since 1866.

Harry H. Prior came to Iowa in 1867 and to Harrison County in 1869.

Jacob Probasco became a resident in 1878.

Edward B. Mead located in Harrison Township in 1880, coming from La Salle County, Ill.

William Moore, who operates a farm in company with his brother, A. P., became a permanent resident of Harrison Township in 1884.

Barney McElroy, who has had a great deal of experience with the world as can be seen by referring his personal history, came to the county, July 3, 1869.

Mathew L. Jennings, son of Levi, came to the county in 1881. His brother, Henry Jennings, who served in the Rebellion in the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, came to the county also in 1881.

Sylvester L. Hickox came to the county in 1868. He is a native of Connecticut.

B. S. Greene is also a native of Connecticut and was a member of company D, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He came to Harrison County with his family in 1870.

Elida Barrett located on his present farm in July, 1883.

Marion Arnold dates his settlement in the county from 1868.

Thomas A. Burling, who ran the first engine over the Chicago & North-Western Railroad into Council Bluffs, located in the county in 1881.

Giles L. Chapman came and made a settlement here in 1868, and has become an influential farmer.

Archille Chevalier is a native of Switzerland and came to Harrison County in 1878.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settlers were James Welch, Ethel P. Brown, and Henry Olmstead, who came in 1856.

The first child born, was Lula Way, in 1856.

The first death in the township was that of Frederick W. Warren, who died, August 19, 1861. Henry Olmstead was the next—he died in December.

The first marriage was that of of A. N. Warren to Anna Eliza Stowe, in 1858—the ceremony being performed January 22.

The first house erected was a log building, 16x20 feet, put up by Ethel P. Brown, in 1855, on section 13.

The first frame house was built by Henry Olmstead, on section 22, in 1856.

The first brick burned, was from Lorenzo Kellogg's kiln, in 1857. He also built

the first brick house. It was built on section 27, and was used by him as a residence.

The first breaking was the work of James Welch, on section 33, in 1856.

At the call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion over one half of the able bodied men of the township enlisted. One reason given for so great a proportion enlisting, is that the first settlers were nearly all New England men and consequently born liberty-loving, loyal and patriotic.

The first post-office was established in 1858, at the home of Henry Olmstead. T. P. Kellogg then held the office as the second postmaster. He served until Dunlap was established, when "Olmstead Post-Office" was discontinued. This pioneer office was on the mail route from Adel to Magnolia. At first mail came once a week; later on twice each week.

The first grist mill was built by A. K. Grow, on section 31. It was completed in 1868. It had two run of burrs and was propelled by the waters of the Boyer River. It is related that "two kernels were ground into one"!

SCHOOLS.

Being a highly intelligent people, in this part of Harrison County, schools have been kept fully up to the standard, from the earliest settlement of the township. The first term of school was held in the winter of 1859–60, at a brick schoolhouse, on section 27; taught by Joe P. Day. The full enumeration of the township at that time was seventeen males and eleven females. The brick building referred to was on the northwest quarter of section 27, and was finally removed.

Among the early schools was the one in Vineland District. The building in which this school was taught was "fearfully and wonderfully made." It was built by A. B. Vining and J. E. Emerson and it was composed of four posts set into the ground. To these posts were spiked boards—leaving one doorway and two windows. There was no floor, save the hard earth, until cold weather came on, when a rough floor was added. This was built in 1868 and the first to teach was Mary Crommie. In this shanty-schoolhouse they held some "huge old spelling schools" and it is quite evident that hearts were there welded by love's influence, as is shown by the county marriage records.

Of the first School Board, Ethel P. Brown was president; Henry Olmstead, secretary. They were duly elected, November 27, 1856, at an election where four votes—two of their own, were cast. August, 1857, the offices were found vacant and the county school commissioners appointed Henry Olmstead, president; James L. Roberts, secretary and Lorenzo Kellogg, treasurer.

With the settling up of the township, schoolhouses were provided until now there are six frame school-buildings outside of those found at Dunlap. In October, 1890, there were ninety-eight pupils enrolled in the township.

A primitive school-house was built in 1869, near where now stands the "Vineland School House." It was erected by A. B. Vining and J. E. Emerson. The size of the house was 12x16. The frame of the building consisted of six posts being set three feet in the ground. Those on the one side were cut six feet high and on the opposite they were eight feet high—this gave the roof a proper slant. The building was weather-boarded with rough lumber and battened with two inch strips. One window, in the south side, had a few 8x10 lights provided. A batten door in the east hung on wooden

hinges. The furniture consisted of one chair, without a back, for the teacher. A board planed on one side was fastened up to the south side for a desk. Seats were constructed by driving stakes in the ground, cut the desirable heighth, with boards securely nailed to them. Mother earth furnished the floor. A stove stood in the center, with a pipe through the roof. The district allowed the builders $3 per month rent, during school months. Mary Crommie (now Mrs. Canfield, of Woodbine) was the first teacher in this building, so "fearfully and wonderfully made"!

OLMSTEAD (DEFUNCT).

What was recorded as the village of Olmstead, was platted, December 3, 1857. It was on section 27—township 81, range 41. It was laid out into lots by Henry Olmstead, one of the earliest settlers in the township. This was on table-land three miles to the south of Dunlap. The place never advanced and only for the pages of history, the reader, or later resident of the county, would never be informed of its existence, for all that marks the spot is the brick house erected by L. Kellogg and now owned by Mathew Jennings.

"THE FARMERS' WIVES SOCIETY."

This thriving society—a fixture of Harrison Township, was founded in the summer of 1872, by a few ladies on Mill creek. The object of the society is to create a friendly feeling, between the families of this part of the county; to discuss, informally, those things that come within the province of farmers' wives, in order to break the endless monotony of such a life. Simplicity and a kind of "every dayness" has marked its form and detail, but it has filled a useful sphere, and has grown in strength, interest and numbers.

At first, it was confined to Mill Creek farmers' wives, but has now extended beyond the Boyer on the west and the Picayune on the south Over one hundred ladies' names have been enrolled upon its books. August 12, 1891, they held their nineteenth annual picnic. It was held at B. F. Roberts' grove, with an attendance of about two hundred. Such viands, none but farmers' wives can possibly spread. At first, they met every two weeks, but now only once a month. The following were charter members: Mrs. William Roberts, Mrs. James Roberts, Mrs. Frank Roberts, Mrs. Althea Brown, Mrs. Charles Hatch, Mrs. Lorenzo Kellogg, Mrs. Theodore Graves and Mrs. B. S. Green.

This novel styled society is governed by a code of eight rules:

First, Relates to name, time of meeting and object of the organization.

Second, "The officers of said society shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Any farmer's wife may become a member by signing the constitution. All moneys to be raised by subscription."

Third, "That this society may not become a burden to any *one* person, every lady shall bring from her store of eatables, whatever she deems proper. The lady of the house, at which the society meets shall provide tea, butter, biscuits and condiments."

Fourth, "That the society may not say *bad*, while it aims to do *good*, a fine shall be imposed upon any lady, who speaks disparagingly of another."

Fifth, "At every meeting, some subject shall be presented for consideration at the next meeting, and it may relate to any thing that pertains to the happiness and comfort of farmers' wives."

Sixth, "Lest we forget the object of our

society and make it an advertisement of the latest styles in fashionable attire, every lady is requested to wear a plain home-dress."

Seventh, "Every lady shall bring her own work, unless some case of destitution shall be presented by the society, or some member, through sickness or other domestic affliction needs assistance."

Eighth, "While this society is designed for the farmers' wives, none are excluded and all are assured of a cordial welcome."

[SIGNED]

MRS. ROBERTS, President.
MRS. KELLOGG, Vice-President.
MRS. OLMSTEAD, Treasurer.
MRS. NAY, Secetary.

MILL CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

This society was organized, February 9, 1887, at a meeting held at the house of B. S. Green, in Harrison Township, with B. F. Roberts in the chair. The charter members were: B. F. Roberts and wife, D. R. Rogers and wife, E. B. Meade and wife, P. Campbell and wife, B. S. Green, Isaac Jackson and wife. At a meeting called February 11, 1887, by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected: D. R. Rogers, president; B. F. Roberts, vice-president; G. W. Green, secretary and Mrs. B. S. Green, treasurer.

Among the articles of their constitution are the following:

Article 1: "This association shall be known as the "Mill Creek Farmers' Club." The object of the club shall be to improve ourselves socially and mentally; also to extend our knowledge of agriculture."

Article 2: "Any farmer duly elected may become a member by signing the constitution."

Article 3: "This club shall consist of twelve male members and their wives. If any time this club desires to increase its membership, it shall require a two-thirds vote of the club."

Article 4: * * * "The meetings of the club shall occur at the residence of the different members."

The total membership, in August, 1891, was twenty-four. This club has been the means of doing much good in eastern Harrison County and other localities would do well to pattern after them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. C. Moore was instantly killed by the lightning, while standing in the door-way of an unfinished house. This was just after the war.

In 1867, a cyclone passed through Harrison Township from the southeast to the northwest. It was only about three rods in width, but very violent and destroyed all fences and light buildings along its track.

In 1875, a violent wind storm wrecked the unfinished Roman Catholic Church, at Dunlap and the big barn, belonging to W. T. Preston. No very serious, devastating storms have ever swept over this part of the county since the first settlement.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DOUGLAS is the name of the second civil township from the northern line of Harrison County, and is bounded on the east by Shelby County, on the south by Cass Township, on the west by Boyer Township, and comprises township 80, range 41. It has an area of twenty-three thousand and forty acres. Its organization dates from 1868. It was named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1885 it had a population of five hundred and twenty-six, but the United States census of 1890 places it at seven hundred and twenty-six. There are no towns, villages or post-offices within this township. The populace trade mostly at Woodbine and Dunlap. This is a most excellent farming portion of the county, and to-day is the home of many a prosperous farmer.

Picayune Creek and its many small feeders constitute the streams. It is a prairie township, except a thousand acres found in small groves, including a portion of "Twelve Mile" grove. Picayune Creek was named on Sunday, by a band of land seekers, one of whom said, "I would not give a Picayune for this country!" He would *now* though!

EARLY PIONEERS.

Every county must have its first band of pioneers and its first settler. Here we find that the first to build a cabin and raise a crop was a Mormon, whose name was Pierce. He came in 1851 or 1852, and sold his claim of a quarter section to Thomas Binnell, and he to Mathew Hall in 1853. It was on section 30, and at Twelve Mile Grove. Mr. Hall improved the land and remained there until 1881, when he retired at Woodbine. See personal sketch.

In 1851 Thomas Wild entered forty acres of timber land, on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, which he sold to D. M. Hall. He then bought other land and finally removed. This date is fixed by the marks which Wild cut on an elm tree, at the time of his entry. The tree was cut down in 1888.

William G. Mefferd came to Harrison County in July, 1850, and settled at Elk Grove, where he remained until 1853, then bought on section 29, of Douglas Township, where he now resides. In the fall of 1853 the township only polled four votes on the election.

Two other Mormon claims were taken

in 1852, on section 18, by Samuel Farnsworth and his son, James H. As soon as land came into market they bought. See personal sketch.

About 1854 Daniel Howarth settled on the southwest quarter of section 18. He lived in Crawford County for some time, but died in Douglas Township about 1881. His son Edward owns the land, but now resides at Woodbine.

In 1856 a good number came in for settlement, including George W. Pugsley, of section 28, now owned by Robert Hall. Pugsley came from Ohio. He moved to Jefferson Township and then to Woodbine, where he traded for a hotel. He now lives in Florida.

Nicholas Francis came from Athens County, Ohio, in 1856, and settled on section 16. He was a mason by trade. His daughter married F. J. Porter.

Mathew Hall settled in Douglas Township, on section 30, during the month of April, 1853, where he bought a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which was a rude log cabin. He cleared four acres that year, upon which he raised enough to subsist the following winter. He soon became a prosperous farmer, and now lives a retired life in Woodbine, where he removed in the spring of 1881.

James Braden settled, in 1857, on section 33, and died in Cass Township about 1886.

Dr. David M. Hall became a resident of section 22, in 1856. He died in about 1887. His son, John Hall, is in business at Woodbine.

William Evans came to Douglas Township in 1863. He came to the county in July, 1855, settling at Twelve Mile Grove. He served as a Union soldier in the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. His wife died in the autumn of 1863, and he went to Pennsylvania, remained two years and then settled on section 18, his present home. See sketch.

James Collins was another of the 1856 settlers. He entered land on sections 7 and 18, where he still remains.

John S. Hall came to Douglas Township in 1859, and located on section 36. He now lives in Woodbine.

Section 26, was first settled by Joseph Cokeley and family. In 1876 they moved to Nebraska. He was an invalid.

John Springer and family located, at the close of the Rebellion, on the northeast of section 22. He sold in 1880, and is now railroading.

Samuel De Cou came from Winneshiek County in the fall of 1864, and in June, 1865, went to section 7. He remained there until 1885, and moved to Woodbine. See his personal sketch.

John B. Lowry came to the county in the fall of 1866 and settled at what was platted at an early day as "Olmstead." He was a Congregational minister and on account of failing health bought land on section 5, and there remained until the autumn of 1879, when he traded for a part of section 9. He now owns land in sections 9 and 16. See sketch.

Daniel Rock settled in Cass Township, on the Pigeon, in 1869, and three years later on section 16, of Douglas.

Theodore P. Kellogg first settled in April, 1858, on sections 10 and 11, of Harrison Township. He pre-empted land and later bought land on section 21, near Olmstead village plat. He lived there five years and bought on section 3, of Douglas, his present home. See sketch.

"Mark" D. Crow settled on the northeast of section 16, about 1871. He remained seven or eight years and moved to Mills County and later to Minnesota.

L. E. Eckleston came from Connecticut in 1871 and settled on the southeast of section 5. In 1880, he sold, moved to another part of the county and in 1885, to section 10. He now resides at Dunlap.

G. L. Chapman settled on wild land on section 5, in 1871. He remained until 1880 and soon moved to section 8, of Harrison Township.

S. W. Morton located on wild land, on sections 2 and 3, in 1879. He came from Jasper County, Iowa.

In 1872, Karl Mickish, a Bohemian, settled on the northwest of section 19, and is still here.

E. Dougal bought a partly improved farm on section 13, in 1873.

Isaac De Cou came at the close of war and settled where he now lives, on the northwest of section 5. His father is Samuel De Cou, a Canadian.

John Frink settled on the northwest of section 8, in 1872. He came from Connecticut and bought land on section 13, where he lived awhile and finally sold to William Sullivan and returned to Connecticut.

In 1878, Aaron D. Hoyer located on section 8, where he still resides.

J. N. Chapman settled on the northwest of section 5, about 1870. He bought Bumert out and remained until in the early '80s and then moved to Dunlap.

James H. Tuttle came to section 17, in the spring of 1879.

Lewis L. Deuel came from New York in March, 1872 and settled on wild land, on section 8. See his sketch.

George E. Reiff came from Pennylvania in 1878 and took land on section 8. He came with four families: A. D. Hoyer, W. S. Ermold and H. J. Reiff. They all exchanged city property in Reading, Penn. for land here.

In 1871, Alexander J. Pitts, of Orange County, N. Y., settled on section 11, where he still resides.

John Shields, of section 26, came in 1879. He came from Ireland, when ten years of age.

Thomas F. Jordan came in July, 1870 and in 1871 bought forty acres of wild land on section 3. He now owns a thousand acres of land. He is a thorough-going man.

John M. Peters, of section 2, came in March, 1877. He had land here prior to that date. He is still a resident.

John Griffin, an Irishman by birth, came from New York in 1874. He rented three years and then purchased land on section 23, where he is now a well-to-do farmer.

Libbieus D. Harris came in the spring of 1878 to section 32, where he still farms. See sketch.

John M. Tracy settled in the spring of 1874 on section 17.

Martin Kinnie settled on section 11, in 1870. He bought land of M. Bumert.

In 1870, another settler was William H. De Cou who finally settled on section 7. See sketch.

Joseph Esycheek came to Harrison County in 1871. He was a railroad hand two years and then bought forty acres of wild land on section 16. In 1883, he bought on section 27.

Harrison Yount, of section 5, Douglas Township, came to the county in 1869, William R. Kirkham, in 1876 and Peter Croghan, in 1873.

William H. Burkholder dates his settlement from February 7, 1862.

Samuel Mefferd ranks among the vangard of pioneers, who came in 1850 and was at that time but seven years of age, coming with his parents. He also came

that year and now resides on section 30. They first located in Jefferson Township, where they remained until 1853.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settler in Douglas Township was a Mormon named Pierce. Then came the Mefferds and Mathew Hall.

The first school was taught on the subscription plan at George Mefferd's home, in the winter of 1855–56. The teacher was Nathaniel Mefferd.

The first schoolhouse was built of brick, on section 30, in the fall of 1866.

The first religious meetings of the township were held at George Mefferd's, several years after they came to the county. Rev. J. A. McIntosh presided.

Mathew Hall and the Mefferds did the first breaking of land in the township.

SCHOOLS.

Though away from railroads and towns, this portion of Harrison County has not neglected her common-school system. The foundation for good public schools was well laid away back in the '50s, when in about 1856, a school was taught at George Mefferd's residence, by Nathaniel Mefferd. Owing to the township being thinly settled, no building was erected until about the close of the Civil War, whenone was reared of brick, on section 30.

The second school-house was built by J. B. Franklin and W. H. Burkholder in 1867. It was a log house on section 16. The first school there was taught by Carrie M. Burkholder; she had eight pupils.

From time to time school-houses have been added as there seemed to be a demand for them, until to-day they have the Iowa "regulation" number *nine*—one each two miles. There are over two hundred pupils enrolled and the value of school property is estimated at $4,200.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WASHINGTON, constituted in 1872, was so called in honor of the "Father of his country." It comprises Congressional Township 78, range 41 and is the southeast corner township of the county. On its north we find Cass Township and Shelby County; on the east, Shelby County; on the south, Pottawattamie County and on the west, Union Township.

Mosquito, Spring and Keg Creeks, together with their various branches and feeders provide excellent drainage, and a supply of pure living water, for both domestic and stock purposes.

About the only native timber in the township is that on the south line, known as Walker's Grove.

The population of Washington Township, including villages, in 1885, was 593. The federal census compiled in 1890, gives it 1,222, including Persia and Yorkshire.

The people of this portion of the county have been fortunate, within the past few years, in the securing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which traverses the township from north to south, with station villages—one in the northern part called Persia and one in the south, called Yorkshire.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Hugh Walker was the first man to come to this township and commence the work of home building. He came in 1849 and settled at the beautiful native grove now bearing his name.

In 1853, came Isaac M. Atkins, whose biographical sketch appears in this work. He rented land near Little Sioux until 1854 and then moved to Pottawattamie County, coming to Washington Township in 1880. He settled on section 17.

John W. Kirkpatrick, of section 5, came to the county in 1858 and located on the first land in the market and on section 18.

William Champlin came in about 1860, and located on section 32, remained until 1888 and removed to California.

Orson H. Stoker, of section 32, came in December, 1863, from Pottawattamie County. In January, 1864, he bought land on section 32, but went away and remained until the spring of 1868 and then located where he now lives, having a half section of excellent land in the home farm

and six hundred and eighty-two acres in all. See personal sketch.

William Spears came from Pottawattamie County in 1864 and located at Walker's Grove, on section 32. After a few years, he sold and now lives near the village of Neola.

William A. Graybill, of section 32, came to the county in March, 1864. He is still a resident farmer. See notice.

Andrew J. Graybill, of the same section, came in 1865 and lived with his brother until 1878 and then bought on section 32, where he now resides.

Charles H. Lytle came to Harrison County in 1866, settling on section 10, his present home. He saw all there was in pioneering in the southeast part of the county.

Thomas Hodgson came to the township in 1867. He now lives in Woodbury County.

Samuel H. Lytle came in 1866. He now lives on section 15, but first located on section 10.

Lucian Wilson became a settler on section 16, in the spring of 1867. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and went through all the early-day hardships as will be seen by reference to his sketch.

David Chambers settled on section, in 1869. He first went to forty acres of wild land, but now owns four hundred and thirty-two acres of well-improved land. It was Mr. Chambers, who named the township. A personal sketch and portrait of this gentleman appears in this work.

William Chambers also came in 1869. He settled on a part of section 5. He now has one hundred and fifty acres. See sketch.

Joseph Seddon came to the township in the fall of 1870 and located on a quarter section of land, on section 4, where he remained until 1884 and then embarked in mercantile business at Persia. He is today the leading business man of the place. See personal sketch and portrait elsewhere in this volume.

John Chapman settled in Union Township, in 1870, remained until 1876, sold out and moved to Missouri. In July, 1880, he settled on section 4, of Washington Township. See sketch.

Jonathan McKee, Sr. and family came from Pottawattamie County in 1872 and located on section 5; he now lives in Union Township to which locality he removed in 1889.

John Kilmer settled on section 10, in 1872, remained until 1886 and removed to Woodbury County.

Milton Kilmer came from Bellevue, Neb. in 1873 and located on section 33, where he still resides.

In 1874, Jonathan V. Watson settled on section 14, where he still resides.

Charles Howard, of section 29, came in the spring of 1874, but had purchased a half section of land in August, 1871.

William D. Bullard came in the fall of 1875 and located on section 4, where he now resides.

John Paul came in March, 1876, to section 24, bought eighty acres of land. His present farm contains a quarter section.

Lemuel E. Osborn, of section 26, came to the county in 1876 and purchased forty acres of wild land, to which he has added eighty acres.

James T. Hadley came in the spring of 1876, located on section 13, and bought three hundred and sixty acres of wild land. He is now one of the most thoroughly prosperous men of the township.

Edward Dunn, of section 23, came in the spring of 1878; he had been in the township in 1875 and purchased wild land.

He now has two hundred and eighty acres.

Dr. C. B. Colm came in the fall of 1886 and engaged in the practice of medicine and bought the drug business of F. M. Gardner at Persia, where he still operates.

Francis M. Kern settled in 1881 on section 25, where he still farms. For more concerning this man see sketch.

Andrew D. Walker located on section 3, in February, 1880.

Adam C. Snyder came in 1880, locating on sections 3 and 10, where he remained until 1889 and moved to Persia. See sketch.

H. W. Chapman, a dry-goods merchant at Persia, came to the county with his parents in 1865.

William Chambers came to the county in 1869 and located on his present farm.

In December, 1876, Edward C. Campbell came to the county and the following year moved to his own land, which he had purchased.

Adam C. Snyder, present county surveyor of Harrison County, became a resident in 1880, settling on a farm, on section 3, of Washington Township.

Paul Mowry came from Shelby County in 1882. Albert Wilson, G. A. Albertus and William Reed also came that year. Mr. Wilson rented at first, having bought a piece of wild land. Mr. Albertus engaged in the lumber, grain and coal trade. He now deals exclusively in grain. Mr. Reed engaged at blacksmithing.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Washington Township was taught at Walker's Grove, at a private house, where five terms were taught in all. Then a regular school-building was erected. The first to teach therein was Clara Hedges, who was followed in order by Julia Tuck, Florence Dally, Sarah McLaughlin and Carrie Evans.

According to Supt. Dakan's last annual report, Washington Township had an enrollment of two hundred and fifty-eight scholars and possessed eight good school-houses valued at $3,000. This of course, does not include the schools at the village of Persia, where there are one hundred and fifty-five pupils.

Of the Persia schools it may be said that scarcely had the village been platted, before the subject of public schools began to agitate the minds of the new comers.

In 1884 a commodious school building was erected at an expense of $2,000. None but the best of instructors have been employed.

The patrons of the school and citizens generally, may well boast of good schools. In 1888 there were one hundred and twenty pupils enrolled and the cost of supporting the schools for that year was $1,360.

VILLAGE OF YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire is situated along the line of the Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee railway, on section 28–78–41. It was platted June 8, 1882, by the railroad company. Another platting, the present town site, was platted May 16, 1887, by Edward Howard on section 29–78–41.

The first attempt at business at this point was when James Abbott and W. B. Wood in the fall prior to laying out the town, built a store.

A part of that building is now occupied by I. B. Atkins as a hardware store, combined with groceries. The firm was Wood & Abbott. Wood finally bought Abbott out, ran the business two or three years, and sold to Eli Vickery and a year later he sold to I. B. Atkins.

The second business venture in the hamlet was a blacksmith shop, in the autumn of 1884. It was operated by Orin Densmore six months and sold to E. C. Copeland who still fans his glowing forge at the same stand.

In the summer of 1886 a store was built by Charles and Fred Eggers, the firm style being Egger Bros. They carried a general stock, operated about one year and closed out the stock and rented the storebuilding to Deupree & Atkins, who bought the property in 1889.

In the early autumn of 1884 a lumber and grain office was opened by H. C. Vanduzer who operated a year and quit the business.

The first grain warehouse was erected by farmers in the fall of 1885. This was conducted until the end of the third year when the property was bought by C. D. Dillin, of Neola, who used the same until it was blown down during a heavy wind storm in June, 1890.

Remington Bros., of Neola, erected a grain warehouse at Yorkshire in the summer of 1887, which they still operate.

The railroad company erected an elevator at this point in the spring of 1888, the same now being operated by Remington Bros.

A second elevator was built in the fall of 1890 by the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Company.

The pioneer saloon (beer) was started in full blast in the summer of 1886, by John Dolan, who conducted it two years, when the building was torn down.

John Dahlheimer opened a saloon in the fall of 1890, ran the "shebang" six months and quit.

The post-office at Yorkshire was established in 1884 with James Abbott postmaster. Messrs. Wood, Deupree, Vickery and Atkins have held the office in the order above given.

PERSIA.

Persia, one of the last places to be platted in Harrison County, was surveyed out and recorded by L. C. and Alice Baldwin, June 6, 1882, on parts of sections 4 and 9, of township 78, range 41.

In the summer of 1881, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was built through Washington Township, going nearly north and south through the territory. This village is on the Mosquito Creek and in the center of a magnificent farming belt.

The first to engage in business here was John McWilliams, who opened a grocery store in the winter of 1881–82, his building being the second in the town. Carl Pederson had the honor of building the first building, a blacksmith shop, in 1881.

The first store referred to stood on the corner of Main and Second Streets, and is now occupied by William A. Smith as a grocery store. The next building was an hotel on Main Street, built in March, 1882, by George A. Courtwright, and still serves as an hotel, the Allee House.

Following the hotel came the hardware store of Melvin Matson.

The business at present is carried on as follows:

The Bank of Persia.

General merchants—H. W. Chapman, W. D. Bullard, Joseph Seddon, Gamble & Tupper and G. W. Garner.

Grocers—James Lang, W. A. Smith.

Druggists—F. M. Hill, C. B. McColm.

Furniture—P. Pelton.

Hardware—William Becker, Melvin Matson, G. F. Brayton.

Hotels—Allee House, Hilburn House.

Physicians—C. B. McColm, F. M. Hill, W. J. Brownrigg.

Newspaper— The Persia *Globe*, G. E. Ferguson, editor.

Harness shop—W. F. Christopher.

Blacksmith shops—Carl Pederson, William Reed.

Wagon-shop—Jens Sorrenson.

Livery Barn—Tupper Bros.

Lumber dealer—C. M. McFarland.

Grain dealers—Remington Bros., the Kansas City Grain Co., C. A. Brace.

Milliner stores—Mrs. C. B. McColm, Mrs. C. A. Brace.

Broker—C. A. Albertus.

Postmaster—C. A. Brace.

Meat market—William Timmerman.

Barber—A. H. Miller.

Real estate—A. C. Snyder.

NEWSPAPER.

Several attempts at journalism have been made at Persia, but until the Persia *Globe* was established by George E. Ferguson, in September, 1890, none were successful. Mr. Ferguson though young in years, is a creditable local journalist and a good writer. He publishes a neat, live, local sheet in the interests of all good citizens, with the view of upbuilding his town and surrounding country. His circulation extends into several counties.

The Bank of Persia was established by W. U. Cochrane in the summer of 1882. It was operated by him until 1885 when B. F. Freeman succeeded him. L. W. Peasley succeeded him and January, 1891, sold to J. W. Davis.

The post-office at this point was established in 1881 with M. Matson as pioneer postmaster. He served until December, 1885, and was then succeeded by James Lang. In July, 1891, he was followed by C. A. Brace, the present incumbent.

It was made a Money Order office in July, 1884. The first postal note was issued July 25, 1884. Total money orders issued up to July, 1891, was four thousand one hundred and forty; number of postal notes issued three thousand five hundred and fifty-one.

An office called "Nephi" was established about 1878 with David Chambers as postmaster. It was on section 4; mail was carried from Woodbine. It paid Mr. Chambers $13 a year! It was soon discontinued.

LODGES.

Craftsman Lodge, No. 490, of the masonic order, was instituted at Persia in June, 1887, with the following charter membership: A. C. Snyder, W. S. Brownrigg, P. Pelton, W. H. Monteith, J. C. Haszard, P. G. Allenbaugh, C. E. Dewell, F. M. Sprinkle, M. Matson, H. W. Chapman, M. Dowdy, B. N. Walker, M. B. Wilmot, Riley Birks, C. B. McColm, and Samuel Strauss.

The present membership is thirty-eight, the highest membership is the present one.

This lodge uses the Odd Fellow's hall under a lease.

The first officers of the lodge were: M. Matson, W. M.; W. J. Brownrigg, S. W.; H. W. Chapman, J. W.; P. Pelton, Treasurer; A. C. Snyder, Secretary; M. Dowdy, S. D.; W. H. Monteith, J. D.; J. C. Haszard, J. S.; B. N. Waller, S. S.

The present officers of the lodge are: W. Matson, W. M.; A. C. Snyder, S. W.; Frank Kellogg, J. W.; M. Meitzen, S. D.; J. Small, Secretary; A. H. Miller, Treasurer.

INCORPORATION.

April 9, 1891, Persia became an incorporated town. B. S. Tupper was elected

Mayor, and George F. Ferguson, Recorder. The Trustees of the incorporation are: William Chapman, George Garner, William Becker, Ed. Collins, Joseph Seddon, C. V. Ratekin and Mark Peckenpaugh. The Street Commissioner is Isaac Haner, and the Treasurer M. A. Gamble.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Church at Persia was organized in 1884 and belongs to the Harris Grove and Persia Circuit. A church edifice was erected in 1885 at a cost of $1,000. At first services were held at the Latter Day Saint's Church. A good parsonage was provided in 1889 costing about $1,500. The present membership of the church is thirty-five. The following have served as pastors of this church: Revs. Linn, Terrell, Fisk, Harvey, Hoff, Palmer and Wilson.

The Spring Creek Branch of the re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was formed October 19, 1876, with the following charter membership: David Chambers, Sr., David Chambers, Jr., Mary Chambers, Louisa Chambers, William Chambers, Jonathan McKee, Sr., Martha McKee, Thomas McKee, Elizabeth McKee, Martha McKee, Jonathan McKee, Jr., Percilla McKee and Sarah Fry.

The Presidents who have served this church are: William Chambers, David Chambers, and Joseph Seddon. The present membership of the church is one hundred and eight; average attendance of the Sabbath school, thirty-five. A neat frame church building was erected in 1885 costing $1,600.

It seats comfortably three hundred persons. It was dedicated by Rev. Joseph Smith. Prior to the erection of this building services were usually held at schoolhouses. The present officers are: Joseph Seddon, Presiding Elder; Nannie Seddon, Secretary and W. A. Smith, Sabbath-school Superintendent. Concerning the early history of this religious denomination, the reader is referred to the "Miscellaneous Chapter" of this book. See index.

SCHOOLS.

The first school here was taught in a room over a store building in 1883 by Mrs. W. J. Brownrigg. In 1884 a schoolhouse was erected at a cost of $2,000. It is a two-story, two department frame building. Prof. C. L. Crow was the first to teach in this building.

For more on educational matters the reader is referred to the general educational table in another chapter.

CEMETERY.

A township cemetery is located on section 15. The first to be laid at rest within these grounds was Mrs. Joseph Gump, who died in the autumn of 1883.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

CHAPTER XXXV.

ALL of Congressional Township 79, range 44, except sections 25, and 36, constitute what is now called Taylor Township. It was organized in 1861 and named in remembrance of old "Zach" Taylor, so well known to readers of American history. It is bounded as follows: Morgan and Raglan Townships are on its north, Magnolia and Calhoun on the east, St. John's and Cincinnati on the south, with Clay on the west. It contains twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty acres of land, the greater portion of which is prairie.

The Soldier River flows through sections 5, 7 and 8. Two large swamps or marshes are found in the northern part of the township. About one-half of Brown's Grove is located in the eastern sections.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad passes through the western tier of sections, with a station point on section 30, called Modale.

The population in 1885 was seven hundred and eighty-six while the 1890 United States census placed it at seven hundred and nineteen.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1853 Robert Hall effected the first settlement in this township, locating on section 1. The following year came J. C. Wills, and S. J. Oaks.

At this time game was very plentiful. Pioneer Wills told how that he counted forty-five deer at one time and wild turkeys in untold thousands.

Upon the organization of the township in 1861, the first officers were: J. W. McIntosh, Supervisor; James Mathews, Justice of the Peace; and James S. Kelley, town clerk.

At an early day, and even up to 1870, the farmers in this part of the county claimed a larger yield of wheat and oats than their neighbors on the high uplands.

The average yield per acre in 1866 was wheat, twenty-five to thirty five bushels and oats from ninety to one hundred bushels.

Only one incident of trouble with the Indians is noted in talking with pioneers in this township. The Omaha Indians became very troublesome, as they pilfered much and in other ways annoyed the whites. After parleying with them

for some time and one Indian being shot, they concluded to leave the whites alone; but the whites, flushed with recent victory, followed on after them. After decoying the pale faces ten miles from home the red-skins turned on them, and as a result the settlers beat a hasty retreat homeward. Thus ended the Indian warfare in Taylor Township!

The following gives the names and date of settlement for the earlier part of the history of the township.

Following the settlers above mentioned came:

Isaac K. Teeter, to section 2, in the fall of 1855 and bought forty acres from a mulatto named Charles Van. He also purchased some swamp land on section 11. He moved from Jefferson County in the spring of 1856 and lived in his wagon a month, while he could get time to build him a house.

Redmond Quinn was a settler coming to the township in 1857. He took land on section 2; he pre-empted a quarter section which he still resides upon. He is now a large landowner. His father, John Quinn, came at the same time and died several years later.

J. Wills located on section 8, in 1854. He came from Illinois and reared a large family. He was a soldier in the Civil War and died in 1884.

About war times came David Penrod from Indiana. He located on section 17, where he still resides. Daniel Penrod came from Ohio about the same time and took land on section 8, and still lives on the same.

Daniel Bryan came from Ohio after the war, locating on section 8.

John Thompson came from Indiana in 1853 and settled in Magnolia Township. He was absent from the county from 1855 to 1861, at which time he located on his present farm on section 13. He served as a Union soldier during the late war.

Ed. Burk was among the earliest in Taylor Township. About 1880 he removed to Missouri Valley. He settled on section 8.

It seems quite likely that Isaac Perjue was the second man to settle in this township. He came in 1853.

James Bird, a native of the Emerald Isle, came in prior to the Rebellion and settled on section 11. He was in the Union army, came home and married Elizabeth Karnes.

David D. Lockling made his settlement in the county in 1857, located on section 16, Taylor, in 1859. He is now living in Cedar County, Mo., while his son, Sherman, operates his farm in Taylor Township, Harrison County.

Fred Schwertly came in prior to the Rebellion and bought land on section 10. He now lives in Calhoun Township.

Benjamin Martin and his son B. F., came in the spring of 1857; they settled on section 30. The father was run over and killed by a Sioux City & Pacific Railway train in 1876. It was he who platted Martinsville, now better known as Modale. The son B. F. now resides at Modale. Another son, Reuben A., is a prosperous merchant at Modale.

In the spring of 1860 J. S. Lightell came from Pottawattamie County to Taylor Township. He now lives at Modale. His first settlement was on section 31.

H. O. Beebe came in 1859 and rented in Magnolia and in 1861 commenced improving his place in Taylor. He is still a resident. He served in the Union ranks in the time of the Civil War. The log house in which they lived until 1884 he

moved from Cincinnati Township and is still standing.

Among those who came to Taylor Township subsequent to the Civil War, may be named these:

W. H. McQueen, who settled on section 9, in the spring of 1865. He purchased two hundred acres of bottom land. He moved to the village of Modale in 1885 and engaged in general merchandising. His farm is now under control of his sons J. L. and W. H. McQueen. See personal sketch.

Alva W. Brown settled on section 29, in the spring of 1866. He first bought a quarter section of wild land, to which he has added much more. He ran an hotel at Modale awhile and still lives there.

John McCrillis settled at the village of Calhoun in 1869 and in 1871 bought wild land on section 28, of Taylor Township, where he now has a half section. See personal sketch.

Fred Demon effected settlement on section 9, in 1867, and is still a resident.

In 1870 came Amos Morrow. He died in the '80s and his widow married Joseph Depew.

F. W. Myers of section 13, came first in 1859, went to the Black Hills and in the spring of 1871 purchased his present farm.

Asa Cole made a settlement on section 16, in 1867. He is now deceased and his farm belongs to H. H. Lockling.

Elihu Phillips came about 1870, to section 12. At the time of his death in 1880, he owned many hundred acres of land.

Another who came in 1870 was Fred Scott, of section 17. He died about 1880. His sons run the farm.

L. G. Riley settled on section 17, in 1865. He sold and now lives at Missouri Valley.

Mathias Rager came to section 18, in 1862. He sold to A. E. Ockerson, moved to Atlantic, Iowa, and there died. Mr. Ockerson became a resident in the spring of 1881.

A settler of section 19, in 1866, was S. G. Spacklen who still remains on the same land.

Patrick Kirlin came about war times to section 20, where he still lives. His brother Michael came in 1866.

Josiah Tufley came to Clay Township in 1858 and ten years later removed to section 20, of Taylor. He removed to Modale a few years ago where he is leading a retired life.

H. B. Broughton settled on section 20, in 1866 and is still a resident there.

Michael Haley came in the '70s, made a success on section 30, and is now retired at Missouri Valley.

Jacob Hammer came in at the close of the war and bought land on section 30, where he still lives.

Alonzo Beebe settled on section 31, about 1868. He is still a well-to-do farmer of that section.

Alexander Hillis came to section 1 after the war. He now lives at Magnolia.

John G. Nelson was a settler who found his way to section 4, and there has a fine home. He came after the Rebellion closed which was in the autumn of 1865.

A part of section 8 was settled on by Charles Wright in 1865. He is a native of Sweden. He and his family still reside where they first settled.

Theodore Mahoney, son of pioneer Stephen Mahoney, came to the county in 1852 with his parents. The farm he now lives upon he purchased in January, 1871, His farm house is one of the best in Harrison County.

Solomon Hester came in about 1869

locating on section 9, and still lives there.

Samuel Moore who came to the county in September, 1856, first settled in Magnolia where he resided until he located in Taylor Township, after the war, purchasing lands in 1864. He now lives on section 9. See sketch.

F. M. Caywood settled on a part of section 9, in 1866. He is still a resident of the same place.

John Karnes and family located on section 9, in 1866. He died and his son Bernard now operates the place.

Many of the above settlers have personal sketches within the biographical department of this work. These memoirs relate to many things in detail, concerning the first settlement and the hardships co-incident therewith.

MELROSE.

A village was platted on sections 2 and 11, about 1860, by a firm in the East, styled Baker & Co. It was called "Melrose" but for good reasons it never amounted to anything. It was one of the many early day "paper towns" and was gotten up for a big swindle.

John O'Connor, deceased, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1869 settling on section 10, Taylor Township where he became a prosperous farmer. He died June 19, 1838.

J. H. Olmstead dates his settlement from the spring of 1872, settling in Clay Township. He afterward left the county, but soon returned and in the spring of 1888 purchased the farm he now occupies.

J. S. McDonald first located in Clay Township in 1875 and worked at a sawmill. In 1887 he purchased part of his present farm.

Daniel P. Mintun has been a resident of Harrison County since January, 1874. He purchased the land he now occupies in 1881.

James B. Kelley, physician, surgeon and druggist, at Modale, came to the county in 1888.

Samuel R. Harvey, a blacksmith, at Modale, came to Harrison county in 1880.

Fine maps and charts were produced and several men from the East, came on to sell their newly purchased town lots, in the "charming village of Melrose," but alas they found them not! It was represented by the maps that the place was a steamboat landing and had already several hundred people. It was the case where one "Yankee" was trying and in some cases succeeded in swindling a brother Yankee. The land where the *supposed* village stood is now within the A. Morrow estate.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

About 1859 the first school-house was erected. It stood on section 2, at what was the (supposed) village plat of Melrose. The next school building was erected on section 31. Much care has been the rule in keeping up the school system in Taylor Township. As the country has been settled up, new buildings have been erected here and there. At this time there are four school-houses outside of village schools. The enrollment is about 125.

The above school-house, on section 31, stood on Job Ross' land and the first teacher was Miss Hillis, who afterward was sent as a missionary to Ceylon, where she died in about 1889.

Church services were held at the house of Job Ross, prior to the building of the cottonwood schoolhouse and afterward this was used as a meeting house. The pioneer preacher was Rev. Mr. Tarking-

ton—then came Rev. Mr. Coon, a Baptist clergyman, who was then a Salt Lake Mormon. He afterward took his wife and family to Utah and subsequently married another wife and reared a family by her.

FLOUR MILL.

In 1867, William Wakefield built a flour mill on the Soldier River, on what is now Theodore Mahoney's farm. It was propelled by the waters of the Soldier River. It was 30x40 feet, three stories high and had three run of burrs, which ground out an excellent quatity of flour. It was patronized from far and near. Even settlers as far north as Woodbury County came here to mill.

In 1872, Theodore Mahoney bought the plant and operated it until 1887, when it was sold and closed. It was bought—(*i. e.* the water-power site) by farmers, who owned land near by, on account of the water from the mill-pond overflowing their lands.

MODALE.

This is now an incorporated town. It is located on section 30–79–44 and is a station on the line of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, in the southwestern part of Taylor Township.

In 1870, Benjamin Martin platted a village at this point known as "Martinsville," but in March, 1874, Alonzo Beebee and Hannah Beebee platted land adjoining it and named it from a post-office which had been established a decade or more previous to that date, known as Modale. The old post-office had been kept at the house of Stephen Hester. Its name came through an accident. In sending to the department a petition for the office, the petitioners desired it to be named Missouri Dale, but as they abreviated it thus "Mo. Dale," and the clerks at Washington, took it to mean Modale—hence the name.

POST-OFFICE.

In 1857, a post-office was established through the efforts of Thomas A. Dennis and others, the same being called Modale. The first postmaster was Stephen Hester, who lived on section 22, of Clay Township. He was succeeded by John Sharpnack and he in turn by Job Ross, of section 25, of Clay Township. B. F. Martin was next to hold the office; then J.J. Anderson, C. J. Cutler, William Sharpnack, and the present incumbent, W. W. Morton.

It was first kept at what is now the village of Modale by J. J. Anderson and was made a money order office, August 1, 1882. The first order issued was August 7, 1882 to F. H. Ludwig, for 75 cents payable to E. L. Marrihew, Los Angeles, Cal. The first order paid was to Mrs. Elizabeth Cutler for $3. The number of money orders issued to November 1, 1891 was 5,283; number of postal notes to the same date, 3,948. F. H. Ludwig also purchased the first postal note at Modale.

INCORPORATION.

Modale became an incorporated town, in April, 1881, by a vote of twenty-six to sixteen. The following have served as Mayors and Recorders:

1881—Job Ross, Mayor; ————, Recorder.

1882—W. A. Sharpnack, Mayor; ————, Recorder.

1883—W. M. Sharpnack, Mayor; L. V. Bowmen, Recorder.

1884—C. J. Cutler, Mayor; L. V. Bowmen, Recorder.

1885—Benjamin Morrow, Mayor; L. V. Bowmen, Recorder.

1886—C. J. Cutler, Mayor; L. V. Bow-

men, Recorder.

1887—W. H. McQueen, Mayor; J. W. Drew, Recorder.

1888—A. W. Brown, Mayor; J. W. Martin, Recorder.

1889—D. W. Wolf, Mayor; C. J. Cutler, Recorder.

1890—D. W. Wolf, Mayor; C. J. Cutler, Recorder.

1891—M. C. Schroder, Mayor; C. L. Beebee, Recorder.

The present council is J. S. Lightell, A. Beebee, J. Oliver, A. D. Servows, S. R. Harvey and Job Ross.

RELIGIOUS.

About 1867, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed which held services at the Penrod schoolhouse. The first leader was W. W. Morton. In 1875, this class was transferred to Modale and services were held at the school building, until what is known as the Union church building was erected, about 1876, after which they worshiped in that until 1890, during which year a frame church edifice was built at a cost of $1,400; it is 30x50 feet; the lot was given by Job Ross.

The present membership of this church is thirty-five. The average of Sunday-school attendance is ninety. Hannah Beebee is present Superintendent. The present class leader is John Penrod.

A Union church building was erected in 1875. It is a frame structure 26x40 feet and cost $1,200. It was built by the citizens, through donation, and the lot was donated by A. Beebee. The association is styled the "Modale Church Association."

A Roman Catholic church was formed at Modale in the '70s and in 1883, a neat frame church was built at a cost of $1,000. The society has no resident pastor but has quite regular services. The church numbers about fifty souls.

A Christian (or "Campbellite") church was formed in the autumn of 1860 by Rev. William A. Denton from Nebraska, in Clay Township, at the house of Josiah Tuffley, on section 24. During the Civil War, the society went down.

Among the original members were Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Tuffley and Jesse Wills and wife.

In 1863, the society was re-organized by Rev. John Snyder; the members thus forming the re-organized body were: Aaron Thompson and wife; J. Tuffley and wife; Jacob Frederick and wife; George Murphy and wife. Meetings were soon held in the Ross schoolhouse and later on, in the Bush schoolhouse. The society then removed its place of worship to Modale and there occupied a school building until 1875, when the Union church building was erected. The pastors have been from abroad except John Snyder and Joel Palmer. The present membership is sixty-three.

The officers of the church, at this writing are: T. B. Boswell, Elder; F. Ritchison and M. Hammer, Deacons; J. Olmstead, Clerk; Rev. John Plumer now divides his pastoral duties as follows: one half of his time at Logan, where he resides; one quarter at Modale and one quarter at Mondamin.

SCHOOLS.

At first, a small frame building was erected for school purposes at Modale. This served until 1880, when the present fine, two-story and two-room building was erected. Its cost was $1,600. The lot upon which it stands, was donated by pioneer Benjamin Martin, proprietor of the town site of "Martinsville" (Modale).

The Modale schools have always been a credit to the place. The present School Board is as follows: Job Ross, president; Peter Hauger, W. M. Sharpnack, C. J. Cutler, secretary, and A. W. Brown, treasurer.

SOCIETIES.

Boyd Post, No. 397, G. A. R., at Modale, was organized July 21, 1885, by the following charter members: W. S. Richards, Levi Crouch, W. W. Morton, (Commander) Allen Robertson, S. J. Robinson. Peter Haugher, Sidney Palen, John Hodson, J. S. Lightell, J. B. Hiddleston, R. G. Boyd, Charles Cutler, J. S. Graves, D. C. Scirly, S. J. Boyd, J. M. Epperson, James McManimie, Jacob Rosenberger, John Arbaugh, Josiah Ragen, W. S. Kinney, Jesse Bowmen, Charles Saeve.

The present officers of the Post are C. J. Cutler, Commander, F. W. Myers, S. V.; Peter Hauger, J. V.; James McManimie, Q. M.; David Bracken, Chaplain. This post meets with the Sons of Veterans and is in possession of a handsome flag presented them by the Woman's Relief Corps. The following is a roster of the present membership:

Peter Haugher, Company A, Twentieth Iowa Infantry.

Sidney Palen, Company A, Twelfth New York Cavalry.

Levi Crouch, Company A, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

John Hodgsen, Company F, Fifth California Infantry.

W. W. Morton, Company F, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry.

J. S. Lightell, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

Allen Robertson, Twentieth Indiana Battery.

J. B. Hiddleston, Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry.

R. G. Boyd, Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

Jesse Bowmen, Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry.

Josiah Ragans, Company I, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

S. J. Boyd, Company E, Twenty-Third Iowa Infantry.

C. J. Cutler, Company H, Second Nebraska Cavalry.

James McManimie, Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

H. H. Shacklett, Company C, Forty-third Indiana Infantry.

A. B. Harding, Company B, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry.

W. H. Bourn, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

W. P. Smith, Company D, Tenth Illinois Infantry.

David Clever, Company K, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

H. O. Beebe, Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

John Pritchard, Company A, One Hundred and eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

Richard Davis, "Nebraska Indian Scouts."

David Bracken, Company B, Second Missouri Cavalry.

F. W. Myers, Company A. Two Hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

William E. Yager, Company M, First Missouri Cavalry.

J. S. Spraule. Company C, Seventh Iowa Infantry.

Modale Camp, No. 186. of the S. of V., was mustered by James S. McGannis, of Onawa, July 15, 1889, with the following charter members and officers: John G. Bourn, Captain; Mark Cutler, First Lieutenant; Silas Boyd, Second Lieutenant;

C. L. Beebe, Q. M.; H. M. Silsby, First Sergeant; C. L. Beebe, H. M. Silsby, Lewis Boyd, Mark Cutler, James Holdson, John Bourne, J. M. Boyd, W. H. Boyd, Silas Boyd, John Pritchard, Charles Pritchard, Henry Hauger, George Miller, Robert Miller, Niles Kinney, Otto Hiddleston, C. I. Hiddleston, George H. Beebe.

In October, 1890, this camp purchased the old roller skating rink for $275, converting the same into headquarters for the camp, and gave the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps the privilege of using it in company with them. The present officers of the camp, which now has a membership of of forty-two, are C. L. Beebe, Captain, Mark Cutler, First Lieutenant; H. H. Boyd, Second Lieutenant; Lewis Boyd, Q. M.; H. M. Silsby, First Sergeant.

Boyd Corps, No. 125, of the W. R. C., was organized in August, 1887, by twenty-one charter members. The first officers were Mrs. Mary Pritchard, Mrs. Mary Robertson, S. V.; Emily Harding, Secretary; Nancy Richards, Treasurer; Maud Morton, Conductor; Minta Boyd, Guard; Matilda Harding, Chaplain.

The corps now numbers twenty members. The officers are Mary Robertson, President; Linda Morton, S. V.; Lena Beebe, Secretary; Catherine Sampson, Chaplain; Susan Cutler, Treasurer; Maud Morton, Conductor; Minta Boyd, Guard.

This auxilliary to the Grand Army of the Republic has accomplished much good and is a strong society, wherein the spirit of patriotism is kept alive in the community.

With the proceeds of their numerous entertainments, several costly and beautiful flags—the sacred old "Stars and Stripes"—have been presented to other societies and to the public schools. One was given the "Ross School," one to the "McManimie School" and one to the Sons of Veterans Camp at Modale as well as one to the Grand Army of the Republic at Mondanin.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first to engage in business at this point was F. H. Ludwig, who, in 1874, opened a warehouse on the east side of the track. The same fall, 1874, McAllister & Martin put in a general stock of merchandise on the west side of the track. The first to engage in the handling of grain, lumber and agricultural goods was F. H. Ludwig.

The pioneer hotel man was J. J. Anderson, who really kept a boarding house. The "Ogden" was the first building erected for hotel purposes.

The first to deal in drugs were Morton & West.

The first to engage in livery business was Samuel Brownrigg. George Stebbins was first in the harness business, and as blacksmith, H. B. Broughton.

About 1884 two grain elevators were built at Modale—one by W. A. Sharpnack & Co., and one by Ludwig & Sharpnack. The former was burned in a few years. The present elevator had a feed mill in connection with it until the present year. It has been changed into a "roller process" flouring mill. It is the property of F. H. Ludwig and its capacity is fifty barrels per day.

BUSINESS OF 1891.

General dealers—F. H. Ludwig, F. W. McQueen, John Oliver.

Hardware—Schroder & Martin.

Drugs—Kelley & Co. and C. J. Cutler.

Harness shop—Schroder & Martin.

Blacksmith—S. R. Harvey, W. L. Earl.

Grain dealers—F. H. Ludwig, Sharpnack & Co.

Lumber—F. H. Ludwig.

Jewelry—William Long.

Stock dealer—Sharpnack Grain and Lumber Company.

Barbers—H. H. Boyd, William Long.

Physicians—J. B. Kelley, Dr. R. H. Rhoden.

Livery—O. D. Wilson.

Hotel—Allen Robertson.

Agricultural implements—Sharpnack & Co., Schroder & Martin.

Meat markets—John Hodson, William Boyd.



BIOGRAPHICAL.

"Biography is the only true history."—*Emerson.*



Stephen King

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HON. STEPHEN KING of Logan, was among the earliest settlers of Harrison County, and dates his settlement from May, 1852, bringing his wife and two children with him. Whenever a new country is opened to settlement, with such attractions of soil and climate, such future prospects of growth and business developments as to make it a promising field for the energies of young men scores, and even hundreds, flock thither to take their chances in the great, untried race of life. At the start all seem to be on an equal footing, but if the reader would pass that way in a quarter, or a third of a century, he would find only a few of those who started out in the vigor of their young manhood together. In this connection we do not, of course, refer to those who fell by the way-side and perished, but to those living and active, who have remained from the day of small things. The majority of such settlers do not tarry; a few return to their old homes, while many press forward to other promised lands, or perchance fail of business success. But from out the great mass one will always find that a very small proportion have stayed where they first landed and set their stakes, exhibiting the utmost manly energy and determination to win in the great conflict of life. Each will most likely have earned and saved a handsome competency, besides obtaining an enviable personal record and good social position in the community. Such seem to be the results in nearly every country, and the history of one is, for the most part, an epitome of the history of all. About such a proportion win the position and meed of praise due to substantial citizens, while the greater number are seldom heard of among men. Among the vanguard of early settlers in Harrison County, few have borne a more conspicuous, useful and honorable part than Stephen King, of whom we now write.

Mr. King is a native of the Empire State, having been born April 27, 1821, in Saratoga County, New York. His father was Ezekiel King, a farmer, and died May 30, 1831, when our subject was ten years of age. There was a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, Stephen being the seventh child. His mother was Mary (Squires) King, who passed from this life October 25, 1851. Our subject remained at home until the death of his mother, and then bought out the other heirs, and in the winter of 1851–52 sold the old homestead to his

brother, Joseph A., and Stephen then came to Harrison County, Iowa. He came by rail to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there to Chicago by the Great Lakes, and from there to La Salle by canal, and from that point to St. Louis by steamboat, and so on up to Kanesville (now Council Bluffs). He first located on section 18, township 79, range 41, and in what is now Cass township, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, which at the time was not in the market, but which he bought in 1853. The claim referred to he bought from an old pioneer, who had been on the place since 1849. It had three log cabins upon it, two of which Mr. King used for a house and one for a barn. There had been forty acres of land broken here, which Mr. King at once set about to cultivate, walking to Council Bluffs, where he purchased a horse-team, wagon and harness, for which he paid one hundred and sixty-five dollars, which was an extremely low price, considering the price of horses at that time, but he bought them at a sacrifice of an emigrant who was headed for California, but who had become discouraged, and offered to sell very cheap, wishing to return to Ohio. Our subject did not attempt to break any more ground the first year, but farmed the land already under the plow, raising more corn that year than he had ever raised in all his life before. Here Mr. King and family remained for two years, and located on section 9, township 79, range 42, Jefferson, where he entered forty acres, to which he kept adding until he had four hundred acres. It was all wild land at the time he purchased it, but year by year this industrious worker subdued the native sod, erected buildings and made general improvements, until this place came to be looked upon as second to none in Harrison County.

In the winter of 1886 Mr. King moved into the village of Logan, to retire from the long years of hard labor, but retained his farm until March, 1888, at which time he sold it.

Mr. King was united in marriage in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 8th, 1847, to Frances L. Marsh, a native of that county, born November 25th, 1831. By this marriage union there were born six children—Samuel I., born September 8, 1848; Alva, born April 22, 1850, died April 29, 1883; Reuben, born November 14, 1852; Clara M., born April 22, 1855; Minnie, born November 4, 1860; Willie, born August 1, 1865, deceased September 12, 1874.

For his second wife Mr. King married Mrs. Hannah Adams, December 29, 1886.

Politically, our subject has always been identified with the Republican party, and was elected as the first County Judge of Harrison County, and has held numerous official positions from that day to this, including the office of Superintendent of Schools, to which office he was elected in 1863. In 1855 he was elected County Treasurer, which then included the office of Recorder as well. At the general election of 1863 he was the successful candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of State Representative, serving with credit to himself and his constituents.

In his religious convictions our subject is a believer in the orthodox faith, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Logan. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, being a member of Chrysolite Lodge, number 420, of A. F. & A. M., and

"Woodbine" Lodge, number 405, of the I. O. O. F. at Woodbine.

He has been closely identified with every interest known to Harrison County's prosperity and welfare, from a date prior to its organization down to the present time, having been connected with the early agricultural societies; a teacher in one of the pioneer schools; instrumental in trying to secure early railroads; the upbuilding of church organizations; organizing the first Sabbath School of the county, at Six-Mile Grove, in Cass township, of which he was made superintendent. It was our subject who delivered the first Fourth of July oration in the county, ever exhibiting a patriotic, public spirit during his thirty-nine years residence in this county.

His son, S. I. King, who was a boy of but four summers when his parents emigrated to this county, is now a prominent attorney-at-law at Logan.

A man's character and standing in a community is best learned by the opinion of those with whom he has been associated for a long term of years, and in this case one has to but converse with any of the old settlers of this county, or attend the old settlers' reunion meetings, with which he has always been connected, in order to gain the correct standing of this man, upon whom all place a high estimate, by reason of his noble traits of character and general manliness.

JOHN SHAW, a resident of St. John's Township, came to Harrison County in October, 1875, and purchased land on section 35, of Calhoun Township. He bought eighty-seven acres of partly improved land, upon which he lived eight years, then sold and removed to La Grange Township, and settled on section 14, where he purchased one hundred and ninety-five acres of improved land. On this he remained until November, 1889, when he exchanged it for his present farm, on sections 1 and 2, being eighty acres in St. John's Township. Fifty acres of this is under the plow, three acres of timber, and the balance in pasture land.

Mr. Shaw was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 30, 1836. He is a son of Hamilton and Abigail (Turner) Shaw, both natives of the Buckeye State. The mother died in Ohio, October 20, 1885. The father is now living in Hardin County, Ohio. Our subject was the third of a family of three sons and two daughters. He remained at home until twenty years of age, receiving a common school education.

January 10, 1855, he was united in marriage to Eliza Hedges, the daughter of William and Harriett (Franklin) Hedges, and was the eldest of a family of six children. Immediately after their marriage they removed to Allen County, Ohio, rented land one year, and then moved to Hancock County, of the same State, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres in the timber. He commenced clearing this tract of land up, built a hewed log house, 16x28 feet, in which their oldest child, Clara Bell, was born. He succeeded in clearing away the timber on fourteen acres of this tract, and after three years sold the place and returned to Allen County, where he bought fifty-eight acres of timber land, on which he erected a hewed log house, which was the birthplace of two of their children. Here he remained until coming to Harrison County. Of the seventy-six acres of his last Ohio

farm, he cleared up sixty acres, and sold the tract for forty-three dollars per acre.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children, born as follows: Clara Bell, May 17, 1857; Hiram F., January 14, 1859; Alpheus E., January 27, 1862; William H., March 9, 1865.

William H. is married and living in Arkansas County, Arkansas, while the other three children are residents of Harrison County.

Coming to Western Ohio at quite an early day, our subject saw that country as it had been left by the hand of nature, with slight traces of pioneer life found throughout the great forests, with a trail blazed here, and a rude cabin erected there, the whole section being known as the "Far West." Jonathan Shaw, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Woolam, and reared a family of eight children. He died in Hancock County, Ohio, in May, 1865, aged eighty years. His wife, the grandmother of our subject, ceased from the labors of this life in the same county in February of the same year, at the age of seventy-six years.

DENNIS FITZGIBBON, of section 24, Calhoun Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1882. He first rented the Daniel Brown farm of his brother for one year, but the next year rented a farm of William McDonald, which place he bought after McDonald's death. It consists of two hundred acres, and has been brought under a high state of cultivation, and has one of the finest small orchards in Harrison County.

Our subject was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, about the year 1844, and his mother died when he was twelve years old, and the father a year later. Like most of the people of the Emerald Isle, his parents were very poor, and he was compelled to work out, receiving as low as ten dollars per year, but by being a trustworthy lad, when he became of age he was placed at the front gate of the premises of a man of nobility, by the name of Edward Marooney. This was quite a promotion for our subject, and was considered a place of no small distinction, for a laboring man, as he had charge of the farm, purchased goods at the market place, etc. He remained in this position for five years, receiving a shilling a day for his services, amounting in all to about $400. After leaving this place, he followed farm life, until he came to this country in 1873. Mr. Fitzgibbon says that in Ireland the laboring man, as a rule, is about as much of a slave as the negroe was here before the war.

After leaving Castle Garden, New York, our subject came direct to Honey Creek, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and for two years worked as a track hand on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, after which he commenced to farm on rented land until he came to Harrison County.

When twenty-one years of age Mr. Fitzgibbon was married to Mary Collins, in the county of Limerick, Ireland. She was the daughter of Thomas and Johannah (Murphy) Collins, who came to America several years before our subject and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon are the parents of seven children, James J., Michael J., Johanna C., Minnie, Henry, Margaret and Elizabeth, all living and at home. The family are members of the

Roman Catholic Church, and he affiliates with the Democratic party, but votes for the man and not for the party.

He is educating his children in the district schools of Harrison County, which are scarcely excelled in Iowa. Hard work and careful management, by a man who came to our shores from Ireland, and who is now in possession of a valuable and pleasant home, bespeaks well for our Governmental institutions, and no one appreciates the condition of affairs here more than our subject and his wife, who came to this country with three children, but did not have money enough to buy a cook stove.

JOHN LAFFERTY, a resident of section 28, Union Township, came to Harrison County, in company with his father, John Lafferty, Sr., and family in the spring of 1882, when they commenced to develop a tract of wild land, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, for which $10 per acre was paid. During the first year they turned one hundred and twenty-five acres of virgin sod over, and commenced the erection of a house 18x28 feet with a wing 16x20 feet, the same being provided with a porch on the west and east. The following year an orchard of four hundred apple trees, together with numerous shade trees was planted.

Subsequently Mr. Lafferty purchased eighty acres more land, at $16 per acre, and his estate has now bought one hundred and sixty acres more, for which they paid $14 per acre.

The subject of this sketch, John Lafferty, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1855, and is the son of John and Ann Lafferty, natives of Ireland, by whom eleven children were born—James, Anna, deceased; Lizzie, John Jr., William, Patrick, Kate, Daniel, Eunice, Hugh and Mary.

John Lafferty, the father of our subject, who possessed many excellent traits of character, died in March, 1889, and his good wife in the month of June, 1888. After the death of the father, the farm, which was left to the heirs was to be equally divided, but since that time John, Daniel and Hugh, have purchased the rights of the other heirs, and these three now hold the property.

The father and mother, together with the entire family, were members of the Roman Catholic Church, and since the death of the parents, the oldest son, James, has gone to Pittsburg, Pa., where he has joined the Order of the Holy Ghost, and his sisters, Mary and Eunice, have gone to Ottumwa, Iowa, to become Sisters of Humility. Politically, our subject believes in the general principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Lafferty, together with the other members of his father's family, are intelligent, enterprising farmers, who appreciate, to a good degree, the benefits arising from our form of government, and their home farm displays many evidences of order, thrift and good management.

GEORGE N. FRAZIER, of Calhoun Township, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in March, 1847, and is a son of John and Minerva (Hibbs) Frazier, and is the oldest of a family of eight children. He accompanied his

parents to Harrison County in March, 1855. His education was received in the district schools of this county, except one term in Indiana. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and then commenced to work for himself upon land his father gave him, in St. John's Township. He was married November, 1868, to Rachel N. Cox, a native of Putnam County, the daughter of Isaac W. and Mary A. Cox, who came to Harrison County in 1852, and are now residents of Allen Township.

Our subject and his wife have reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living; Clara J., Ada J., Henry N., John I., Ora C., Mary A., Olive D., and two who died in infancy.

J. H. L. BOUSTEAD. One of Harrison County's substantial freeholders and agriculturists who is a resident of section 1, of Jefferson Township, will form the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Boustead was born in February, 16, 1847, in the County of Northumberland, England. His parents were John and Isabella (Blain) Boustead. He attended the schools at Newcastle upon Tyne, and received a common-school education. He accompanied his parents to the American shore in the autumn of 1868, landing in New York harbor October 14, and went from there to Harrison County, locating in Twelve-Mile Grove, Douglas Township, where he worked on a farm for five years.

Mr. Boustead was married February 24, 1873, to Fanny Hall, a native of England, born April 22, 1852, and the daughter of Robert and Frances Hall, who came to America in 1870. Mr. Boustead rented a farm, four years afterward moved to his present home of one hundred and sixty acres. The farm contains five acres of timber land, and is a good stock and grain farm.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with three children—William L., born May 11, 1877; Robert H., June 25, 1881; and John W., August 15, 1883.

Their first-born, William, died in Jefferson Township, October 20, 1878. Our subject's wife's parents are both deceased; Frances Hall died September 27, 1883, aged sixty-eight years; Robert Hall died November 3, 1884, aged seventy-five years.

Our subject's parents were born in the County of Cumberland, England. His mother, Isabella (Blain) Boustead, died June 16, 1869, aged seventy-eight years. John Boustead, his father, was born in 1812, and was the fourth child in a family of seven. His parents were Thomas B. and Katherine (Taylor) Boustead. The father died when John was two years old.

Our subject is a member of the Woodbine Lodge, No. 405, of I. O. O. F. Politically he votes with the Republican party, believing that it best serves the interest of the class to which he belongs.

JACOB BLACK, a farmer residing in Jefferson Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since September, 1882, having lived in the State since 1872. He was born in Armstrong County, Pa., May 15, 1841, and is the son of David and Anna (Lenhart) Black, both natives of the Keystone

State. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age, after which he followed coal mining until he came toPowashiek County, Iowa, when he commenced farming, continuing until he came to this county, after which he bought a piece of wild land consisting of one hundred and twenty-three acres, the same being located in Union Township. This he improved and lived upon until March, 1889, when he bought his present place.

He was married in Mohaska County, Iowa, in September, 1872, to Miss Anna Saunders, a native of Ohio, by which union five children were born—Jacob, Frank deceased; Myrtle, Elizabeth and Molly. Mrs. Black died in Harrison County, Iowa, October 4, 1888, and was buried in the Harris Grove cemetery. For his second wife Mr. Black married Mrs. Ursula McKinney, June 20, 1891.

Politically, our subject votes with the Republican party.

LEVI F. FRIEND, a representative farmer of section 33, St. John's Township, came to the county in 1882 and purchased his present place of Thurston Manderville, the same containing one hundred acres. It is all fenced and under a high state of cultivation. He follows general farming and raises stock for the market.

Mr. Friend hails from the Hoosier State, was born in Putnam County, Ind., February 15, 1838, and traces his ancestry back to Andrew Friend, his grandfather, who married Miss Hoyt, by which union was born John Friend, the father of our subject. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1800. His father and mother both died when he was yet an infant and he was "bound out" to serve an apprenticeship as a fuller of cloth and came to Indiana in 1822, entered land and became a prosperous farmer. January 6, 1830, he married Miss Elizabeth K. Fullen, daughter of John Fullen, of Monroe County, Ind., formerly from Virginia.

By this union eleven children were born, six of whom still survive—Francis in Illinois; John A. of Missouri Valley; Levi, of whom we write; Mahala, of Indiana; Mary, of Council Bluffs; Sarah, of Indiana; the remainder of the children are deceased. Death of mother March 5, 1861.

Our subject's early life was spent in Indiana where he obtained a common-school education. He assisted on his father's farm until he became of age. He became a member of the Masonic order at that time and served as secretary most of the time until 1865. In February, 1865 he enlisted at Indianapolis as Sergeant in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the West. He was on special and detached duty, participating in no regular engagements. He was first sent to Nashville and Pulaski, Tenn., and from there to Columbia, Tenn., where he remained until September 5, 1865, and was discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., the same autumn. He returned to Putnam County, rented his father's farm and in 1868 moved to Douglas County, Ill., where he tilled the soil until 1875, removed to Indiana and remained until the death of his father, April 13, 1879, and then came Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage November 24, 1857, in Indiana, to Delia, daughter of Burr and Almeda (Benedict) Parrott,

who were from Connecticut. Mrs. Friend ceased from the toils and cares of this life October 26, 1887, just as autumn was putting on her robes of beauty. She left three children—Cinderella, Mrs. Wright, of Pottawattamie County, born September 19, 1859; Frank, at home, born November 22, 1864; and Andrew, at home, boan January 1, 1868.

Politically Mr. Friend is identified with the Republican party. His wife a devout member of the Baptist Church.

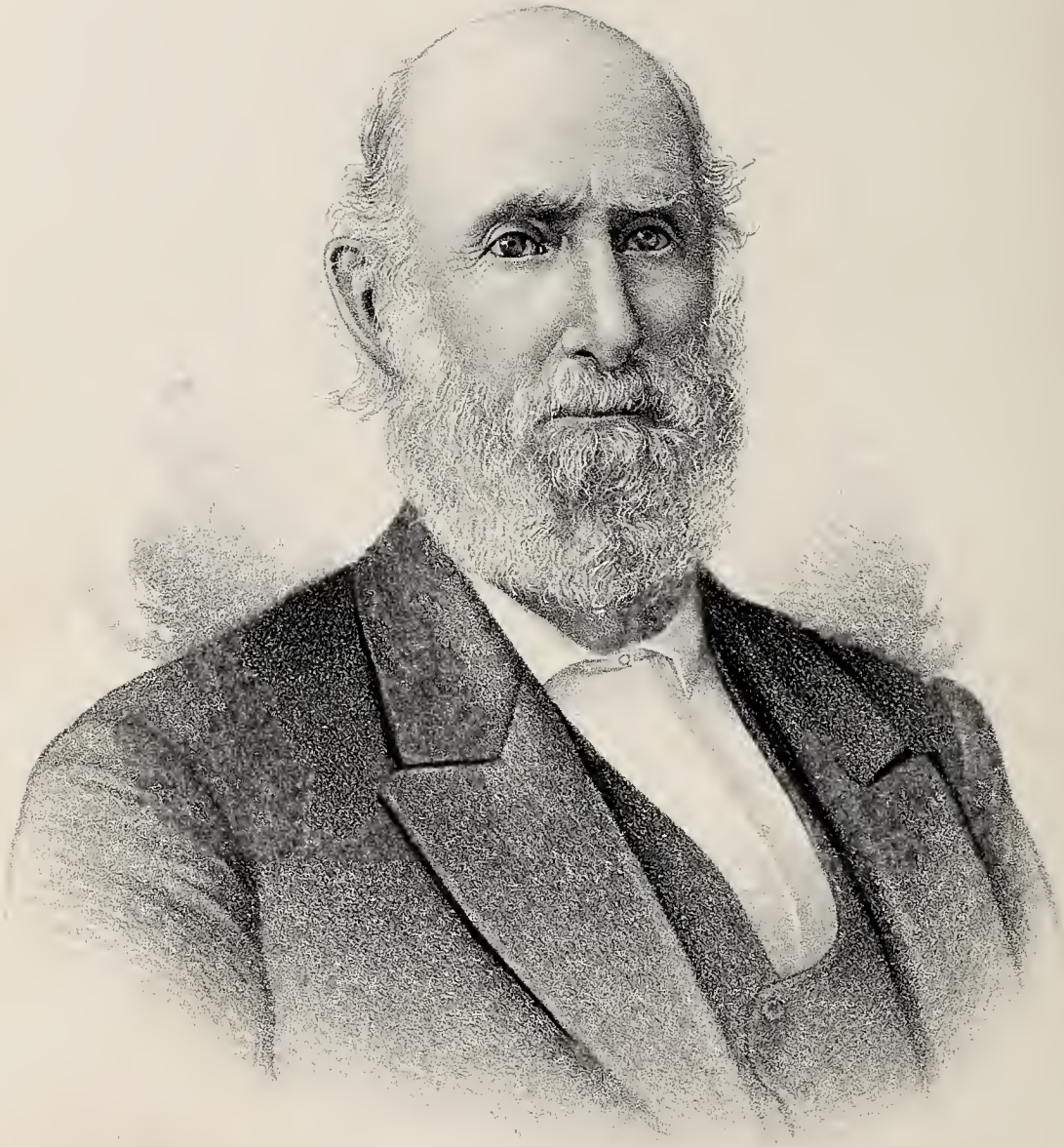
JAMES E. KEMMISH, a resident of section 14, of Union Township, accompanied his parents to Harrison County, from Council Bluffs, in 1865. He was born at Portsmouth, England, January 16, 1852, and emigrated with his parents to America January 16, 1855. They landed at New Orleans, took a steamboat up the Missouri River to Keokuk, Iowa, from which point they took their departure from civilized life, and with ox-teams, journeyed toward Salt Lake City, their objective point. Our subject's father was a basketmaker and followed this for a livelihood. At the end of three years they moved to the town of Goshen, ninety miles south of Salt Lake, where he worked at his trade and bought wheat of the Mormons and then selling it to the United States soldiers, (Mormons as a rule, would not sell wheat to be used by the soldiers.) Our subject's father was anxious to get out of that country and would have been in that terrible encounter known as the Mountain Meadow Massacre, had he been able to get flour to make the trip with. He remained at Goshen until the spring of 1859, when he managed to escape, by telling the Mormons that he was going to open up a farm.

The first stop was at Provo Valley, where they halted and did enough cooking to last them two weeks; getting ready for their trip across the plains, which at that time was no pleasure ride, as it was to last about four months. They came by the way of St. Joseph, Mo., to Fremont County, Iowa, where they remained three years, then moved to Mills County, and in the autumn of 1862, to Pottawattamie County, settling five miles east of Council Bluffs. A year later they moved to Council Bluffs and ran what was known as the "Farmer's Inn." They remained there three months, and then came to Harrison County in 1865.

Our subject considered himself his own man when twenty years of age, but remained at home working for his father, until twenty-five, during which time he had accumulated some little property. His father gave him forty acres of land for three years' work, and he in a short time added forty acres more, and has cultivated as high as sixty acres of corn alone, and has not unfrequently harvested as high as fifty bushels of corn per acre.

This man of industry has from time to time added to his possessions, until now he has three hundred acres of highly-improved land, two hundred and thirty acres of which he cultivates, while the remainder is in meadow and pasture land. In order to carry on this extensive farm, Mr. Kemmish usually keeps eighteen head of horses. In speaking of his early farming, he relates how that his first plow was a cast-iron one and never was known to scour a rod, all the time he used it.

In addition to his farm property he owns the Hilburn House at Persia, which was built by C. H. Alle, in 1888.



Jacob T. Stern

Our subject was united in marriage February 25, 1877, to Leona Lyons, a native of Illinois, born October 10, 1860; she is the daughter of Andrew and Matilda (Peckenpaugh) Lyons, and is the oldest of two children. Mr. and Mrs. Kemmish have been blessed with six children: Eldora, and Leona died in infancy, Cora, William J., Fred and Jesse.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party.

JACOB T. STERN, better known as "Father Stern," has been a resident of Harrison County just a third of a century, coming as he did from the old Keystone State, and locating in Harris Grove, or what has come to be known as the "Linnwood Farm," April 30, 1857. A brief sketch of his eventful career, can find no more appropriate place than upon the pages of a history of the county in which he has lived so long; where he has accomplished so much for himself and for others, and where he is surrounded by a multitude of friends, whose name is Legion.

Mr. Stern comes from good old Quaker stock and was born in Kennett, Chester County, Pa., July 2, 1814. His father was John Stern and his mother Phœbe (McFarland) Stern, who were both natives of Pennsylvania and the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. None ever came farther West than Ohio, except our subject, Jacob T. Mr. Stern attended the same school which Bayard Taylor, the distinguished poet and traveler did. Very early in life our subject was bereft of his parents, the father dying when he was but six years of age. His mother died one year prior. He was placed in the family of a Quaker, Lewis Pusey, who was quite wealthy and with whom he remained nine years. He then went with his brother George to learn the trade of a house-plasterer, following the same for four years, attending school during the winters. He worked at his trade in Chester County and near Philadelphia, until 1853, after which he followed farming four years, then went West. He went to St. Louis by railway and from that city by water to Florence, Neb., and soon came to this county.

He was married September 30, 1841, to Millicent B. Fletcher, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 27, 1820. Her father was John Fletcher, a native of England, as was also his wife. The father died February 9, 1874, and the mother, Lydia, died October 23, 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Our venerable subject and his estimable wife are the parents of five children—Amy Ann, born October 10, 1842, died January 26, 1874, wife of H. S. Milliman. Ettie R. born March 4, 1844, wife of J. C. Milliman, died January 14, 1883. Ernest died in infancy; Almor, born April 21, 1854, is now a resident and highly-respected business man of Logan, and is engaged in the loan and abstract business. Willis L., born June 11, 1860, is also a resident of Logan.

Politically, our subject is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and is always ready to give an intelligent reason for the political hope within him.

In religious matters both Mr. and Mrs. Stern hold the generally accepted faith of the Quaker church.

In looking over the long list of pioneer

farmers of Harrison County, no one name stands out in more prominence than does that of "Father Stern." Observing the improvements made on "Linnwood Farm" and a knowledge of the fact that this man has been not only a scientific but practical agriculturist, one sees the necessity of coupling intelligence with manual labor in order to become a successful farmer. The numerous Farmer's Clubs found in this county, owe their origin and excellent workings to Mr. Stern, who has labored in season and out of season, for their success.

During a period of thirty-one years he has been a weather and crop reporter from Harrison County to the Smithsonian Institute and War Department, a table of which is given elsewhere in this work.

Having become well advanced in years and been quite successful in farming, he very wisely left his farm and moved to the village of Logan, where he will probably spend the remainder of his days. While time has made its inroads upon this grand old pioneer, yet his mental faculties are but little impaired. The newspaper files of the county as well as of the Eastern journals, together with the Agricultural Society, Old Settler's Association, etc., have all felt the influence and sentiment of this man's practical talks and pen sketches. In the days of Abolition he was a strong anti-slavery advocate, making himself felt in the debating club, and was prominent in the "under-ground railroad" service, (assisting slaves from this country into Canada) and was a personal friend of the abolition agitators, including Fred Douglass, who sent him letters of congratulation, upon his Golden Wedding anniversary occasion, which took place September 30, of the present year.

Mr. and Mrs. Stern, by reason of their genial whole-souled manners have become very popular in all parts of Harrison County, and indeed their exemplary lives shine forth with a brilliancy which may well be patterned after by the rising generations, as theirs has been a life of true nobility, of which the world has none too many.

MRS. MINNIE CHILES, wife of William Chiles, deceased, and a resident of sections 11 and 12, in Union Township, where she owns one hundred and twenty acres, came to Harrison County in the month of November, 1867, in company with her parents, who settled near Reeder's Mills, in Jefferson Township, where her father worked in a sawmill.

In December, 1869, she was united in marriage to William Chiles, who was a son of Isaac and Eliza Chiles, who were the parents of four sons—Andrew, William, George and Joseph. The parents were natives of Ohio. After the marriage of our subject, her husband worked his father's farm one year, when he bought eighty acres of wild land, of which he broke about fifty acres the first year, also built a house 14x18 feet, one story in height; built outbuildings, etc. This comprises a part of Mrs. Chiles' present farm, which now consists of one hundred and twenty acres, all under a high state of cultivation.

Mrs. Chiles was born in Illinois in 1854 and her parents were both natives of Indiana. They were Harvey and Sarah A. Peckenpaugh. The father came to Illinois in 1831, and to Iowa in 1867. They reared a family of eleven children, as fol-

lows: Rose A., Minnie, Clarissa, Bell, Hettie, Ellen, Lillie, Stella, William A., Elza and Bird.

Our subject and her husband were the parents of four children—Emmet M., born January 12, 1871; Charles N., February 15, 1873: Lulie B., October 5, 1874; Andrew J., October 8, 1876: and Isaac, August 13, 1879.

Mr. Chiles was born in Indiana in 1846, and lived in Harrison County thirty years of his life, and died January 31, 1888.



GEORGE R. BRAINARD, present Postmaster at Magnolia, is a name so familiar that it hardly needs an introduction in this connection. He came to the county in May, 1855, and has been associated with the county Government, with the newspaper business, and in many other ways by reason of which he has been an important factor in Harrison County for over a third of a century.

He came to the county with his parents, D. E. and Elizabeth Brainard, and their three children. The family are of English descent. Upon their arrival in this county the father engaged in merchandising at Magnolia, renting a building which had been erected by James Bates and which he occupied until the autumn of 1857, and then removed to a new building he had erected himself and which was afterward moved away and is now used as a dwelling on John Donners' farm. In this building he remained several years and then sold his building and lot to Dr. Clark.

D. E. Brainard was elected as County Judge in 1857, and served until 1861; was a member of the State Board of Education for several years, held the office of Treasurer and Recorder from 1856 to 1858, and was special agent for the Postoffice Department looking after delinquencies. He held this position four years, during which time he resided in Iowa City, but was away from home most of the time.

After leaving this office he returned to Magnolia and remained until the fall of 1890 when he went to Chadron, Neb., to live with his daughter, Mrs. Fannie O'Linn. "Judge" Brainard, as he is familiarly called, was born at Rome, N. Y., February 16, 1808, and was the son of Daniel Brainard, and spent his early life in the Empire State. But upon reaching man's estate he entered the mercantile business in Illinois; he also ran a line of stages from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis, before the days of railroads. He was married when twenty-four years of age to Elizabeth Ann Pickett, in Illinois, by whom he reared a family of four children—Orville V., George R., Egbert, who died in infancy, and Fannie M.

George R., the subject of this sketch, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, February 25, 1840, his father having settled there as early as 1837, when Iowa was yet included in Wisconsin territory, and hence was among the first children born in the State. His boyhood was spent in assisting his father on his farm and attending the schools, which, at that day, were a marked contrast to those of the present time. At the age of fourteen he commenced serving an apprenticeship as a printer at Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until his parents removed to Harrison County.

His father fitted out two covered wagons in the spring of 1855, one drawn by a span of horses and the other by a yoke of oxen.

All being ready they started, as they supposed for California, but upon arriving at Council Bluffs they stopped to wait for a larger growth of prairie grass for their teams to subsist upon. Mr. Brainard chanced to meet an old acquaintance, Elder Moses F. Shinn, who persuaded him to look up a location in Harrison County.

When George R. was nineteen years of age he in company with his brother Orville, purchased the newspaper which had been running at Preparation, Iowa, or rather traded for the same, giving in exchange a small stock of goods, a team of horses and a few notes on parties living in Monona County and then established what was then known as the Magnolia *Republican*, which was the first Republican paper ever published in this part of Iowa. George R. bought his brother's interest and later sold the plant, which, however, came back on his hands, and he finally sold it to P. C. Truman. After retiring from the paper in which there was no great amount of pecuniary profit, Mr. Brainard carried the mail between Magnolia and Logan for several years. But yet having a hankering for the art preservative he established the Dunlap *Reporter* in the spring of 1871, conducted it one year and sold it to Ainsworth&Thompson, and then returned to Magnolia where he engaged in farming, and holding various township offices; also has been Postmaster different times and is the present incumbent, taking the office under Harrison's administration in the month of July, 1890.

He was married at Council Bluffs, November 19, 1859, to Joanna B. Wiggins, a native of New York, born August 31, 1837, by whom seven children have been born, six of whom still survive, and four of whom live in Harrison County. Their children are as follows: Mabel B., Dora, Ethel, Clara, died at the age of two and one-half years, Fred W., Dean E., and Fannie M.

Politically our subject is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

Both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Church and he is a member of Magnolia Lodge No. 177, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Magnolia Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M., in which order he has filled every important office.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, a highly respectable citizen of Persia, was born in Union Township, Harrison County, Iowa, August 6, 1859, and hence is a genuine Harrisonian Hawkeye by birth. He remained under the paternal roof until 1872, when his parents bought a farm in Washington Township, he living at home most of the time until 1878, after which he worked summers and attended school winters until January 1, 1882, when he was ushered into a new era by by his marriage to Miss Annetta Matocks, who is now the mother of two children—Cora I., and Roy F.

Mrs. Smith was born in the State of Michigan, her father dying when she was yet a small girl. She lived with her grandparents at Niles, Ill., until about 1876. Her mother married James Atkinson in Niles, Ill., and the family came to Harrison County and settled on a farm in Union Township, where our subject's wife remained until the time of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson removed to Persia in the spring of 1889, and the latter de-

parted this life March 7, 1890. They were both members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

J. W. Smith, father of our subject, was born in Ohio, and came to Harrison County, Iowa, about 1854, and settled in Union Township where he improved a farm, sold that and bought another in Washington Township, which was already improved and upon which he lived until 1880, when he sold out and removed to Union Township where he rented, until 1883, and then removed to Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, and lived until 1885, and then removed to Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

ADAM C. SNYDER, County Surveyor of Harrison County, and a resident of the village of Persia, came to the county, in the spring of 1880, and settled on a farm, on section 3, of Washington Township, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which a small amount of breaking had been done, and a small unfinished frame house erected.

This land (to which he added another eighty acres, adjoining) he improved, built a frame house, 16x26 feet, one story and a half high. He remained on this farm until the spring of 1889, when he rented his place, and moved into Persia, and in 1884, was appointed as County Surveyor, to fill the unexpired term of R. Ballard, who resigned after holding the office about six months. After serving out his appointed time, Mr. Snyder was elected for two years, after which J. C. McCabe held the office two years when our subject was re-elected and has held the office ever since.

The man of whom we write is an honored son of the old "Keystone State," born in Franklin County, August 8, 1831, and remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Fayetteville of the same county, to learn the tanner's trade. He remained there two years and then moved to Strausburg, Franklin County, where he worked at his trade one year, and then moved back to Fayetteville, where he was engaged by his old employer, for whom he worked for two years, and after a year of farm labor for his brother, and in the spring of 1857, he came to John County, Iowa, locating two miles northwest of Iowa City, now called Coralville, where he was in the employment of ex-Gov. Kirkwood, who was then Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1859, he moved to a point five miles north of Iowa City, and rented a farm, farming and teaching winters, (teaching surveying in connection with other branches). We next find him near the village of North Liberty, where he rented a farm and lived until 1866.

This farm belonged to his mother, and during the year 1866, she sold the land, and our subject removed to a farm adjoining, farmed one year, and then through the advice of E. Clark, of Iowa City, he bought a farm of eighty acres of improved land, near the village of North Liberty, upon which he lived from 1868 to 1874, and then sold and moved to Shelby County, Iowa, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land a mile and a half northeast from Shelby, where he remained until 1879, and then purchased a farm in Washington Township, Harrison County.

Concerning his education, it should be said that Mr. Snyder attended the Acadamy at Chambersburg, Penn. one year, where he studied civil engineering, which profession he followed in Johnson County, Iowa, under the act of 1864, providing for the re-survey of all fractional pieces of land along the Iowa River, containing less than forty acres. Upon coming to Shelby County, he was appointed land agent for the Rock Island Railroad Company, under John L. Drew, of Davenport, Iowa, and was a law partner of George Getty in Shelby for two years in the practice of law, also acted as Deputy Surveyor, of Shelby County, in 1876, until he moved into Harrison County and was appointed to the same position in Harrison County, under Logan Crawford, of St. John's Township.

He was united in marriage August 31, 1851 to Arabella L. Beasore, of Franklin County, Penn.

They are the parents of ten children—Alfreta C., Martha E., George L., Arabella, Luther M., Harvey A., Amanda M., Hannah E., Hattie B. and Adam Arthur.

Arabella died, November 27, 1861; Austin H., October 26, 1880; Luther M., March, 1886; George L., December, 1886 and Adam Arthur, May 6, 1888.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. He belongs to the Masonic order, joining in Johnson County, in 1865, being a member of White Marble Lodge, No. 271, and was a charter member of Selentia Lodge, No. 371, of Shelby, Iowa, and also a charter member of Craftsman Lodge, No. 490, of Persia, Iowa.

In their religion, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder belonged to the Lutheran Church until they moved to Shelby and there united with the Presbyterian Church.

Since 1882, Mr. Snyder has acted agent for the Chicago & Milwaukee Land Company, and wrote their contracts and specifications for their own lots, which he is handling. He was the first land agent at Persia, at the time the town was started.

Arabella (Beasore) Snyder, the wife of our subject, was born near Rocky Springs, Franklin County, Penn., March 16, 1829 and remained in that county, until the date of her marriage.

It only needs to be added, that our subject is a man of correct business principles, has always stood high in the various communities, in which he has lived, and is today an honored citizen of Harrison County, and is surrounded with a family and home worthy of the kind father and faithful husband that he is.

EDWARD C. CAMPBELL, a resident of section 11, Washington Township, came to Harrison County in December, 1876—the last month of the Centennial year. He lived in a rented house until February, 1877, but during that month removed to his own place, which consisted of two hundred acres of land which he had bought in April, 1876. It was wild land and he at once commenced to improve it by breaking the virgin sod, turning over eighty-five acres the first year. He had erected his house while living in a rented one. His present farm consists of two hundred and forty acres, all of which is under cultivation except ten acres. When he came to the township it was yet quite wild and only one public road was worked through the township on a section line, the remainder of the roads running angling along the

valleys or along the ridges. The first road on the section line was called "Goodenough Road," but better known as the Killner Road. At that time the nearest schoolhouse was on section 4, on Spring Creek, but after he had been in that township for two years, a schoolhouse was built on section 2. Before Persia sprang into existence our subject went to Shelby to do his trading.

Mr. Campbell was born February 6, 1845, near Danville, Vermillion County, Ill., and when eleven years of age his parents removed to Livingston County, Ill., where he grew to manhood. After having reached his majority he commenced life's work for himself by renting land which he continued to do until the autumn of 1876, and then left the "Sucker State," coming to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married in Livingston County, Ill., April 16, 1876, to Mrs. Mary E. Thomas, whose maiden name was Swaner.

In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are non-professors. Politically he is a Democrat and has been elected to numerous local offices.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, a farmer of section 6, Union Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1865. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, and remained there until eight years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Southern Michigan, where he helped his father clear up a farm from out the big woods, and among other impressive incidents was the time when he was bitten by a rattlesnake, which came near causing his death. He was confined to his room for about six months, and so delirious was he that a part of the time he did not know his own mother. He remained in the Wolverine State until 1865, when he came to Iowa. He is a son of Richard and Saphrona Dickinson, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject was one of four children—William, James, Amanda and Isaiah.

Our subject was married in the autumn of 1861 to Lina Carrier, the daughter of Elias and Rosetta Carrier, who had eight children, of whom our subject's wife was the fourth. The children were in the following order: Frank, Charles, Rosetta, deceased, Lina, Albert, Mary, deceased, Edwin, Salina. The parents were natives of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are the parents of four children — Saphrona, deceased, born in 1862; Charles, October 31, 1864: Frank, June 26, 1869; Lillie, February 21, 1875.

Upon coming to this county our subject commenced housekeeping in a small log cabin, fashioned by his own ingenuity, the same being provided with a rough board floor, one-half of the roof being covered with shingles, while the other was covered with boards. In this pioneer castle he lived for five years. His first place consisted of thirty three acres, which he finally sold to his brother, and bought a forty-acre tract on section 19, but afterwards traded with his brother and obtained his old place, to which he has since added forty acres, which makes his present farm contain one hundred and seventeen acres, eighty-two of which are improved, while the remainder is in timber. The farm is all fenced, and contains good buildings. In 1885 a hailstorm injured his entire crop, but it was at a time of the

year when corn was very small, so that it matured into about one-half of a crop.

Politically, our worthy subject believes in the great principles of the Democratic party; he exercises his right of franchise by casting his ballot with this political party.

In religious matters he and his estimable wife believe in the generally accepted faith of the Christian Church.

JAMES W. DIGGLE, who resides on section 25, of Union Township, accompanied his father's family to Harrison County in 1865, and who has had his share of pioneer hardships and experience, was born in Boomer Township, Pottawattamie County, October 5, 1854, and hence is a genuine Hawkeye production. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Whittiker) Diggle.

He has attended the common district schools of Harrison County, gaining a fair business education. When twenty-four years of age he embarked on life's sea for himself, his father giving him forty acres of land, which he attended to, at the same time assisting on his father's farm, and living at home until February 15, 1884, at which time he married Grace C. Day, a native of Michigan, born February 15, 1864. She was the daughter of Charles and Olivia Day. Her people emigrated to Lincoln County, Neb., in 1871, but returned to Michigan in June, 1877. The same year they returned to Missouri, and in the spring of 1880 came to Harrison County. They now live in Lane County, Kan.

Our subject's farm consists of one hundred and sixty-five acres, of which one hundred and twenty is plow land, five of timber, and the balance is pasture and meadow.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Diggle—Carl E., Gertrude O., and Claude J., who died at the age of five months and fourteen days.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Diggle are identified with the Latter Day Saints Church.

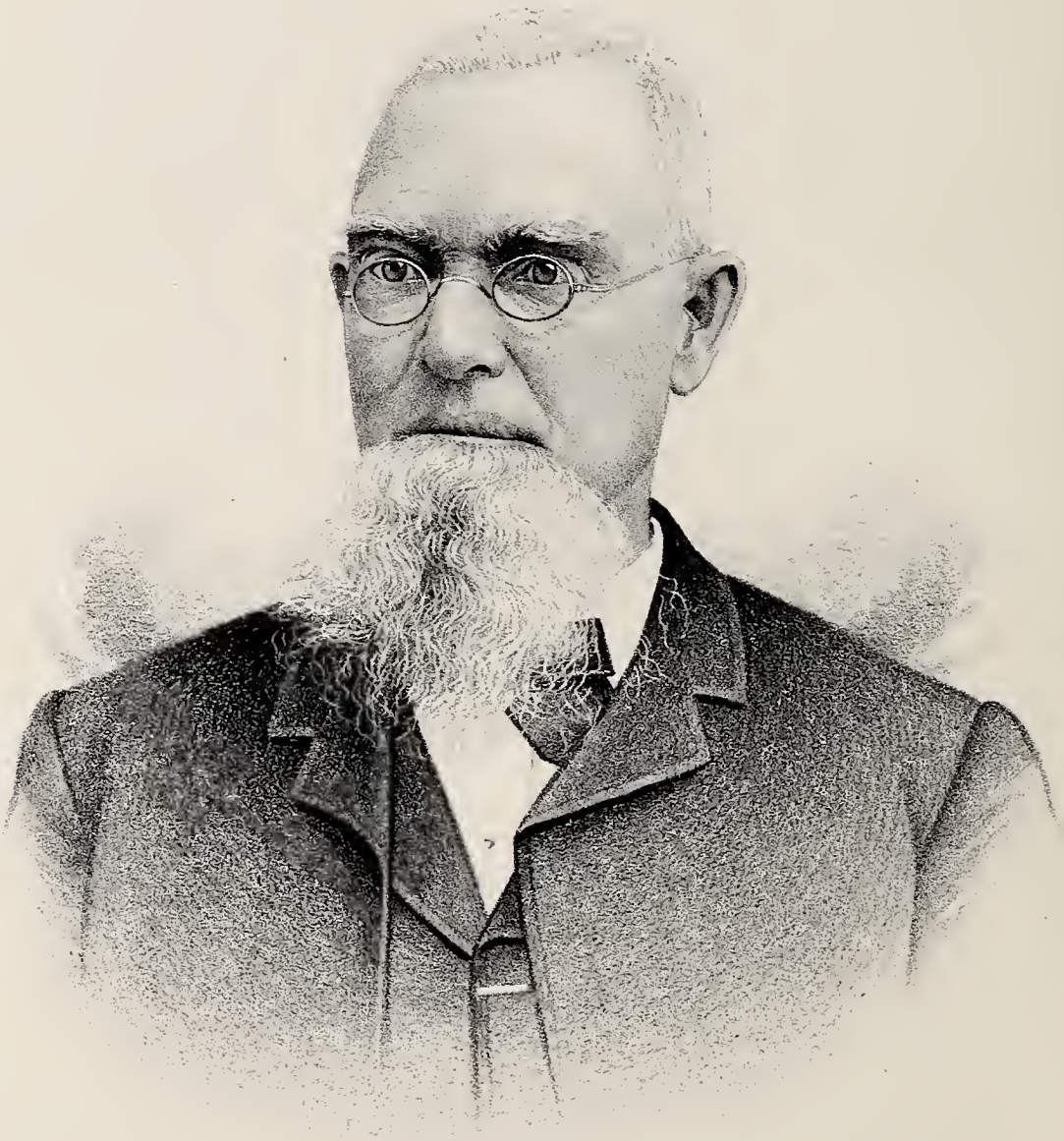
Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

Our subject has been an industrious man, always looking to the fertile soil for a livelihood, and in this has been crowned with unusual success.

He usually keeps about forty head of cattle, and eight head of horses; and be it said to his credit, that he uses money for what it was intended—the happiness of himself and those around him.

PAUL MOWRY, a resident of section 15, of Washington Township, forms the subject of this sketch. He was born in Stephenson County, Ill., February 24, 1853, and at the age of fourteen years left home and worked out by the month on a farm, making his home in that county until the autumn of 1877, and then came to Shelby County, Iowa, where he farmed, as a renter, until the spring of 1882, and then bought a farm on section 22, of Washington Township, consisting of eighty acres of improved land. Here he remained until the spring of 1889, when he sold and bought his present place, consisting of a quarter section of well-improved land, provided with a frame house 14x24 feet, with a kitchen the same size.

Our subject was married February 24,



Robt. M. Gurrin

1880, to Miss Anna Miller, by whom three children were born, Flora G., Clara G. and Ira B.

Mr. Mowry was overtaken by affliction July 22, 1886, when his wife closed her eyes in death. She was born in Warren County, Iowa, in 1860.

For his second wife our subject married Mrs. Nettie Locke (whose maiden name was Nettie Miller). They were married in Harrison County, June 7, 1888, and are the parents of one child, Anna L.

John Mowry, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania about 1821, and was killed in the great Civil War.

Lydia (Brubaker) Mowry, the mother, was born in Pennsylvania about 1823, and is now living in Stephenson County, Ill. They were the parents of twelve children, our subject being the fifth child.

Politically, Mr. Mowry is identified with the Democratic party.

DR. ROBERT McGAVREN, one of the few hardy pioneers, who ventured into the then wild section of Western Iowa, during the year 1850, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He came to Pottawattamie County May 4, 1850, forty years ago, and lived within one-half a mile of the Harrison County line, until October 16, 1858, when he moved to this county. He practiced medicine and carried on farming at the same time. He assisted in breaking up a farm in this county in 1851, which was then the property of William Dakan. In 1863, Dr. McGavren came into possession of the place which he still owns.

Dr. McGavren was born in Indiana County, Pa., between Blairsville and Johnstown, May 22, 1821. He is a son of George and Nancy (Ewart) McGavren. The father was born in Scotland and when seven years old emigrated to the County Monaghan, Ireland. He was born August 15, 1778, and learned the weaver's trade. He came to America in July, 1800, and first located in York County, Pa., and two years later removed to Indiana County, engaging in farming, which he followed the remainder of his days in connection with weaving. In 1829 he removed to Ohio, locating in Columbiana County and to Hardin in 1833. He died August 27, 1853. His wife died July 7, 1861. The former was buried at Westminster, Allen County, Ohio, and the latter at Oak Grove cemetery, near Old St. John's, Harrison County, Iowa. George McGavren was a soldier in the War of 1812.

The Ewarts were of Danish extraction; the great-grandfather, Thomas Ewart, moved to Ireland in an early day, and our subject's uncle, Samuel Ewart, came to America during the year of 1808, and was engaged in the latter days of the War of 1812 as surgeon. Our subject's mother was born December 23, 1782. By this marriage twelve children were born, six dying in infancy, and six sons grew to manhood, our subject being the tenth child. There are three now living: Samuel, of Elk Grove, Jefferson Township; George H., a resident of Missouri Valley; and Robert, our subject.

Dr. McGavren attended the common schools of the Buckeye State, and when seventeen years of age learned the plastering and brick-laying trade, following it a few years, but in 1843 began the study of medicine, which profession he began to practice in 1848 near where the town of Ada now stands, in Hardin County, Ohio. In 1849 he entered into partnership with Dr. McChesney, at Huntersville, Ohio,

and continued until April 4, 1850, when he saw visions of the New West—Iowa. He went by boat down the Ohio and up the Missouri Rivers, and landed at Kanesville (now Council Bluffs) Iowa, requiring an even month to make the trip, landing May 4. May 18 he moved to the northwest quarter of section 1, township 78, range 44, where he remained until he removed to St. John's in 1858. Here he practiced his profession until 1870, and was engaged in the hardware trade for five years, but lost his store by fire in November, 1872. He has carried on farming and stock growing, on an extensive scale for many years, and has a thousand acres of Missouri Valley land, having fourteen hundred acres, all told, in Harrison and Pottawattamie Counties.

When he first came to the county the settlers were nearly all Mormon believers, and he was only called upon (when it was a matter of necessity) in his professional capacity. Therefore one can see that as money was scarce and winter coming on, something must be done. October 7, he packed his grip, leaving his wife and children, started for Missouri, going to Gentryville, Gentry County, he stuck out his shingle and immediately began to have a good practice. After a few weeks a Dr. Jett, who had looked over the ground before, came, and finding our subject with plenty to do, he persuaded him to sell out to him. Dr. McGavren then returned home arriving November 17, with $212, the result of about six weeks' work. The first Monday in December, 1850, he began a school in what was then known as "Tennessee Hollow," now a portion of St. John's Township. This school was taught in the Mormon "Tabernacle" and he received his pay in various commodities, one portion paying in rails, another in a churn and tub, while others brought beef, and in one case two bushel of turnips were brought him; but seldom ever seeing any cash. He continued to teach until March, 1851, having for his pupils, some who were men of a family. After mingling with the Mormons, in the capacity of a school-teacher, his practice as a physician began to increase, and from 1852 up to 1870, his services as a physician were in great demand.

In February, 1851, our subject was appointed on a commission to locate the county seat of Fremont County, and was also appointed by the Legislature of 1850–51, on a commission to locate the State road running from McKissick's Grove, on the Missouri and Iowa line to Chase's Ford on the Little Sioux River, the same passing through where Missouri Valley now stands.

Politically, the Doctor was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He served in the capacity of County Supervisor of Harrison County for about nine years and and was School Treasurer in both Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties, thirty-four years in all. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Valley Lodge, No. 232, of A. F. & A. M.; Triune Chapter, No. 81, and Ivanhoe Commandry No. 17, at Council Bluffs. He was the first Worshipful Master and a charter member of the Missouri Valley Lodge. He also belongs to Lodge No. 170, I. O. O. F. as well as the Encampment, No. 78.

He was united in marriage March 12, 1846, in Hardin County, Ohio, to Elizabeth R. Kirtland, of Scotch descent, but the family have been in this country for many generations. Our subject's wife was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 28, 1826, and they are the parents of six children—James K., a resident of Mis-

souri Valley, who has served the State in various capacities, including that of a member of the Legislature; George William, living in St. Johns's Township on a farm; Mary E., wife of E. A. Boies, a resident of Missouri Valley; John Samuel, cashier of the First National Bank, at Missouri Valley; Horatio Seymour located at Stromsburg, Polk County, Neb., in the practice of medicine; the youngest child died in infancy.

There are but few men living within Harrison County to-day who have a wider acquaintance, more friends and a better detailed knowledge of western Iowa than Dr. McGavren. It will be remembered that he came to this country three years before the organization of Harrison County and watched the civilizing, transforming power for all these years. He has seen the country in its wilderness state, the last of the deer and elk, the advent of the first locomotive, was the first physician to practice among the pioneers, taught one of the earliest schools, was one of the proprietors of Old St. John's, and has seen the first buildings erected in every town and hamlet in Harrison County. His life has not been one of an idle looker-on, but one of business energy which, together with his skill as a physician, has enabled him to make for himself a handsome—indeed a princely competency.

WILLIAM AISTON has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1877, having purchased his farm the fall before. He is now a resident, of section 18, Jefferson Township.

Our subject was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 8, 1825. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Medcalf) Aiston, natives of Kent, England, both of whom came to Massachusetts in about 1849, our subject, having arrived in this country two years previous. His parents died in the old "Bay State"—the father aged fifty-seven years.

Mr. Aiston, of whom we write, learned the trade of a paper maker in Dublin, Ireland, his father having charge of a paper mill in that city.

After serving seven years as an apprentice, he came to America and worked for a paper company, this giving him his financial start in life.

Mr. Aiston came to this county from Berkshire County, Mass., moving on a one hundred and twenty-acre tract, provided with a very small house and without fencing. The first season, he broke forty acres and in the spring, purchased eighty acres more and kept adding until he now possesses two hundred and sixteen acres of well-improved land. He erected a farmhouse in 1879, the dimensions of which are 22x28, with a wing 16x24 feet.

About sixty acres of his farm is under plow, while the balance is meadow and pasture land. He usually keeps about seventy head of cattle, handling graded Shorthorns and Herefords. Upon coming to the county, he was no doubt inexperienced but soon learned the customs of others and has successfully followed his calling. The best years of his life, however, have been spent in the paper business—forty years in all has he worked at that trade and three gold medals were awarded to him at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Mr. Aiston was married in Massachusetts, when thirty-five years of age, to Sophronia Wilson, of that State, who died in July, 1889. He was again married, Nov-

ember 12, 1890, to Elizabeth Milliman, a native of England, who was born, March 20, 1824. She was the daughter of Capt. Leonard and Elizabeth (Nichols) Proctor.

Mrs. Aiston came to America in 1851, landing at New York, May 2. She was married in England, July 28, 1849, to James Whybrow, and with him came to this country; he died in Ohio in 1852, of cholera, and she was again married December 25, 1854 to Francis Milliman. He died in Logan May 10, 1873.

Mr. Aiston has been a very successful farmer since coming to Harrison County, and his beautiful farm known as "Lake View Stock Farm," owing to several small lakes upon the tract from which it derives its name, is one of great attractions. Everything our subject possesses has been made by the royal route of hard, honest labor, as he had but $5 upon arriving in New York. With capital with which to start in life the road to success is necessarily strewn with more flowers than is that traversed by one having no means, save that of his two arms and a determination to win.

GUSTAVUS A. ALBERTUS, now a resident of Persia, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1882 and engaged in the lumber, coal and grain business. In 1886 he sold his lumber and coal trade, but still handles grain and loans money. When he came to Persia there was only three business houses, and as he is now a representative man of the place, the following biographical notice of him will be inserted in this connection:

Mr. Albertus was born December 29, 1850, at Sauk City, Sauk County, Wis., and when twenty-one years of age went to the Black Hills, remaining in that wild region two years, and then came to Shelby County, Iowa, where he clerked in a store three years, and then went into the lumber and grain business, and remained in that until 1882, when he sold and came to Persia.

He was married December 31, 1878, to Miss R. W. Walder, of Madison, Wis. She was born in Switzerland, and when a small child her parents emigrated to Wisconsin.

Politically, Mr. Albertus is identified with the Democratic party, and in his religious belief favors a liberal religion.

At the time he was a resident of Shelby he was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 360.

Beginning without means, this man has gradually accumulated means, until he is now in possession of a handsome property.

ALBERT WILSON, a farmer of section 19, of Washington Township, came to Harrison County in December, 1882, and rented a farm on section 8, of Washington Township, having bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which was then wild land. He commenced to improve it in the spring of 1883, and moved to the same in the fall of 1884. His present farm is well improved; has one hundred and fifty-five acres of plow land, while everything about the premises gives evidence of intelligent workmanship.

Mr. Wilson was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 7, 1840, and in the spring of 1845 his parents removed to Noble County, that State, where he remained until the autumn of 1863, when he moved on a farm on his own account, con-

tinuing there until the spring of 1865. Then he sold out and came to Iowa County, Iowa, where he bought an improved farm, which he operated until February, 1869, and then traded that farm for another in the same county. Here he farmed until 1882, at which time he sold and came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage, in Noble County, Ohio, October 1, 1863, to Miss Rachel Steen, a native of Noble County, Ohio, born February 8, 1840.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been blessed by the following children, eleven in number: Mary V., Joseph E., John S., Ida E., deceased, Frank N., Clara J., William C., Florence, deceased, Rauleigh R., Elmer O., and a child who died in infancy.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

ISAAC F. BEDSAUL, a farmer living on section 29, township 80, range 43, within Magnolia Civil Township, came to Harrison County with his parents in the spring of 1854. They settled at the village of Magnolia just after the town was platted. The father brought a general stock of groceries from Indiana, and continued to sell goods until 1857, when he sold out and bought a tract of wild land on section 28, the same consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. Our subject remained at home until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry and was mustered into service at Council Bluffs in October of that year, and in a short time was found at St. Louis, and a little later at Helena, Arkansas. He took part in eleven battles and skirmishes, including Shell Mound, Miss., in February, 1863, Helena, July 4, 1863, where he was taken sick and sent to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained five months and then returned to his regiment. In 1864 he went with Gen. Stelle, under Gen. Banks on his Red River expedition, and was in the last battle that was fought—the Siege of Mobile. He was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., September 18, 1865, after which he returned to Harrison County, Iowa. Soon after coming out of the service he bought a farm on section 23, township 80, range 43, of Magnolia Township, which he improved and lived upon until 1870, and then moved to Magnolia, and for four years ran the mail route to Logan. For one year after leaving the stage line, he lived on his farm and then sold out, lived one year on his father's farm, after which he formed a partnership with S. L. Berkley, and constructed a steam flouring mill. A year later he sold to his partner and bought the farm he now resides upon; the same being one of the oldest and best improved farms in the county, one which William Cooper, an early pioneer had entered.

Mr. Bedsaul was born in Marion, Grant County, Ind., November 25, 1840. When a small boy his parents moved to Wabash County, of that State and remained until 1854, and then came to Iowa stopping for a short time in Council Bluffs, where they were just building the first brick house in the place. The family soon moved to Magnolia.

Our subject was married July 28, 1867, to Miss Minerva Akers and they were the parents of two children—Bertha W. and Frank H. The mother died December 3, 1870, and in 1872 Mr. Bedsaul married Miss Ada Stebbins, by which marriage union Lewis R., was born. His mother died January 22, 1875. September 18, 1888,

our subject married his present wife, whose maiden name was Ida M. LaFere, and they are the parents of two children, Gracie L. and Oliver Pern.

Politically Mr. Bedsaul is identified with the Republican party.

Of our subject's father it may be said that he was born in Grayson County, Va., December 24, 1799, and when a small boy his parents removed to Panther Springs, Tenn. From this point his father, in company with two other gentlemen, started for a trip into Western Tennessee, and were both killed by the Indians, and his wife died near Panther Springs, when Isaac Bedsaul, father of our subject was eight years old. He was bound out to a man by the name of Jones, who was a great slave owner, and when Indiana came into the Union, he went to that State, but as it was declared a free State, Jones returned to Tennessee, taking young Bedsaul with him. But the next year, which was 1816, he in company with two other young men, ran away and came to Henry County, Ind., where he worked at clearing up timber land and was one of the first to enter the wilds of that county. He went to Indianapolis, when it was first platted as a town, and took a claim near there, but on account of sickness, he left his claim and returned to Henry County, and peddled among the Indians, continuing for three years. He built one of the first houses in New Castle, and went into the general merchandising business. When he first opened up his stock, three clapboards would hold all of his goods. Coon skins were the general legal tender of that day. He prospered in his business, and at one time owned twenty-one hundred acres of land, his whole property amounting to $97,000. He moved to Marion to Lagro, on the Wabash and Erie canal, where he built a large pork packing establishment, which did not prove a success, and in consequence of which he failed. This was in 1849 and a year later, he took ten men with twenty-one head of ponies, and packed across the plains to California, his eldest son, Oliver, accompanying him. They built a sawmill, which they finally sold, and bought a provision store, ran that awhile and then came back to La gro, Wabash County, Ind., arriving in the spring of 1853, and in 1854, came to Council Bluffs and took a claim near where the Union depot is now situated. But being convinced that Magnolia was a better country for stock purposes, he located there and died in 1886. The mother of our subject, Mary (Cary) Bedsaul, was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1807, and her parents moved to New Castle, where she lived until the date of her marriage. Her father was in the Revolutionary War, and also in the War of 1812. Her grandfather was also in the Revolutionary War, and Mr. Bedsaul's great-grandfather, on the father's side, was one of Gen. Braddock's soldiers.

Isaac Bedsaul, our subject, is a member of the Masonic and Grand Army of the Republic orders, and is a member of the Congregational Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL L. FRAZIER, of Calhoun Township, and living on section 22, came to Harrison County with his parents, March 12, 1855. They came to Pottawattamie County, in October, 1854. His father, John Frazier, settled in St. John's Township, on section 1, remaining there until his death, May 26, 1881. He

was of Scotch descent, and was born in Tennessee, November 3, 1821. His father was a farmer, and John always followed this. He came to Indiana with his parents when a boy of nine years, and lived in Putman County, until he came West, bringing him $1,000. Upon coming to this county, he moved into a log cabin, built by some of the early Mormon families. At the time of his death, he had five hundred and ten acres of well-improved land in Harrison County. He was married in Putnam County, Ind., in 1844, to Minerva C. Hibbs, a native of Kentucky, who was born, February 4, 1826. They reared a family of eight children—George N., Samuel L., our subject; Mary J., John T., Andrew F., Ada E., Jacob E. and Mary E. Four of these children are living, three in Harrison County, and Mary E., now Mrs. George Sutter, living in Sarpy County, Neb.

When the Frazier family came to this county, Council Bluffs was their nearest post-office and nearest trading point.

Samuel L. was born in Putnam County, Ind., June 1, 1849, and with his parents came to Harrison County, helping his father and attending the district school. When he was twenty-one years of age, his father gave himself and and brother, George N., eighty acres—forty each—on sections 6 and 7, of St. John's Township, with a part of the tract in Calhoun, to which our subject moved in August, 1873, and erected a frame house, sixteen feet square. He now owns two hundred and thirty-four acres, one half of which is under the plow, and forty-five acres in timber land.

He was married, February 24, 1870, to Angeline Murphy, a native of Indiana, the daughter of John and Zilpha A. Murphy, and born, October 14, 1853. By this marriage union, six children were born—Dora M., December 5, 1871; Estella, January 12, 1874; Albert, March 31, 1876; Inez, November 2, 1878; Florence Effie, July 13, 1881 and Herald R., September 22, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazier are members of the Christian Church, and in his politics Mr. Frazier is a supporter of the Republican party.

THOMAS CODY, a representative farmer and highly respected citizen of section 34, of Calhoun Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1869, locating at Missouri Valley. He was in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company, building water-tanks, which work he continued to do for twenty years. He resided at Missouri Valley for about ten years, and then bought his present place, which consisted of ninety-two acres of partly improved land. He set out an orchard of one hundred and twenty-five trees, kept the place in good repair, and kept adding to the same, until he now has two hundred and sixty acres; ninety being under the plow, while the balance is in meadow, timber and pasture land. Our subject is a son of the Emerald Isle, born in Ireland, August, 1834. He is a son of John and Mary Cody, of Ireland, who had seven children, our subject being the youngest. The children were named, Michael, Edward, (deceased); Ann, Catharine, (deceased); Mary, John and Thomas.

Our subject lived in Ireland, until about twenty-seven years of age, remaining at home until he had reached his majority, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving four

years, he worked at his trade one year and then sailed for America. He worked in New York a few months, and then went to Salamanca, N. Y., where he engaged in coopering, constructing oil barrels, which occupied his time for two years. We next find him in Warren, Penn., working at the same business one winter, and followed the same at Plummersville for a short time. He then went back to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until coming to Harrison County. He lived in the Keystone State, during the great oil excitement.

An important event in this man's life was his marriage April 21, 1867, to Catharine Ward, the daughter of Timothy and Mary Ward, natives of Ireland, who had six children--Catharine, Maria,(deceased); Thomas, John, (deceased); Nellie and Frank. Our subject and his wife are the parents of ten children—Mary, Ann Ellen, (deceased); John, Ellen, Lizzie, (deceased); Jennie, Maggie, Thomas and William.

Our subject and his wife are both members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

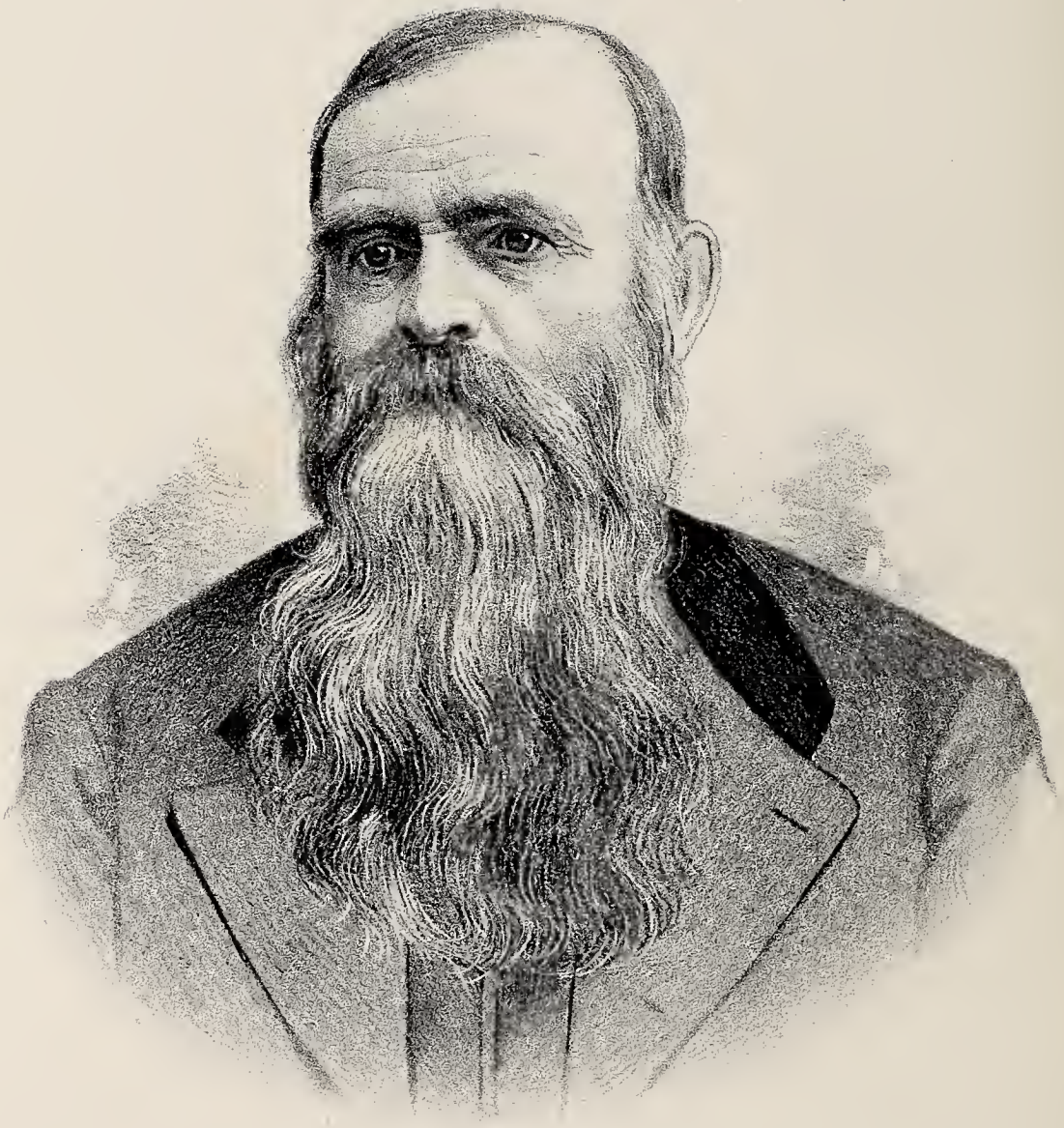
WILLIAM N. FOUTS, of Missouri Valley, left Indiana from Putnam County in 1850, and emigrated to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and engaged at farming in Rockford Township until the spring of 1857, and then settled in St. John's Township, and continued to farm until about 1885.

In the James Buchanan presidential campaign he was one of the nine voters in Rockford Township, and the election returns show that Buchanan received five out of the nine votes cast. It is said that the Clerk of the Board, Joe DeForest, an ex-sailor, made a speech in which he said that Buchanan was elected, and regretted very much that they did not have communication with Washington by telegraph, because he knew Buchanan was elected, for as "Rockford Township went, so went the United States!"

Mr. Fouts was born May 13, 1827, one-half mile north of Manhattan, Putnam County, Ind., and is the son of Abner and Rosy (Woodrum) Fouts. The Fouts were of German descent, while the Woodrums were of Irish extraction. The father, like most of his ancestors, followed agricultural pursuits. Of the three children born by this union, our subject is the only one living. His mother died in Indiana June 23, 1841, and in 1850 the father came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. In 1842 the father married for his second wife Edicy Tresner, a native of Putnam County, Ind., by which marriage union six sons and two daughters were born, of which number four sons and one daughter are living. The sons are all residents of Douglas County, Neb., while their sister lives in Texas. The father died in Harrison County, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, St. John's Township, and his widow lives near Valparaiso, Neb.

In the autumn of 1864 our subject enlisted in Company C. of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and continued in the service of his country until August 12, 1865. He was in Sherman's Seventeenth Army Corps, and participated in the battle between Thomas and Hood, and was at Nashville in the reserve and was not called out.

Politically, he has always voted the



Bob Ross.

Democratic ticket, except in the Greeley campaign. He has held numerous local offices in St. John's Township; was Trustee twelve years, Assessor, member of the School Board, and School Treasurer. He was one of the charter members of the Grand Army Post at Missouri Valley, and belongs to Lodge No. 232 of A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Fouts was united in marriage August 2, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, who was a native of Wayne County, Ohio. The family moved to Greene County, Ind., and followed farming until the autumn of 1854, and then came to Pottawattamie County. The father died in this county early in the '70s, and the mother survived until March, 1890. They were both buried in the Harris Grove Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Fouts are the parents of three sons and five daughters; Alma, deceased at the age of twenty-one years and five months, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery; John W., who lives in Missouri Valley, and is a carpenter; William A. is in the Missouri Valley Carriage Factory; Rosa L., wife of Daniel Griffith, a farmer for many years of Illinois, but now in the restaurant and candy trade; Ida J., wife of M. E. Brundidge, living in Missouri Valley; Hattie, living at home; Clara Eliza, at home, and Marvin Earl, at home.

JOB ROSS (deceased), came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1854, and settled on section 25, of Clay Township, and filed on three hundred and twenty acres of swamp land, and built a hewed log house 18x22 feet, which is now in use as a crib. He lived in that house four years and then built a frame building 18x36 feet, and two stories high, with an upper and lower porch the entire length of the house. The family lived in this house until 1881, when he built a new house 20x30 feet, with an ell sixteen feet square. In 1877 Mr. Ross removed to the village of Modale and engaged in the hardware business in partnership with F. H. Ludwig. This continued for about two years when Ross bought Ludwig out and continued in the business until 1881, when he put in a general stock in connection with hardware. About 1883 the stock was burned and since that time he has not been actively engaged in business.

Mr. Ross was born October 14, 1831, in Peoria, Ill. He was the son of George and Hannah (Hughes) Ross. In 1851 the family started for Oregon and when one hundred and fifty miles west of Omaha their stock was taken from them by the Indians as well as their provisions. There were twenty-one wagons in the train. They were attacked twice. The first time by about fourteen hundred Indians, but finally made a treaty with them by giving them $100 worth of provisions and three head of cattle for beef. The savages agreed not to molest them again, but alas for the honesty of poor Lo! When they had gone about fifty miles further on their journey westward they came upon them in the night time and stampeded and secured one hundred and sixty-five head of cattle as well as some of the horses. They recovered the latter, however, but suffered the loss of their cattle and most of their provisions. This was too much for the emigrants, for it will be remembered this was in 1851, ten years before the breaking out of the Rebellion, when all west of the Mississippi River was yet wild. They turned back and returned to

Peoria, Ill., believing themselves fortunate to escape with their lives, as twenty-two men and boys stood no show with fourteen hundred Indians in a hand to hand encounter. The Captain of the whites got them out and and drew them up in line; the Indians charged twice but did not fire or come closer than twenty feet. The second time the Captain asked if there was any who could talk English, when one of them and the Captain had a talk and agreed if they would give them a a yoke of cattle and $100 worth of provisions they would let them go on. At that time our subject was seventeen years old. The company got back to Peoria late in the fall of 1851, and in August, 1854, our subject's people again started West, not knowing where they would finally settle but came through the southern tier of counties of Iowa to Council Bluff—then called Kanesville—which was a mere hamlet made up principally of Mormons. They intended to remain there all winter, but after about a month they met a man who had been up into Harrison County and gave a glowing description of the country, so they came up in time to put up their winter's hay. They bought a claim with a house upon it and remained in the country. They had twenty head of cattle which lived largely on the hay they had cut and also off the rush beds. Mr. Ross, however, put quite an amount of hay up each year and hence did not suffer the loss that many of the settlers did during the hard winter of 1856–57, when very many of the cattle died. Everything had to be bought at Kanesville, even to a pound of coffee. In making their trips to that point in hot weather with ox-teams they had to cross the big bottoms in the night time on account of "green heads" (flies). They remained here six years before they had any schools. At that time a few of the neighbors held a meeting and agreed to build a schoolhouse. So they hauled cottonwood logs to the mill and from this rough lumber erected a school building, the first term of school being taught in the fall of 1858 or 59. This schoolhouse stood on our subject's land, and the first teacher was Miss Hillis, who afterward was a missionary to the Island of Ceylon and where through exposure and self-sacrifice she died in 1889.

Our subject was married in Harrison County, Iowa, in October, 1862, to Miss Nancy West, by whom two children were born—Luella M., deceased; baby boy died in infancy. Mrs. Nancy (West) Ross died in the fall of 1867. She was the daughter of Edwin and Susan (Record) West, and was born in Marietta, Ohio, and when a small girl her parents came to Harrison County, Iowa, where she remained until the date of her death.

For his second wife Mr. Ross married Jennie Robertson, the daughter of Allen and Mary (Barnes) Robertson. She was born near Burlington, Iowa, June 5, 1859, and came to Harrison County with her parents in 1870. Her parents remained two years and then returned to Des Moines County where our subject was married, September 14, 1876. By this union two children were born—Charlie, May 26, 1878; and Nettie, February 5, 1884.

Our subject's parents were both natives of Pennsylvania and were married in the city of Philadelphia, July 18, 1820. They were the parents of nine children, five daughters and four sons, of whom our subject was the third child. All are deceased but one brother, George A. Ross, living in Burt County, Neb. The family came to Harrison County in 1854, as

above related. The mother died in November, 1857, and the father in 1860, and were buried in the Calhoun cemetery. Three of the family died in Illinois, one in the Civil War, three in Harrison County, Iowa, and one daughter in Arkansas.

Our subject was elected at an early day, as Drainage Commissioner for Harrison County, and was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace three terms, and has held numerous other offices. At the time of his death he was Trustee of the town, as well as a member of the School Board, and Treasurer of the town of Modale.

Politically Mr. Ross was originally a Whig, but was always identified with the Republican party after its organization.

Coming to this county as he did at so early a date,he saw the county grow from what was then a vast wilderness to a land of culture and plenty.

To live in a country thirty-seven years and witness the vast changes convinces a man that he has passed through the greatest age of progress in the world's history.

Mr. Ross stood high in the community in which he lived, and for many years was the man that gave advice to any who sought it and all say invariably it was good and honest advice. He should go down in history as a man who has been a a success both financially and socially. His portrait very appropriately finds a place in this volume. Just as we go to press we learn of his death, which took place Tuesday, January 12, 1892. The whole county will mourn his loss.

WILLIAM EVANS, of section 18, of Douglas Township, by reason of having settled in Harrison County, during the month of July, 1855, may justly be called an early settler. He located at Twelve-Mile Grove, Boyer Township, where he entered one hundred and twenty-four acres of land. They lived there until about 1864, when they rented a farm which he tilled until 1865. During the year 1862, the war-cloud of the great Civil War appeared in all its blackness, and the threats of secession aroused the patriotism of every loyal man. Volunteers were called for and one of the number was our subject, who became a member of Company H, of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. He enlisted in February, 1862, and was discharged in March, 1863, on account of disability. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Miss. Corinth, Miss., at which place he met with a narrow escape, a rebel bullet grazing his chin enough to start the blood. He came home and found his wife fast fading away with that dreaded disease, consumption, of which she died the following autumn. For two years after the death of his wife he rented land, doing his own housekeeping for himself and four children, after which he went to Bedford County, Pa., remained one year, and then retraced his steps to Harrison County and bought the farm he now lives upon.

Mr. Evans was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 7, 1826, where he lived until the fall of 1846, and then went to Michigan, staying near Detroit, Kalamazoo, and other points until 1855, which was the date of his coming to Harrison County.

He was married to Mrs. Nancy Phillips, whose maiden name was Farnsworth. This marriage occurred in Harrison County, Iowa, in July, 1856. Three children were born by this union—James H., born June 1, 1857; John W., May 28, 1859; and Hulda A., September 15, 1862.

He married his second wife, Miss Hester Beckley, in Bedford County, Pa. February 15, 1872.

Politically, our subject is a member of the Republican party, and in his religious convictions is a Methodist.

JOSEPH ESYCHEEK, of Douglas Township, a resident of section 27, has been a resident of the county twenty years, coming as he did in spring of 1871. He is another example of the opportunities given to a man of industry and frugality in the growing West, where caste is thrown aside to a good degree, and where all men work on an equal footing, and where some fail and others succeed.

When our subject came to the county he went to work as a section hand, on the railroad, which work he followed for four years, and then purchased forty acres of wild land, near Woodbine, paying $480 for the same. There were twelve acres broken upon the place at the time he bought it. He at once broke the balance, built a house and barn, and remained there about five years, and then moved to Mud Creek, where he bought eighty acres of wild land at $7 per acre. He fenced and improved this, when he sold it and bought his present farm. This was also wild land and cost him $11 per acre. Here he built a house 14x18 feet, one story and a half high. He has sixty acres under cultivation.

Our subject was born in Bohemia in 1855, and came from that country when but three months old, landing at Quebec, and lived with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, and then went to work on a farm by the month. He came from Canada direct to Iowa, first stopping in Jones County, from which locality he came to Harrison County.

George Esycheek, father of our subject, had three children—John, Joseph and Anna, all of whom are living. Our subject was married March 23, 1888, to Tony Ferick, daughter of Joseph and Anna Ferick, natives of Bohemia. She was the youngest of a family of five children. Her parents never came to America. The mother died when she was but four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Esycheek have been blessed by one child—Emma, born October 4, 1890. Mrs. Esycheek was a widow at the time she married our subject, her first husband's name being Wyrak. They had the following children, all of whom are still living—Mary, James and Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. Esycheek are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He commenced life poor, and has always been a hard worker, but like most of the foreigners, who came to the New World, he has succeeded in obtaining a comfortable home.

JOSIAH GIDDINGS, M. D., of Woodbine, came to Harrison County during the month of March, 1868, and settled at Magnolia, where he engaged in the drug business, which he followed one year, sold out and purchased a piece of wild land on section 17, of Magnolia Township. It was one hundred and sixty acres, and he improved it, living there until 1878, when he rented his farm

and moved to Logan, and practiced medicine for three years, at the end of which time he moved back to his farm, and remained until 1887, when he sold and located in the drug business at Woodbine; he sold in 1889, since which time he has devoted his time exclusively to the practice of medicine, and has been a member of the Board of Medical Examiners for Pensioners, of the late war, since 1889.

He graduated from Castleton Medical College, at Castleton, Vt., in June, 1856, and during the winter of 1862–63 he took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College at Chicago.

Dr. Giddings was born in Franklin County, Vt., August 10, 1832, and remained in the old Green Mountain State until twenty-four years of age, with the exception of one year, spent in teaching in Saratoga County, N. Y., after which he attended college. After graduating he went to McHenry County, Ill., where he practiced his chosen profession until May, 1863, and then went into the Union army as an assistant surgeon, belonging to the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, remaining in the service until August 17, 1865, when he was mustered out at Camp Butler, Ill. He then engaged in the drug business in Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill., which he followed for eighteen months, coming to Council Bluffs in October, 1867, where he bought an interest in a drug business, with J. C. DeHaven, and remained there until March, 1868, the time of his coming to this county.

Dr. Giddings was married in McHenry County, Ill., October 17, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Giddings, who is now the mother of seven children—Edgar T., born February 13, 1861; Hannah I., November 16, 1866; Clara J., May 4, 1869, died September 23, 1870; Jennie A., born July 15, 1871; Helen, born February 5, 1884, died October 9, aged eight months and four days; and two died in infancy.

Mrs. Giddings was born in Franklin County, Vt., October 15, 1842, and moved with her parents to McHenry County, Ill., when she was about one year old.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party and in religious matters is a believer in the Christian faith.

JOSEPH KESSLER, an uncle of H. C. Harshbarger, came to Harrison County in 1858, and bought a piece of land on section 28, of Boyer Township. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1825, moved to Spencer County, Ind., in 1839, remained there ten years, and then moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and from there to Guthrie County, where he remained until he came to this county. He was married while living in Indiana, his wife only living two years, after which he made his home with John Harshbarger, his brother-in-law. He sold his farm in Boyer Township in 1867, and went to Lincoln County, Kan., where he died in 1874. During the Civil War was a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

JOHN W. JEFFERSON, the son of Luke and Mary A. (Farnsworth) Jefferson, a sketch of whom appears at another place in this book, was born July 17, 1853, in Boyer Township, Harrison County, Iowa, has been a resi-

dent of this township all of his life, and remained under the paternal roof until about 1881, but had been working his own farm, which his father gave him when he was eighteen years of age, for some time previous to 1881. His farm is located on section 35, of Boyer Township, and consists of one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land. In 1881 he built a frame house 16x24 feet, one story and a half high, and one year later made an addition of 14x20 feet, making the whole a fair-sized and comfortable house. He also has good outbuildings and everything shows evidence of being well cared for.

March 1, 1885, he took to himself a companion in the person of Elizabeth Dennis, of Ringgold County, Iowa, by which union four children have been born; Myrtle A., January 7, 1886; Mary E., July 19, 1887; Mabel O., January 17, 1889; and Edith B., February 17, 1891.

Mrs. Jefferson, wife of our subject, is the daughter of Ezekiel M. and Ruth Ann (Marshall) Dennis, with whom she remained until the date of her marriage, she being the sixth child of a family of eleven children. Ezekiel Dennis was born in Kentucky in 1834, and in 1846 came to Indiana. In 1854 he was married to Ruth Ann Marshall, of Warren County, Ind., who was born April 20, 1836, and moved to Warren County, Iowa, in 1855, and from there to Ringgold County.

Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Republican party.

ISAAC A. DECOU, a farmer of section 5, Douglas Township, has lived in the county ever since he was twenty-one years old, coming with his parents in 1866. He was born in Simcoe, Norfolk County, Canada, where he remained until thirteen years of age, at which time his parents emigrated to Winneshiek County, Iowa. He remained at home until the spring of 1869, when he removed to his own place on section 5, of Douglas Township, which place he had owned in 1867.

He was married in January, 1869, to Miss Anna T. White, in Boyer Township. By this union one child has been born—Arthur E. Mrs. DeCou died in Douglas Township October 10, 1873.

Mr. DeCou was again married September 7, 1876, to Sarah E. Porter, in Delaware County, N. Y. By this union two children were born—Emily A. and Samuel R.

Politically our subject is a supporter of the Republican party.

SAMUEL DECOU came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1864, bought land and returned to his former home in Winneshiek County, Iowa, where he had improved a three hundred and twenty acre farm, coming there from Canada in 1853, and the following June came to Harrison County and settled on section 7, of Douglas Township, where he purchased four hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which there had been built a two-story brick house 24x36 feet. There were about one hundred and thirty-five acres under cultivation, and very fortunately Mr. DeCou purchased the whole property for $3,750 and remained on that place until the spring of 1885 and then built a residence in Wood-

bine and moved to town. The first two years he lived in the county he made $4,000, but the next years were not so profitable, owing to the grasshopper plague, which devastated this country.

Mr. DeCou was born August 12, 1807, making him eighty-four years old at this writing. His birthplace was London District, Canada. His parents were both born in the United States, but removed to Canada before the birth of our subject, who spent his early years in the Dominion, leaving there in 1853. The father was born in New Jersey and the mother in Maryland.

Mr. DeCou married Nancy Austin in the month of December, 1829, and as the result of this union, one son and four daughters were born—Mary Ann, born October 17, 1830; Philip A. died in infancy; Rebecca, born January 25, 1833; Elizabeth A., August 19, 1835; and Susan F., September 27, 1837.

Mr. DeCou's first wife died in Canada, where he was again married, to Elizabeth Austin, and by this marriage five children have been born—Isaac A., born March 15, 1841; William H., February 10, 1844; Emily J., August 20, 1848; John S., August 17, 1851; Albert A., February 1, 1853, died in Harrison County March 9, 1890.

Mary Ann DeCou married Rev. George Cuthbertson, a Presbyterian minister; Rebecca, single, employs her time in teaching at Hamilton, Ontario. Elizabeth A. married Joseph Otis, and lives in California. Susan F. married Marshall Fairfield, who also lives in California. The remainder of our subject's children are married and live in Harrison County, Iowa.

Mrs. DeCou was born August 20, 1815, and was the daughter of Phillip and Mary (Slaught) Austin. The father was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1789, and died in Canada in September, 1876. The mother was born in New Jersey, November, 1796, and died in Ontario, Canada, in March, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. DeCou are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined in Canada in 1854. Politically our subject votes with the Republican party, but favors a reform.

Upon coming to this county Mr. DeCou's nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, as that was the nearest place at which farm produce could be marketed. A few of the necessities of life, could however be purchased at Magnolia, which was then the county seat. In coming from Winneshiek County to Harrison County, our subject drove through, making from one county seat to another, following the main roads diagonally across the State of Iowa, from north-east to south-west over many unbridged streams.

Being now far advanced in life, and living on borrowed time, as he is, our subject has retired from active engagement, and has divided his lands among his children.

WILLIAM J. LOGAN, a resident of Jefferson Township, residing on section 17, has lived in the township since 1873, emigrating from Rush County, Ind., and locating on land which he purchased in 1872, where he now lives.

Our subject was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 15, 1825, and when but six months old his parents removed to the Hoosier State, and his mother died when he was two years of age. In 1832 his father went to Cincinnati to engage in a

pork packing establishment and intended to soon return, but that dread epidemic, cholera, was raging and he was never heard from afterward. William J. was eight years of age at that time, but fortunately found a home in a most excellent family—that of Jacob Milbourn—where he remained until about twenty-five years of age. This family was very kind to him and they had a daughter named Rachel, who was born in Monroe County, Va., to whom our subject was married December 12, 1850. Her father was born in the same county and came to Indiana in October, 1827, where he died October 23, 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan have been blessed with three children—Elizabeth Jane, born August 30, 1851, now the wife of Martin K. Hood of Harrison County; Leonidas M., born June 26, 1853, who married Lydia Wilson, daughter of Lowrey Wilson, December 31, 1876, and lives on his father's farm; William H., born March 23, 1860, and lives with his father. His wife's maiden name was Alice R. Barnes, to whom he was married June 20, 1888.

Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party, and is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

Among the local offices held by Mr. Logan, may be named that of Township Trustee which he has held for three terms.

MILTON H. GREENFIELD, a resident of section 3, of Jefferson Township, came to Harrison County June 19, 1858, and consequently is numbered among Harrison County's earliest settlers. Upon coming to the township the first year he worked for Stephen King, and in May, 1859 caught the Pike's Peak gold fever, and started for that region. He got as far as Fremont, Neb., and soon returned to this county and engaged at work making brick near the town of Jeddo, in company with A. L. Stone. Two hundred thousand brick were burned, which found ready sale at from $7.00 to $10.00 per thousand. In the summer of 1860 he purchased seventy-eight acres of land on section 13, Jefferson Township, upon which his brick kiln was located. That year, in company with Jason Z. Hunt, he burned two kilns of brick, besides working Hunt's farm.

In 1862 was working part of the same place, and some of his own which had been improved, and in August of that year left his crops in the field, hired it taken care of, and enlisted in Company C., Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, wearing the soldier-blue in the service of his country until April, 1863, at which time he received an honorable discharge at Memphis, Tenn., for disability occasioned by measles, erysipelas and chronic diarrhea.

When he left the service he went to Dodge County, Wis., where he remained until October, 1866, and again came West. While in Wisconsin he followed farming and blacksmithing.

Mr. Greenfield was born in New York February 29, 1836. His parents were Willard and Susana (Hunt) Greenfield, and he is the eldest of a family of five children. In 1858 he started for himself, and came West, as above stated. He was married May 6, 1860, to Elizabeth A. Kennedy, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Marshall) Kennedy, who were natives of Ireland, the mother coming to this



Matthew Hall

country in 1821, and the father coming a few years later. Mrs. Greenfield was born in Athens County, Ohio, April 13, 1840, and came with her parents to Crawford County, Iowa, November 15, 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield are the parents of a family of ten children. Charles W., born in 1861, died January 26, 1864, of smallpox; Orren H., born April 17, 1863, died January 23, 1864, of smallpox, twenty minutes later than his brother; Clarence M., born December 22, 1864; Jessie W., born November 27, 1866, died April 2, 1867; George M., born August 31, 1868, died October 4, 1869; Grace S., born August 23, 1870; Perry E., November 10, 1872; Willard S., August 21, 1875; Asa K., July 12, 1878; Ralph E., July 18, 1882.

John Greenfield, the grandfather of our subject, was born in New York, and died there at the age of ninety-seven years. He had been married five times, and left a family of fifteen children, one of whom was Susanna, the mother of our subject, who was married in 1834.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and in his religious belief is a Free-will Baptist.

MATTHEW HALL, one among the earliest pioneers of Harrison County, and now a resident of Woodbine, settled on section 30, of what is now Douglas Township, and in Twelve-Mile Grove, during the month of April, 1853, where he bought a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which was a rude log cabin. On the 24th of April he commenced to clear off some timber, and succeeded in clearing four acres, which he farmed that year, and upon what he raised from this he subsisted the following winter. After two years he built a hewed log house 18x20 feet, in which the family lived for two years, then added a frame kitchen 10x20 feet, in which they lived until 1872, when he built a 16x20 frame upright, one and a half stories high. Our subject's farm now consists of two hundred acres. When he came to the country land was not yet in the market, but he "squatted" on land which in the spring of 1855 he entered, and lived upon the same until the spring of 1881, and then moved to Woodbine, where he purchased a residence, now one of the most desirable places in the town. Having spent many years at hard labor, and the health of his wife not being good, he very wisely removed to town, to take life easier. He now has three farms, all rented to good tenants. Mr. Hall has loaned some money since about 1859, for which he has never asked but ten per cent., and now only requires eight per cent., which in these days of Shylocks and "money changers," who have exacted thirty, forty, and even fifty per cent. for the use of their money, speaks very much to the honor and character of our subject.

During the hard winter of 1856–7 there were hundreds of deer in and about Twelve-Mile Grove, and it was no trouble for an ordinary dog to run them down and capture them, as these nimble-footed, small-limbed creatures in their flight, would almost invariably break through the sharp crust of the deep snows.

In the autumn of 1855 a party of six men, with a team, were driving hogs to Council Bluffs, and they came to Mr. Hall's in the evening for the purpose of remaining over night. At this time Mr. Hall was living in the cabin, which was

14x16 feet in dimensions, and the family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, their daughter, and a brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Hall's, Joseph and Catherine Harry, and yet they found room to store away these six men, who slept in one bed on the floor. The cabin was provided with a fireplace, built of logs and lined inside with sod, and they put a large "back-log" on before going to bed, and one of the jambs caught fire, but as one of the men had his feet close to the fire it woke him up, thus preventing what might have been a disastrous occurrence.

Mr. Hall early in life made it a rule never to go in debt; when he did not have the money the family practiced self-denial; many times Mr. Hall has gathered red-root leaves, which they used as a substitute for tea, and they have browned wheat and dried carrots for coffee.

In the fall of 1857 there was a buffalo came from the south to our subject's place and broke down a gate and commenced feeding at a stack of oats, whereupon Mr. Hall got his rifle, and being only fifty or sixty yards from him, could have killed the animal, but his good wife begged of him not to shoot, as she was afraid he would do no more than to cripple and enrage the buffalo, which would then make a fight, and Mr. Hall, half believing it might be a tame buffalo belonging to some one in the vicinity, did not shoot; however, it was killed about two miles east of there by George Mefferd, who was with a party of men who gave it chase. This was the only buffalo ever seen by white men in Harrison County.

To return to the earlier years of our subject, it should be stated that he was born in Northumberland County, England, and at the town of Hexham, on the Tyne, May 1, 1819. His parents were poor people, who made their living by hard work, and our subject remained with them until about twelve years of age, when he went to live with an uncle in Weardale, West Gate, in the county of Durham, England, at whose place he remained four years, on a farm. He then returned to Northumberland County and lived with a family two years, spent six months at his uncle's, and then went to Lead Mill and hauled lead ore from Silver Tongue mine to Healyfield smelt mills. He next went to East Gate, in the county of Durham, and worked at farm labor a year, and the following season worked at Walishwalls for a year, and then went to a place called Riding Barns, where he worked on a farm for three years. The following year he worked at Shotly Bridge, after which he engaged to work in the Consett Iron Works, remaining three years. Here he was horse-keeper and onsetter in a coal mine. His work was performed eighty fathoms under ground. His next work was firing a stationary engine at a blast furnace at these mines, remaining one year, then fired a locomotive on the Stockton and Darlington railroad one year, after which he went to firing on the Great Western Railroad, at the town of Swindon. This road was a seven-foot gauge, and by faithfully performing his work he was promoted to be engineer, and remained with the company until January 23, 1851, when he sailed for America on the vessel "George W. Burns," and was ten weeks making the voyage to New Orleans, landing in that city March 10. After remaining there a few days he took a steamboat for Council Bluffs (at that time known as Kanesville). Soon after his arrival he bought a claim near Cresent City, on the Little Pigeon,

On this claim stood a log cabin, and there had been some breaking done. He bought two yoke of steers and two cows, and paid $110 for the claim of eighty acres. After purchasing this claim and stock his money was exhausted, and the first dollar he received in this country was for a book he sold. He had no wagon, but bought a sled for twenty-five cents, and loaned it to a neighbor to go to mill with, and he broke one of the runners, when our subject was again without a vehicle. So he and his neighbor, Robert Kirkwood, a Scotchman, who also was without a wagon, took a crosscut saw and sawed eight wheels from off a walnut tree, then made a pair of trucks for each of them, and by attaching the two "fearfully and wonderfully made" parts, two wagons were completed, one of which was the first wagon Mr. Hall ever owned, and was perhaps as strong, as well as odd looking, as anything of the kind ever used in the land of Egypt. But he thought himself rich in having such a conveyance.

The oxen Mr. Hall owned were not broken in a first-class manner, and when he went to plow one would lie down, which required an application of the ironwood whip in order to facilitate the agricultural pursuits. Mr. Hall remained on this claim from May, 1851, until 1853, when he sold his claim for $80, and then came to Harrison County.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage March 25, 1847, at New Castle, Northumberland County, England, to Miss Jane Bell, by whom one child, Mary J., was born March 3, 1848.

Mrs. Hall died in England July 27, 1849, and December 29, 1850, our subject was married to Elizabeth A. Boustead, who died February 12, 1883.

Mr. Hall was married to his present wife, Ellen White, April 26, 1883. She was born in Houghton, Hampshire, England, March 13, 1837. She spent most of her life in Italy, France, Germany and London, coming to this country in 1872, and residing in Council Bluffs until the date of her marriage to Mr. Hall.

In his religious belief our subject is in full sympathy with the Latter Day Saints Church, uniting with the same in England in 1847, but has never believed in polygamy as practiced by the Utah Mormons.

Mrs. Hall united with this church November 26, 1887. Her father, Richard White, was born in England, and died at Newberry, Berkshire County, December 17, 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Her mother, Elizabeth (Bevis) White, died in England March 11, 1867, at the age of sixty-three years.

JOHN D. FROCK, a resident of section 19, Jefferson Township, came to the county in March, 1876, and moved near Reeder's Mills, where he worked for John Williams on a farm for three months, and then moved to Magnolia Township, where he rented land one year, and then bought forty acres in the same township. It was improved land, for which he paid $1,100. After two years he sold this place and moved to Harlan, Shelby County, where he conducted a hotel a few months, and then returned to Harrison County, renting land for two years, after which he purchased one hundred acres in Jefferson Township. The land was all under the plow, but contained no buildings. He erected a farm-

house 24x28 feet, and set out an orchard, cultivating the land for four years. In the spring of 1886 he purchased the place he now occupies.

Mr. Frock was born in Maryland, January 31, 1840, the son of Valentine and Maria (Harner) Frock, who had a family of eight children, of whom our subject was the third. The children were: Louisa, Sophia (deceased), John D., William H., James E., Samuel (deceased), Lucinda and Theodore.

The parents were both natives of Maryland. John D. was married December 11, 1866, to Rebecca, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Stocksleger, who had a family of eleven children, our subject's wife being the youngest. Her father's family were as follows: Joshua, Jacob, Maria Ann, Joseph, Amos, Isaiah and Jeremiah (twins), Abraham F. and Isaac J. (twins), Samuel and Rebecca.

Mrs. Frock's parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Frock's children are as follows: Elizabeth M., born September 27, 1867; William E., January 31, 1870; Ella M., April 19, 1872; Luella P., September 12, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Frock are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at Logan.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party.

JASEN ZIBA HUNT (deceased), came to Harrison County from Edinburg, Saratoga County, New York, during the month of May, 1850, and located a claim that season on section 13, Jefferson Township, the same consisting of eighty acres, to which he has added from time to time, making his entire farm two hundred and ninety-two acres. He lived on his first claim ten years, then moved to his present farm on section 12, living in a small frame building for one year, during which time he erected the brick house in which he has lived, which was probably the second brick house built in the county. He and a hired man burned the brick.

Mr. Hunt was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., February 20, 1822, and is the son of Walter and Susan (Deming) Hunt. The date of his death was September 30, 1891.

Capt. Ziba Hunt, grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut January 4, 1746, and died September 10, 1820, at North Hampton, N. Y.

His wife was Joanna Blount, whom he married in early life, rearing a family of thirteen children.

Walter Hunt, the father of our subject, was born September 24, 1782, at Stephentown, N. Y., and married Susanna Deming at Edinburg, N. Y., December 5, 1802, and died at Edinburg March 23, 1863, his wife dying at the same place in the month of October, 1872. They reared a family of ten children, as follows: Amos, Joanna, Isaac, Betsy, Sallie, George Washington, William W., Jason Ziba, Amanda M., Alonzo R.

Our subject and his wife were the parents of a family of six children; Camilla S., born July 6, 1849; Livy M., April 25, 1852; Hattie M., June 12, 1855; Orville B., September 18, 1857, died September 16, 1862; Mary E., born February 15, 1861; Charles W., January 2, 1864.

Mr. Hunt taught school in what is now Cass Township in 1852 a part of a term, the remainder of which was finished by Stephen King, the same being the pioneer

school of the township. In 1851 Mr. Hunt taught two months in Council Bluffs (Kanesville).

To learn something of the earlier life of our subject, we will ask the reader to trace his steps from the State of New York, by railroad to Buffalo, then to Cincinnati down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, thence up the Missouri to St. Joe, then by wagon to Harrison County, remembering that he had attended school at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., from 1844 to 1846, where he studied civil engineering, of which he made much use after coming West.

In speaking of early days, he states that three times he had to walk to Council Bluffs, once for an axe, having broken the one he had, and was unable to proceed with his work without this trip. When one considers that Mr. Hunt had but seventy-five cents upon arriving in Iowa, and that at his death he was a prosperous farmer, it will be understood that his had been a life of toil and good management.

Politically, Mr. Hunt voted with the Republican party.

In their religious convictions, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM T. RODEN, of St. John's Township, has been a resident of the county since 1868, and very naturally finds space for a biographical notice in this connection. The history of a county, State or nation is but the personal history of individuals, working single-handed, or co-operating together.

He was born, May 17, 1840, in Mississippi, and was the oldest of a family of four children, born to Felix G. and Elizabeth (Russian) Roden, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Mississippi. Their children's names were William T., James G., (deceased); John, (deceased) and Nancy, now living in Oregon. Our subject's father's family moved from Mississippi, halting a while in Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas and in 1854, emigrated to Siskiyou County, Cal., where the father followed farming, mining and stock-raising. In 1864, our subject went to Nevada, remained two years, then went to Montana, stayed three years and in 1868, located in this county. He now owns six hundred acres of land in this county, four hundred of which is under cultivation and all provided with a good fence. He has a spacious barn, costing $1,800, and for the accommodation of his growing stock of all kinds, he has provided his place with a complete system of waterworks, at an outlay of over $300.

When Mr. Roden came to the county, he worked on the railroad for two years, at $50 per month. We next find him on his farm, with nothing about him, except a team, harness and wagon and two cows. But by perseverance, hard work, and the exercise of good judgment, he has surrounded himself with a charming home, and is in the possession of one of Harrison County's most valuable farms, all of which has been made by his own efforts.

Mr. Roden was united in marriage, April 22, 1869, to Miss Sarah Kirkland, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Hemphill) Kirkland, both natives of the Buckeye State. Our subject and his wife's home has been blessed by nine children—Louis J., born April 8, 1870; Charles E., August 22, 1872; Royal G., October 29,

1874; Maud I., March 5, 1877; Felix, February 22, 1879; John Walter, March 28, 1881; Mabel B., August 12, 1883; William A., April 13, 1886 and Bessie H. March 14, 1889.

Politically, our subject believes in the principles and general administration of the Democratic party.

In addition to his farm business, he is also in partnership with Frank Zahner in the stock business, buying and shipping live stock. During the past year, they shipped one hundred and six car loads, or 7,274 hogs and one hundred car loads of cattle.

Let his children and children's children look over the history of Harrison County and see who were the successful business men in agriculture and in trade and they will find in nine cases out of ten it is such men as our subject who started with no means, save a pair of willing hands and an eye to business, and invested properly after they had earned money. They are usually men endowed with a public spirit and business enterprise.

Louis J., the oldest child, taught his first term of school in the winter of 1891–92, in the Mill Creek District. He attended the Missouri Valley High School three years and one term at the "Woodbine Normal."

TIMOTHY C. CASE, located on section 26, of Calhoun Township, came to Harrison County in the fall of 1855, and stopped in St. John's Township. He came to Harrison County a poor man, and was compelled to rent land for twelve years. He then bought the farm he now occupies, which consisted, at the time, of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he built a house, barn, and cribbing; also dug wells and set out an orchard of one hundred and twenty trees. He now owns one hundred and forty acres of land, sixty acres of which are under the plow. He lived in this county, during the never-to-be-forgotten hard winter of 1856–57, when he lost both cattle and hogs, through the severity of the weather. The grasshoppers were also a "burden unto him," as they destroyed his entire crop for two years.

Concerning our subject's career outside of Harrison County, let it be said, that he was born in Hendricks County, Ind., in November, 1831. He is the son of John and Sarah Case, natives of Virginia and South Carolina respectively, he being the sixth of a family of twelve children, seven of whom are living, four residing in Harrison County. The names of his father's family are as follows—Acenith, deceased; Squire L., deceased; John G., Martha, deceased; Hannah, Sarah, Timothy C., Jacob, Tabitha deceased; Nancy, deceased; Sylva and William T.

Our subject lived in the Hoosier State until sixteen years of his life had passed, when he went to the Lone Star State—Texas. In 1849, he enlisted in the regular army, under command of N. P. Banks. He enlisted in Louisville, Ky., was assigned to Company G, First Infantry, and served in the regular army five years. He was stationed on the frontier in Texas, to protect the settlers from the depredations of the Indians, with whom they had several skirmishes. He received his discharge at Eagle Pass, Tex., after which he went to work for the Government, as teamster of a freight wagon, going up to the New Mexico line, the trip taking three months' time. We next find him in Indi-

ana, where he remained one year, after which he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married in October, 1856, to Eliza A. Deal, daughter of John and Sarah Deal, who were natives of Kentucky, and had a family of eleven children, of whom our subject's wife was the eighth. The family were—William, deceased; Polly A., James, Peter, deceased; Barbara, Rachel, Sarah, Eliza A., Joseph A., John B. and Eli, deceased.

Our subject's wife's parents moved to Harrison County, in 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Case are the parents of seven children, born and named in the following order—John F., August 16, 1857; William H., March 24, 1860; James T., April 25, 1862; Sarah, March 27, 1864; Timothy J., April 22, 1868; Joseph E., March 17, 1870 and Andrew R., March 23, 1877.

Mr. and Mrs. Case are members of the Baptist Church, and in his political relations, he favors the Democratic party.

LUKE JEFFERSON was a member of the vanguard of civilization, who kindled his camp fire and set his stakes to remain in Harrison County, May 4, 1853, settling at Twelve-Mile Grove, Douglas Township; and by reason of his long residence his earlier and later prominence in the county is here given space for a notice concerning himself and family.

He was born June 24, 1827, in Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, and when five years of age, with his parents, emigrated to America, landing in New York harbor in March, 1832, and went to Troy, remained two years and in 1834 removed to Portage County, Ohio, where they lived three years and then removed to Marion County, of that State, where the father died soon after arriving there.

Our subject remained with his mother until September 2, 1852, when they started for Iowa but halted in Macon County, Ill., and wintered there, coming on to Iowa in the spring. They made the journey from Ohio, crossing the great prairie States, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa with teams. While wintering in Illinois he renewed the acquaintance of Miss Mary A. Farnsworth with whom he had been acquainted in the Buckeye State, and believing that he would surely be in need of a faithful companion in the far west, to which point he was enroute, he made a certain practical propositions to her by which she became his wife, the marriage ceremony being performed September 16, 1852, and as this good helpmate will necessarily be closely connected with this sketch and all that pertains to it we will pause here to introduce the reader to their family of seven children—John W., born July 17, 1853; Olive L., March 29, 1855; Phœbe, February 5, 1857; Thomas F. August 13, 1859; Mary H. C., March 31, 1861; Samuel L., March 23, 1863; Emma M., March 31, 1865; Emma died in infancy.

Mrs. Jefferson was a native of Ohio, born in Marion County, September 2, 1831, and twenty years later accompanied her parents to Macon County, Ill., where, as above stated, she married Mr. Jefferson and was true and faithful to her sacred vows until she died December 31, 1882.

Upon coming to this county our subject settled on a place on section 31, Douglas Township, the land was, however, not yet

in the market, but he claimed eighty acres upon which he lived until 1855, when he removed to the southeast quarter of section 26, of Boyer Township, which he had previously entered. On section 31, he had broken twenty acres and built a log cabin or rather moved it to that spot, as it was one that had been rudely constructed by the Mormons. On section 26, he built a frame building, designed for a stable eventually, but lived in it one summer while he was building his present residence which is a two-story frame house 30x34 feet, with a kitchen and wood-house added. The other buildings of the place consist of barns, graneries, corncribs, etc. His farm consists of three hundred and sixty acres in one body where he lives, and three hundred and fifty-three acres in Douglas Township. His farm with its substantial improvements and good location makes it among the desirable places in the county.

When Mr. Jefferson came to the county he was a poor man and had but one team and a cow which he bought in the Eastern part of Iowa and if the reader should visit his broad acres of to-day with all their charming surroundings he would know for a truth that his has been a life full of hard labor and good management. Politically Mr. Jefferson casts his vote with the Republican party.

JACOB J. KIEFER, a resident of section 23, Boyer Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1860, and lived with Mr. Richard Jefferson for about six months and then bought forty acres on section 26, of Boyer Township, upon which he lived a year when he bought the place he now lives upon. On the first tract of land he bought here he built a log cabin, sixteen feet square, and on the place he now lives his log cabin was 11x14 feet with summer kitchen added. This served until 1882, with a few additions. He has improved both of the above named tracts of land, but encountered many hardships to bring this about. He came to the county without means, and the first year his wife was ill and the following year he had that miserable disease known as ague which terminated in typhoid fever, laying him up for six months. It should be remembered that there were but few settlers in his neighborhood at this time and they were frightened in regard to the disease; hence it was that his callers were not over numerous.

Our subject was born in Germany, August 27, 1833, where he remained until the autumn of 1853, when he sailed for America, the land of freedom and prosperity. Upon landing he came direct to Seneca County, Ohio, where he hired out at farm labor and continued this until he came to Harrison County.

Miss Esther Jacobs, of Seneca County, Ohio, became his wife April 18, 1858, by which union four children were born—Samuel R., born June 27, 1860; Mary E. February 19, 1863; Charles G., July 13, 1867; Rose D., July 17, 1871. Samuel R. was drowned July 12, 1876.

Mrs. Kiefer was born in Columbus, Ohio, January 16, 1840, and her parents moved to Crawford County, of that State and her father died when she was two years of age. Her mother married again in the last-named county where she spent the remainder of her days.

Mary E., the daughter of our subject,



L. Kellogg

married John H. Thomas, March 27, 1888, at her father's residence in Boyer Township. Her husband was born in Marion County, Ohio, June 16, 1859, coming to Harrison County in September, 1882.

LORENZO KELLOGG, banker of Dunlap, Iowa, as well as a heavy real-estate owner, and extensive business man in general, was born, January 2, 1829, at West Springfield, Hamden County, Mass., where he remained until he was twelve years of age, when his parents removed to Ellington, Conn., and from there to Rockville, where he spent a number of years, up to 1857, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa, arriving April 25, since which time this has been his home.

When he came to the township the only tract of land under cultivation was one hundred and sixty acres on the northwest corner of section 33, and a farm on section 22. He located on section 28, where he took a claim of eighty acres, on the east half of the southwest quarter, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres on the same section, making two hundred and forty acres in all. Here he made it his home for twenty-six years, at which time he moved to Dunlap. From time to time he has added to his landed estate, until he now possesses nine hundred and sixty acres, located on sections 20, 21, 28 and 29, all of which he improved himself. During his quarter of a century of farm life in Harrison County, besides devoting his time, to the carrying on of his farm and stock-raising, he also operated quite extensively in real-estate. He has been a very successful business man, and being among the pioneers of the county he has assisted largely in the building up and development of the same. In 1871, in company with D. F. Clark, of Magnolia, and G. W. Thompson, he organized the Dunlap bank, with which concern he is still associated, and has been President of it since 1879, at which time the bank was reorganized.

Politically, Mr. Kellogg is at present an Independent. He has officiated as County Supervisor and in other minor offices, but has always preferred to keep out of politics, as much as possible.

Of his parentage, it may be said, that he is the son of Israel and Jerusha (Pease) Kellogg, natives of Connecticut, who were of a combination of Scotch, English and Irish extraction, but were among the early pioneers of the East. On the mother's side they date back to the coming of the Mayflower. The parents of our subject died in Connecticut and were the parents of eight children—six sons and two daughters. The latter are deceased while the former are all living. Lorenzo and his brother, T. P., are the only members of the family who came to this part of the country. His brother is a resident of Douglas Township.

Mr. Kellogg was married April 4, 1854, to Mary B. Gager, a native of Connecticut and the daughter of John W. and Ann (Brigham) Gager, of English, French and Spanish extraction. The grandfather, Don Brigham, was a drummer in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Kellogg was born in 1834. By her marriage with Mr. Kellogg, four children have been born—Helen E., wife of B. J. Moore, of Harrison Township; Clara W., wife of Q. W. Taylor, a resident of Dunlap; Mattie P. and Lillian B., deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are acceptable members of the Congregational Church, and are active members of the religious and social world in which they move.

Men like the trees of a forest have various capacities and proportions, and it will not be in the least underrating the achievements of other men to state that our subject, like some sturdy forest king, has made a steady substantial growth in all that goes toward making up the life of a successful and useful member of society.

CASPER N. CADWELL, a resident of Jefferson Township, where he owns one hundred and forty acres of excellent farm land on section 13, township 79, range 43, came to Harrison County in March, 1867, and first located on Silver Prairie, in Magnolia Township, where he rented of Phineas Cadwell for two years, and in June, 1868, bought a part of his present farm. At first he built a log house, which is still standing, the logs being moved from Magnolia, where they had formed a part of one of the early hotels of that place, and known as the "Brainard House." There was no improvement on this land; there are now forty acres under the plow, while the balance is used as tame pasture and meadow land.

In July, 1889, he completed his present farm house, the upright of which is 16x28 feet, two stories in height, with an addition one story and a half high, 16x24 feet. Upon coming to the country Mr. Cadwell had but small means, only possessing a team and furniture enough to barely do. But by hard work and good management and the fact that he lived in one of the best agricultural sections in this portion of the State, he has gradually advanced until he is now surrounded with all those comforts that provide one with a pleasant home.

Mr. Cadwell was born at Hamilton, Canada, November 22, 1837, and is the son of Rev. Christopher C. and Harriet (Northway) Cadwell, both natives of Madison County, N. Y. Christopher Cadwell and family came to Racine County, Wis., in 1838, when Casper was but six months old. The father was a Congregational minister, and preached at Southport, now Kenosha, and was the second Congregational minister in what was the Wisconsin Territory. In 1870 he went to Barton County, Mo.. where he died January 16, 1871, aged fifty-eight years, one month and five days.

Our subject's mother was born January 1, 1815, and died July 17, 1844. Casper N. was their only child. After the death of his mother his father married Pemelia Wells, by whom three children were born, Hattie E., Sarah S. and Merle D.

Our subject left home in Wisconsin in 1861, becoming a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, serving twenty months, and received his discharge at St. Louis February, 1863. After leaving the service he spent two years in Wisconsin, but owing to ill health was unable to accomplish much, and in September, 1865, came to Jasper County, Iowa, remaining there there until the time of his coming to Harrison County.

He was married in Jasper County, October 25, 1866, to Eliza J. Kirkendall, a native of Ohio, born March 5, 1845. She was the daughter of Daniel and Polly (Welch) Kirkendall. They are the parents of four children. Hattie E., born Sep-

tember 20, 1866; Bertha M., July 25, 1868; Clara E., September 27, 1869; Homer C., March 30, 1874.

Hattie E. graduated at the Logan High School, standing second in her class. She also attended Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for two years, receiving a good musical education. At present she is a music teacher at Hartington, Neb.

Bertha M. graduated from the Logan High School, ranking first in her class, and is now engaged in the High School at Lamars, Plymouth County, Iowa, where she is proving herself a proficient teacher.

Clara A. is also a No. 1 graduate of the Logan High Schools, and is at present teaching in the graded school of Lamars, Iowa.

Homer C. is still attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell are Presbyterians, and were among the charter members of the First Presbyterian Church at Logan.

Politically, Mr. Cadwell is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of Fuller Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

HON. PHINEAS CADWELL is among the early pioneers of Harrison County and has been prominently identified with its growth and development; he has lived to see what was little less than a howling wilderness transformed into a well-tilled garden spot of the Missouri Slope.

The Cadwells are of Scotch descent and are able to trace their ancestry back nine generations. It is found that Edward Cadwell was the father of two sons, Edward Jr., and Matthew, who landed in New England from Scotland, but formerly from Holland, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims who sailed in the Mayflower in 1620. Edward's wife died at the extreme age of one hundred and three years, being the mother of twelve sons—Abraham, William, Nehemiah, Matthew, Edward, Daniel, David, Joseph, Timothy, Aaron, Moses, Tellar.

Nehemiah's wife died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years and they were the parents of Ashbel Cadwell, who was born in 1735, and married Lydia Smith, daughter of Ebenezer Smith; she was born in 1727, and died February 10, 1798; he died in 1785. They were the parents of four children—Phineas, born February 28, 1757; Lydia, Ashbel and Deborah. Phineas Cadwell was married December 25, 1780, to Eleanor Heydon, daughter of David Heydon, and they had eight children—Polly A., Polly A., (second) Mahala, Ebenezer Smith, Eleanor, Emma, Ashbel and Belinda. The last named is still living aged nearly eighty-six years.

In 1814 Ebenezer Smith enlisted and was appointed to the command of a company of detached militia under Col. Erastus Cleveland, who was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. King at Sackett's Harbor. After the close of that strife he was brevetted Colonel for his meritorious conduct.

When eighteen years of age Phineas entered the War of the Revolution, serving most of the time until the closing of that struggle which culminated in our National Independence, holding the rank of Corporal.

March 2, 1808, Ebenezer Smith Cadwell married Sally Clark and by this union there were nine children—Carlos C., Christopher C., Elizabeth, Mahala, Mah-

ala, (second) Barzilla and Priscilla, (twins) Phineas, our subject, and Philinda. Phineas Cadwell Sr., died at the home of his son, Ebenezer S., in the town of Bloomfield, Walworth County, Wis., February 11, 1857, being ninety-nine years, eleven months and eleven days old, lacking seventeen days of being a centenarian.

Phineas Cadwell, our subject, was born in Madison County, N. Y., April 17, 1824, and spent his youthful days the same as most of the boys were wont to do in the old "Empire State." He attended school at Lenox, Madison County.

In the fall of 1842 he embarked on life's sea for himself going to the then wild region of Racine County, Wis., where his father had given him a hundred and sixty acres of land. He kept "batch" for about three years, returning to New York, October 7, 1845, and married Harriet N. Fiske, daughter of Silas and Susana (Wite) Fiske, who is the third child of a family of five children. She was born May 31, 1824. Seven children have blessed this marriage union—Charles F., born February 29, 1848, and died October 8, 1861; Mary E., born November 29, 1849, and died in infancy; William C., born June 28, 1853; Edgar F. August 4, 1855; Frederick H. M. December 8, 1860; Harriet P., August 26, 1863, and Katie E., October 22, 1865.

Mr. Cadwell came to Harrison County, October 6, 1854, locating on section 36, of Magnolia Township, where he purchased in that and adjoining sections three hunand sixty acres of land to which he has added at different times until he now has in one body an even one thousand acres.

He has owned at one time as high as seventeen hundred acres which have been mostly divided among his children. In March, 1881, he removed to his present place on section 13, one half mile north of Logan, where he has erected a fine farm house, surrounded by beautiful grounds kept in the best manner, which, with a fine bearing orchard of four hundred trees, provides him with one of the best homes in Harrison County. In 1874, our subject and George W. Fiske, started what was know as Cadwell's Bank, operating at Logan and Woodbine.

Politically Mr. Cadwell is a Republican and in the fall of 1871, was elected to a seat in the Legislature, which position he held with credit to himself and his constituents. While in the Legislature he served upon important committees, including that of Agriculture. In January, 1861, he was elected a Director of the State Agricultural Society and was a member of that organization for twenty years; was also president of the Harrison County Agricultural Society for the same length of time.

Religiously Mr. Cadwell entertains the faith and doctrinal belief of the Latter Day Saints, and is a member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, uniting with that sect in the spring of 1870. He was president of the Magnolia Branch of this church for seventeen years and one year at Logan. In April, 1883, Mr. Cadwell, Joseph Smith and W. W. Blair were at Richmond, Mo., and viewed the original manuscripts of the Book of Mormon, which was taken from the plates and translated by Joseph Smith. At the time of the breaking up of the Mormon sect at Nauvoo, Ill., the manuscript fell into the hands of Oliver Cowdery and later into the hands of David Whitmer, who was one of the witnesses to the Book of Mormon, and though a poor man, once refused $2,000 for the manuscripts, the offer being made by Or-

son Pratt and another prominent elder from Utah.

Mrs. Cadwell was our subject's faithful companion all these years until September 1, 1891, when, after an illness of one year, she was released from her sufferings by the Angel of Death. She had been a devout Christian and belonged to the Baptist Church for fifty-five years. In her death our subject found the greatest bereavement of his eventful life.

MARION ELLIS, who has been a resident of Harrison County since March, 1875, is now a resident of section 34, Union Township. When he came to the county he rented a farm in Harrison Grove, of Benjamin Pugh. The following year he moved to a farm near Neola, Pottawattamie County, where he remained one year and then moved back to Union Township, renting a farm of Mr. Whittinger for three years. From there he moved to the "forty" on which he now lives, renting it one year before he purchased it. The place had a small log house upon it, but otherwise was well improved. The price paid per acre, was $20. After a few years he purchased eighty acres, to the east of this, for which he paid $15 per acre. This he broke up, built a story and a half house 16x24 feet, dug one well for use at the house and another for stock purposes, provided the place with numerous outbuildings, set out an orchard of one hundred trees, besides a large amount of shade trees.

Our subject was born December 28, 1851, in Davis County Mo., and is a son of Phillip and Mary Ann Ellis, natives of Virginia, who reared a family of five children, our subject being the youngest. The family were born in the following order: John N., Nancy E., Owen, one who died in infancy, and Marion.

Mr. Ellis was married November 25, 1869, to Nancy (Deem) Ellis, daughter of Jefferson and Rebecca Deem, who were the parents of nine children.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children; J., born September 22, 1870; Cora M., January 21, 1872, Rebecca A., June 20, 1874, Eddie S., February 20, 1876, Orvil, June 24, 1878, Marion J., February 24, 1880, Mary S., December 19, 1882, Lovinia M., June 5, 1883; Grover C., February 18, 1885; Christopher, December 19, 1887; Lillie L., April 27, 1888.

Of these the following are deceased: Grover C. and Lillie L.

Politically, Mr. Ellis is identified with the Democratic party.

Viewing the life of this man, one finds he has passed through many vicissitudes, had done a great amount of hard labor. Upon coming to the county his only possessions were his horses, harness and wagon, and $18 in money, and from this small start he has made for himself a comfortable home, and has the respect of all those within the radius of his acquaintance.

CLAIBORN F. JOHNSON, a representative farmer of Jefferson Township, residing on section 32, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1859. He was born near Des Moines, in Polk County, Iowa, March 7, 1856, the son of

Archy and Olive (Owens) Johnson. The father was a native of Scotland, while the mother was born in Indiana. They farmed in Polk County until the spring of 1859, and then came to Harrison County, renting a place in Magnolia Township for three years, and then bought eighty acres of wild land in Jefferson Township, which he improved, and to which he added until he owned two hundred and eighty acres. The father is now living a retired life in Logan. The mother of our subject died in Harrison County, during the month of October, 1873.

Mr. Johnson remained at home, on the farm, working for his father until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to Smith County, Kan., bought a quarter section of land, remained three years, and rented his place there and came back to Harrison County, Iowa, rented land for two years and then took charge of his father's farm, which he operated until the spring of 1886, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of improved land constituting his present farm.

He was united in marriage at Omaha, Neb., March 9, 1882, to Miss Minnie Johnson, daughter of Peter C. and Mary (Martin) Johnson. The father is a native of Russia and the mother, of Paris, France. Our subject's wife was born in Central City, Colo., December 25, 1863, at which place she lived at the time of their marriage.

By this union one child has been born—Robert Bruce, August 14, 1890. He died December 25, 1890.

Mr. Johnson received his education in the common schools of Harrison County. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church and politically, he affiliates with Republican party. He takes an active part in local politics and has been Trustee of Jefferson Township three years, and has held other offices of a local nature.

Mrs. Johnson's father, Peter C. Johnson, was a merchant for many years, at Central City, Colo., going there at an early day. He had extended mining stock, and was the owner of Elliot Mine, near Central City, where he died November 23, 1884, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife died at the same place, in January, 1867. They were the parents of seven children of whom four are still living: Tillie, Mrs. Webb, of Colorado; Robert C. and Charles J., of Colorado, who are engineers at the mines, and Minnie, our subject's wife.

HARVEY JOHNSON, a representative farmer of Jefferson Township, whose farm home is on section 19, was born in Harrison County, June 22, 1865, the son of Archy and Olive (Owens) Johnson. The father is a native of Scotland, while the mother was born in Indiana. Our subject was reared in Jefferson Township, on his father's farm, where he remained until he had reached his majority, and still lingered about the old home, but rented his father's farm, conducting the same until April, 1890, when he bought the place upon which he now lives, the same being ninety-eight acres of well-improved land, lying one-half mile south of Logan.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage in Harrison County, September 26, 1888, to Miss Allie McCoid, daughter of James and Emeline (Straight) McCoid. Allie McCoid was born in Harrison County, December 9, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson both received their education in the common and High Schools of Logan. Mrs. Johnson was a teacher in the Primary Department at Logan, four years prior to her marriage In September, 1891, she engaged with the school again, teaching the same classes in the second Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are both acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is Superintendent of the Logan Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school at this time.

Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and is a man well posted in the political history of the country, and has proven himself an efficient campaign speaker, both in his own and adjoining counties.

Our subject was among the first in the county to engage in breeding registered Poland-China swine. He now has a large number and enjoys an excellent trade. By reason of his general farm enterprise, he represents his township on the Agricultural Board.

JAMES HANER ranks among the earliest settlers of Harrison County, emigrating with his father, William Haner, arriving November 8, 1854. He located on section 3, of La Grange Township, where he rented land for one year. He traded a yoke of oxen for forty acres of land in Union Township, and on this place remained until the spring of 1857, and for two years rented land, then traded for one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 26, and a small house at Reeder's Mills, which had belonged to Norman Squires. On this place they remained until William Haner died October 5, 1859, after which his property was divided, and of this, James received $75. Three years before his father's death, James commenced working at the blacksmith's trade at Reeder's Mills, then known as "Hardscratch," and followed that for a livelihood. In the fall of 1864 he went to Warren County, Iowa, remained two years, and then returned to Harrison County and settled at Mondamin, building the first blacksmith shop in the place, in the summer of 1867. In 1872 he returned to Reeder's Mills and resumed blacksmithing and the next year was made postmaster, and in 1874, built an addition to his blacksmith shop, and put in a stock of groceries which he still retails.

Mr. Haner was married in Harrison County January 1, 1860, to Sarah M. Loss, a native of the State of New York, born December 7, 1843, and the daughter of Benjamin B., and Almira (Reynolds) Loss. Mr. and Mrs. Haner are the parents of seven children—William B., born November 13, 1860; Almira J., December 25, 1862; and died October 16, 1864; Mary A., born February 20, 1865 and died June 5, 1884; Charles A., born August 22, 1867; Anna September 26, 1869; Inez E., June 27, 1871; and Warren W., November 1, 1873,

Our subject was born in McLean County, Ill., January 18, 1836, and is the youngest son of a family of seven children. He is the son of William and Mary (Steele) Haner.

At an early day when this family of whom we now write were pioneering, their nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, to which point they went fifty-six times, fifty times of which were made with ox-teams. Our subject's father had two yoke

of oxen and a horse team. Like most of the early settlers in this portion of Iowa, this family passed through many hardships. Soon after coming to the county, Mr. Haner entered eighty acres of land, and as the "Club Law" was in effect at that time, members of the club called upon Mr. Haner and told him that he must relinquish his claim, and they threatened to come blackened, to which he replied as there were no negroes in the country that if they came to molest him he had three guns in the house, and he would find out who three of their number were. They afterward called upon him with a rope to hang him, so he finally made the deed for the land.

Politically Mr. Haner affiliates with the Democratic party, having voted with them since arriving at his majority. He has held the office of School Director and Treasurer for many years, retiring five years ago as Director but was Treasurer until September 21, 1891. In 1872 he was made postmaster at Reeder's Mills, under a Republican administration, and has held the office ever since, with the exception of three months. In connection with his store and post-office, he still follows the blacksmithing trade to some extent.

Both he and his wife have been members of the Latter Day Saints church (the Logan branch) since July, 1878.

THOMAS F. JEFFERSON, a native of Boyer Township, Harrison County, Iowa, was born August 13, 1859, and remained at the home of his parents until twenty-five years of age, except eighteen months, during which time he attended the Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1880–81.

After his return from school he remained at home four years, and then took a trip West, spending most of the time in California, making that country his home for about three years. He returned in March, 1888, and at that time took charge of his father's farm where he has remained ever since.

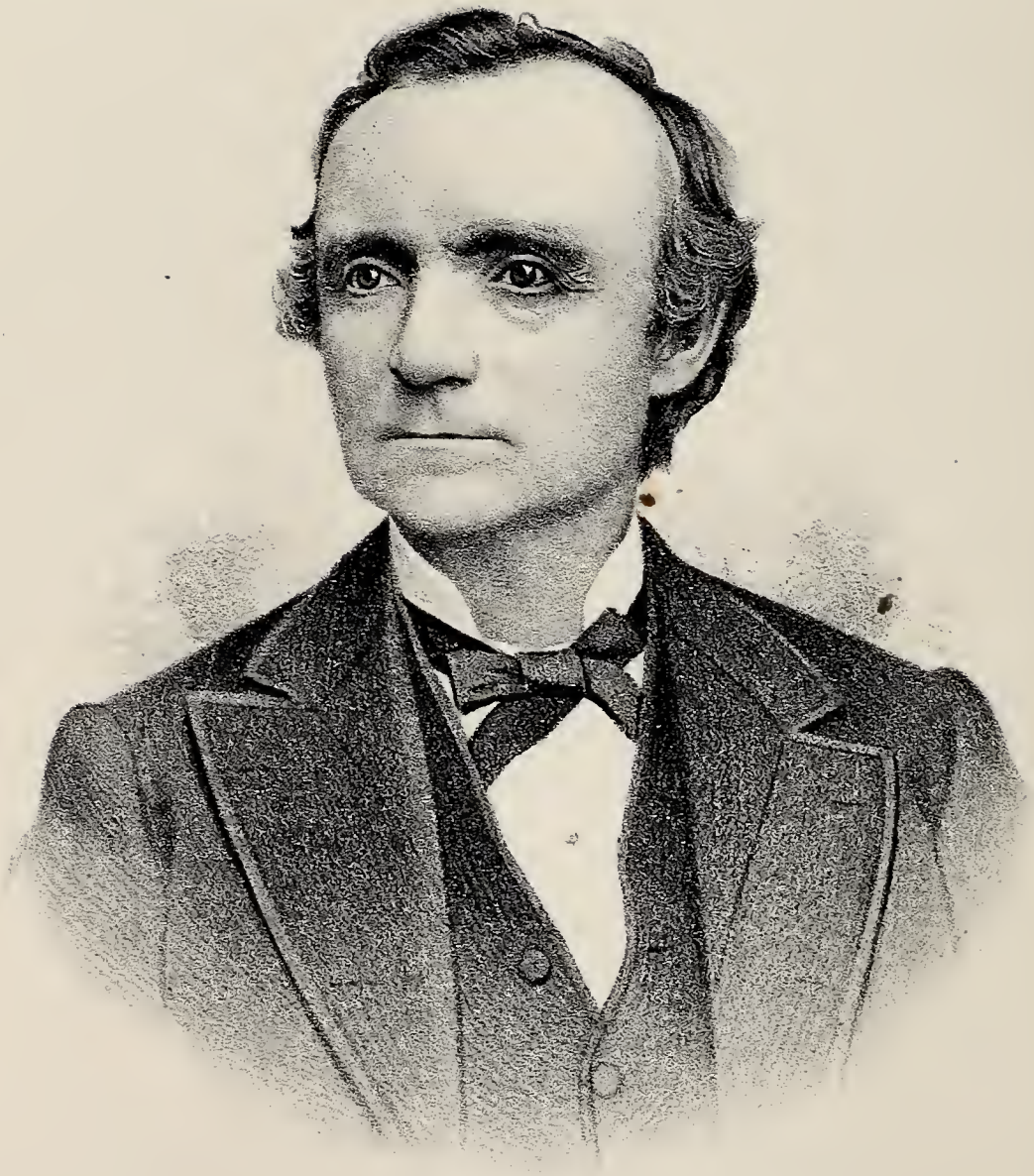
Our subject is a son of Luke and Mary A. (Farnsworth) Jefferson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

In his political choice Mr. Jefferson is a supporter of the Republican party.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, a resident of section 24, Jefferson Township, came to the county in the fall of 1856, to become a permanent settler; he had been in the county about six weeks in 1854. He and his brother, H. V. Armstrong, came to the county together, settling on section 25, where they put up a log house, 12x14 feet, and remained until 1858. In the fall of 1858, he built a log house on section 23.

Our subject enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, August 18, 1862. He served three years in the service of his country, participating in the battles of Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863 and battle of Spanish Fort, which lasted fourteen days and also Jenkins Ferry. He received his discharge at New Orleans, August 17, 1865 and returned home.

Our subject was born in Scioto County, Ohio, January 20, 1832, and is a son of Andrew B. and Hannah (Ray) Armstrong, and is the seventh of a family of twelve



L R Bolter

children. He remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he commenced working out by the month, which he followed until he came to Harrison County. Upon his arrival, he possessed $200 and one horse and, by economy and good management he now owns two hundred and forty acres of land and usually keeps about thirty head of cattle and two teams.

Mr. Armstrong has been twice married—first in September, 1866 to Emora Jane Henderson, to whom were born four children—Martha Ann, June 26, 1867; Nora Grace, March 1, 1869; Elizabeth Ray, March 15, 1870 and Joseph C., in January, 1872. Mrs. Armstrong died and for his second wife he married Ruhana J. Frazier, daughter of Champan and Mary Frazier. By this union, one child was born—James Bertram, August 20, 1874.

Politically, Mr. Armstrong is in harmony with the People's party. In his religious convictions he is an Episcopal Methodist.

HON. LEMUEL R. BOLTER, attorney and State Senator, residing at Logan is justly entitled to a biographical notice in this connection having been a resident, and pre-eminent in both public and private life, in Harrison County since 1863.

All have a part to perform in the great drama of life. The race is made, the outcome determined, our destinies decided, just in proportion to our opportunities, endurance and ability. These are the marks that inevitably distinguish the successful man from the one who fails in life's conflict. We write now of a man thoroughly and favorably known, not alone in his own county but in the great commonwealth of Iowa, and in general throughout the western country where he has lived and labored for more than a quarter of a century.

But before reviewing his life-work, his labors and achievements here and elsewhere, it is best to acquaint the reader with his ancestry and something concerning his earlier years before he became acquainted with this section of the West.

Mr. Bolter was born July 27, 1834, in Richland County, Ohio. His parents were Alexander and Nancy (Shivel) Bolter. The Bolter family are of Scotch descent and trace their family history back to Edinboro, where Leonard Bolter Sr., was born in 1678, and in 1715 emigrated with his brother, Benjamin, to America and settled on the coast of Maine where he engaged in trade with the West Indies. Leonard Bolter had a son named after him and this son, Leonard Jr., was great-grandfather to the subject of this sketch. He was born in Maine in 1720, and he also followed trading with the West Indies. He shipped hay of their own raising and brought back fruit. He married Jane Flood and by such union three sons were born—Lemuel, Benjamin and John. Lemuel was born in Cumberland County, Me., in 1760, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, enlisting when sixteen years of age, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

At that period one bullet and three buckshot were employed with which to load muskets; the former missed but the latter took effect in his knee and were never removed. He finally settled in Cass County, Mich., where he died in 1841, and was buried in Shavehead Ceme-

tery, Porter Township, of the above named county. Our subject erected a fine monument to his memory in 1890, on which may be seen the following inscription:

"No drafts were made
Our services were proffered
No back pensions were paid
No bounties were offered."

The deceased, Lemuel Bolter, married Sarah Jane Rose in 1784, and they had but one child—Alexander F., who was the father of our subject.

Alexander F. Bolter was born February 14, 1807, and followed farming throughout his days. He was married in 1831, to Nancy Shivel. Lemuel R., of whom we write, was the only child, the date of his birth being July 27, 1834, in Richland County, Ohio. When one year of age he removed to Cass County, Mich., where our subject passed his youthful days, enjoying the sports and pleasures as only boyhood can. He attended the district school and later the graded schools at Mottville, in St. Joseph County; also at Hillsdale College. He received an excellent business education, his favorite study being mathematics. After leaving school he taught one term in Cass County, Mich., and March 21, 1852, he left Mottville in company with John Everhart (who subsequently proved to be friend indeed), Sheridan and Mark Lane. Their outfit consisted of a wagon and three yoke of oxen, while their objective point was the newly discovered gold fields of California. These four young, ambitious men wended their way over broad, unsettled prairies, through dense forests and unbridged angry streams, with nothing to pilot them through the vast wildness save their own good judgment and each others' counsel. At last Council Bluffs was reached (then known as Kanesville). After leaving this place they were in company with various overland trains headed for the same region in the far away West. Some days the train had three and other days thirty teams. Crossing the Great American Desert at that day with ox-teams was quite different in point of romance and hardships than when one today boards the "Overland Flyer" upon the Union Pacific rail route.

During their entire trip across the plains and through the mountain passes, the young, daring fortune seekers encountered war-like Indians, but at last reached Ragtown on the Carson River, at which point they sold their teams and "packed" across the mountains. The first day after commencing their march Mr. Bolter was stricken with mountain fever and for two weeks (which time seemed to him an age) he lay stretched out with nothing but the canopy of heaven and the shade of a cedar tree to shield him from the changeable elements. The Lanes—his Michigan comrades—pushed on, but Everhart's noble impulses caused him to remain saying, "I will stay with you, 'Lem,' until you are better or dead, and do what I can for you." In due time Bolter and Everhart arrived at Volcano, the first settlement, October 14, 1852. They then went to Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, where, while walking upon the streets the first day, they were accosted by John J. Clark, who wanted the services of a young man competent to do business where much figuring and clerical work was needed. He asked Everhart if he knew where he could find such a man, whereupon Everhart answered quickly, "yes by G—d, I do," and pointed to Bolter, who, after being questioned and cross-questioned, engaged with the man to en-

ter the office of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at $300 per month, which was full $270 more than Mr. Bolter expected the wages would be.

A little later the company paid his board, amounting to $25 per week more. This company acted in place of a bank and bought gold dust which was shipped to New York, upon which product they realized a net profit of $3 per ounce.

After remaining in the office about four months, and observing that men came in with from $2,000 to $10,000 worth of gold dust as a result of a few weeks' work, young Bolter caught the gold fever himself, resigned his position and started out prospecting, but was not as successful as many. After mining six weeks he returned to the town and engaged at clerking in a store which position he held for two years. During his sojourn in California he managed to lay by an amount sufficient to buy a good farm, improve it and stock it well. He returned home to Michigan October 23, 1854, and taught school that winter. The spring following he commenced the study of law with S. C. Coffenbury, a noted legal mind of his day, living at Constantine. He remained in the law office for two years, during which time, and on March 31, 1856, he was married to Caroline J. Rinehart, a native of Michigan, born April 14, 1842.

After leaving the law office our subject divided his time between teaching and the practice of law until October, 1863, when he fitted out two wagons drawn by horse teams and started West, having been in Harrison County the June prior and purchased a farm on section 12, of Jefferson Township, where Jeddo had been platted. He arrived with the family in November, 1863, and for seven years followed farm life and the practice of law. Not unfrequently would this man of energy attend court abroad for six weeks and return to make a full hand in the harvest field.

He was admitted to the bar before Judge Isaac Pendleton in 1865. His legal business constantly grew in magnitude until he found it necessary to devote his whole time to it. From 1868 to 1880, this portion of Iowa was developing very rapidly and Mr. Bolter's practice became quite lucrative. He was a hard worker and this, with a thorough knowledge of the law, made him eminently successful and especially before the Supreme Courts of the State in which there are few attorneys who have won more cases than he, some of which have been of great importance.

Not alone as financier and attorney-at-law has Mr. Bolter been a successful man but in the role of a political worker he has signally distinguished himself, having represented his district as a member of the House of Representatives, as well as having been a member of the Senate. He has served more years, perhaps, than any other man in Iowa since the State was organized.

Politically he is a stanch Democrat and who can always give a reason for the faith within him concerning his political convictions. When one reviews this busy man's eventful career and notes his accomplishments and achievements, the wonder is how so much can be crowded one man's lifetime. But ambition and work solve the problem in this one instance at least.

By reference to the political history of Iowa it is found that in the autumn of 1865, Mr. Bolter was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of Iowa—that being for the Eleventh General As-

sembly. He also served in the same capacity in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies. He proved himself a strong, unyielding worker during all these years and was elected as State Senator, serving in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies.

In 1876 he was made the Democatic nominee for Congress—the eighth district then comprising thirteen counties in Southwestern Iowa. Col. W. F. Sapp, of Pottawattamie County, (now deceased) was the Republican candidate, and not unlike our subject, was gifted with native genius, had most excellent command of language, and a magnetic influence upon the people. The two political war-horses held their joint discussions each week day for thirteen weeks. The district had been going about five thousand Republican majority, but Mr. Bolter ran ahead of his ticket in all voting precincts except one, where he carried his full party vote. This record has probably never been beaten in the annals of American politics. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination he closed by saying, "If defeated, a sufficient solace shall be found in the consciousness that I neither sold my friends or corruptly purchased my enemies to gratify my own ambition, or secure success in a just cause."

In 1885 our subject was appointed by Gov. Sherman, as a delegate to represent the Ninth Congressional District in the Northwestern Waterway Convention, he making a stirring speech at Kansas City upon that occasion where he acted as President of the convention.

While Mr. Bolter is a stanch Democrat he has always been so fortunate as to represent a strong Republican district. In the Sixteenth General Assembly, which was strongly Republican, he was made temporary Speaker of the House, a compliment to him, which has never been duplicated in any General Assembly.

Mr. Bolter's family consists of a wife and three children—Charles R., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Carroll A. and Florence M., wife of Dr. I. C. Wood, of Logan, Iowa. The well-known law firm of L. R. Bolter & Sons, consists of our subject, Charles R. and Carroll A. Bolter.

Unlike the man who has slipped noiselessly through life, existing, but with no special aim in view, our subject has been busy all his days. Every branch and avenue of commerce, politics and society within the radius of his home circle, especially the vicinity known as the Missouri Slope has felt his power and general influence. His legal mind has left its impression upon the bar of the State. His literary tastes and ability may be traced through the daily and weekly newspaper files, now grown yellow with the passing years, while the effect of his hundreds of rousing political speeches has swayed party platform planks and molded more wholesome laws for the government of the people, he has had so frequently the honor to represent in the Legislative halls of this State. His keen perceptive faculties, the gift of nature, together with an almost iron constitution physically, which boon has been transmitted to him through a long line of sturdy, Scotch lineage, has fitted and carried him on a useful career.

His intellectual possession, coupled with his pleasing, happy manner of speech and general manner of address, has made him a popular factor in the great world around him. As an evidence of his popularity as

a public speaker it only needs to be added that he has been called upon to deliver twenty-eight Fourth of July (National Independence Day) orations, covering one-fourth of the period embraced in our national history.

In the year 1891 he addressed the largest assembly ever convened at Iowa City on a similar occasion, this celebration being an American Bohemian gathering held July 4, at which the most prominent men of the West were present.

Not only regular hours of study and research through the days of this man's life, have given him the great store-house of knowledge from which to draw, but the midnight lamp was his companion for many years. Well might any young man pattern after the system of reaching success among men, as it is found in this brief review of Senator Bolter's life.

RICHARD JEFFERSON, a prosperous farmer living on section 24, of Boyer Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since April 1, 1858, when he settled upon the place, upon which he now lives. He purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land, which has been provided with a small frame house and a ditch fence, on two sides of one forty-acre piece, while the other sides were fenced with poles. The enclosure contained about fifteen acres of breaking. He lived in the house above referred to until 1868, when he built the brick house in which he now lives. It is 26x46 feet, in the main part, with various angles and additions.

In 1887, he built an excellent barn, but prior to this time had used the well-known Iowa "straw shed" stable.

Mr. Jefferson was born in England, February 22, 1830. And when a mere youth emigrated with his parents to America, and lived in New York State, about three years, after which they moved to Marion County, Ohio, where his father died in a short time. Our subject lived with his mother on a farm until the fall of 1852, and then came to Marshall County, Iowa, remained a few days and returned to the "Buckeye State" and on to New York City, where he took ship for Aspinwall reaching there after a voyage of eight days, landing in January, 1853. Started over the Isthmus New Year's day, and from Aspinwall to Panama went part of the way by rail, and part of the way they poled up Chagres River assisted by the natives and were then twenty two miles from Panama, which point they wanted to reach, in order to take ship on the Pacific Ocean.

It was at their option whether they paid $32 and ride a mule or walk this twenty-two miles, but our subject concluded to walk. After arriving there he took the steamboat "Golden Gate." He left Panama on March 12, arrived at San Francisco on the 28th and reached Sacramento the last day of the month. From Sacramento they went to Eldorado County, Cal., to Uniontown, a mining place, arriving April 1, 1853. He walked from Sacramento City, reaching Uniontown the same day, covering a distance of fifty miles.

He left San Francisco, June 16, 1857, for New York, coming the same route he had gone. Upon his arrival in Uniontown he borrowed $80, to go out gold prospecting with and mined on his own account. He secured enough gold dust,

which he had minted at Philadelphia, to amount to $3,000. He arrived at his home in Ohio in August, 1857, remained a short time and then came to Page County, Iowa, where he purchased a quarter section of land about six miles from Clarinda, which land he lost on account of a defective title, and in December of that year, returned to Ohio, spent the winter and in March, 1858, came to Harrison County.

He was married in Marion County, Ohio, to Miss Caroline Jacobs, March 7, 1858, and by this union eleven children were born—Phebe, Oscar, Rosetta, Eve, William, C., Laura D., Della, Henry H., Lillie M., Emma V. and Fred.

Mrs. Jefferson was born in Crawford County, Ohio, June 19, 1842, and remained in that county with her mother until the date of her marriage.

The father of our subject was William Jefferson, who was born in England, and died in Ohio, about 1838. The mother, Phœbe (Dan) Jefferson, was also a native of England and died in Harrison County, Iowa, in 1866, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. William Jefferson were the parents of five children, of which our subject was the third.

Politically, Mr. Jefferson affiliates with the Republican party and in religious matters is a member of no church but believes that God is what the Bible represents him to be and believes in Christ his son and that the Bible does not teach that man will ever have life eternal, unless he obeys and lives a holy life; if so, then God will at the resurrection give him life eternal but the sinner will he destroy.

Before closing this sketch it should be related that Mr. Jefferson visited California in 1875—not as he did in the '50s—but he left Woodbine, June 30, traveled by the Union Pacific Railway, arriving at Sacramento City in ten days. From that he went to Tulare County, where he remained until August, putting in his time at visiting, planting corn, hoeing sorghum, pickling beans and harvesting. On a journey in the mountains, in August, he made snow-balls, which to him, seemed very odd. After a pleasant trip to the Golden State, he arrived home at Woodbine, August 30, 1875, having only been to an expense of $150.

In reviewing this man's life, one finds it full of events of interest, coming as he did from the Old World when a youth and being one of the earliest gold miners in California, braving the dangers co-incident with the long journey, to and from the Golden State, and the hardships endured within the mining district, together with his having been a pioneer farmer in Harrison County, all contributes, to make his a life replete with interest and thrilling events.

ELIAS G. HAIGHT, a farmer, of section 26, St. John's Township, came to Harrison County, in 1867, locating on the site of his present farm. Ever since he came to the county, he has been adding to his land, until he now has three hundred acres, all fenced and one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation.

He traces his ancestry back to his father, Elias Haight, who was born in Westchester County, N. Y., and was of English descent. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Esther Hull, of South Salem, N. Y. By this union four children were born—Warren, (deceased); Webster, living in Westchester County, N. Y.; Mary, (deceased) and Elias G., our

subject, who was born, December 24, 1824, in Westchester County, N. Y. His early life was passed on his father's farm in the Empire State, where he attended the common schools, and began farming for himself on his father's farm, in 1845, continuing until he came to Iowa. He now carries on general farming, raises, buys and sells live stock.

Mr. Haight was married July 2, 1857, to Miss Katie H. Reynolds, the daughter of Silas Reynolds, of Westchester County, N. Y. By this union nine children were born—Warren E., May 13, 1858; Webster H., September 21, 1859; John J., born October 18, 1860 died December 2, 1860; Mary Augusta and Silas Augustus, born October 3, 1861; Mary Augusta died May 14, 1868; Abram Lewis born, November 8, 1863; Charles Edwin, May 31, 1865; Sarah E., October 5, 1866 and Jessie, October 15, 1869.

These children were all born in Westchester County, N. Y. except Jessie who was born in St. John's, this county. The second and fourth child are married and reside in Harrison County. Webster H. married Almedia Chambers, March 18, 1885. Silas A. was married February 18, 1890, to Jennie McIntosh.

Politically, Mr. Haight is an active worker in the Republican party, and especially in his part of the county.

REV. LEWIS S. SNYDER, of Missouri Valley, has been a resident of Harrison County for thirty-five years, making his settlement in these parts in 1856. He opened up the first tin-shop at Magnolia and remained at that village until 1865, when he settled on a farm in St. John's Township, where he now resides, having been there ever since, with the exception of two years spent in Salt Lake and the western mining country, where he went for his health.

Our subject was born in Fayette County, Pa., near Connellsville, October 20, 1821. He is the son of John and Eliza (Shaffer) Snyder. The father was of German descent, but born in Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather was born in Germany, and our subject's uncle, Jacob Snyder, served in the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject reared a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom our subject was the second child. Of this number seven still survive. All farmers except Jacob. who is a Bishop of the German Baptist Brethren Church, in Brooklyn, Poweshiek County, Iowa. The father died at the age of seventy-three years, at the above named place, while the mother, at the extreme old age of ninety-one years, still survives, and is living at Brooklyn, Iowa, and can see to read ordinary printed matter, without the aid of her glasses.

Our subject's early education was received in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and he came to Iowa in 1855, prior to which time he had been engaged as a tinsmith.

Our subject was united in marriage May 11, 1842, to Miss Mary Zysing, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in Uniontown, Fayette County. By this marriage union seven children were born, J. G. Snyder, a resident of Adel, Iowa, a farmer; Margaret, wife of Addison McIntosh, a resident farmer of St. John's Township; J. J., a farmer near Woodbine; J. S., in St. John's Township, near Missouri Valley; Eliza, wife of Martin Frick, died

in March, 1885, at Missouri Valley; George W., a farmer near Woodbine, and David S., still at home with his father.

June 16, 1885, our subject's wife passed from the scenes of her earthly career, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Missouri Valley. For his second wife our subject married in March, 1887, the widow of Dr. Coles, of Woodbine.

In 1891 the Brethren church erected a neat edifice, at the head of McGavren street, and our subject was the moving spirit of such work, as well as the heaviest contributor to the work. The cost of this chapel was $590. It is a frame building with a seating capacity of two hundred. Mr. Snyder is the pastor, and although the congregation is small, much good is being accomplished.

Our subject, although a man of seventy years, is very active and much stronger than many of the young men of to-day.

Concerning our subject's business career it may be said that he was early taught the way of industry and economy. His father was a tin-smith by trade, and in his early life followed farming—working by the month at that in summer, and at his trade during the winter, keeping up a stock for the retail and jobbing trade. This was near Connellsville, Pa. When our subject attained his eighteenth year, he commenced to learn the tinner's trade. As soon as he had mastered it his father retired to the farm and L. S. and his brother Jacob, carried on the business and added a general "country store" stock, which they continued to operate until coming to Tama County, Iowa, locating near Brooklyn, where he remained two years in the same business at the village of Eureka. From that point he came to Harrison County, settling at Magnolia with about $3,000, as the result of his own labor. Outside of his mercantile business at Magnolia, he became a heavy dealer in lands. He being a careful figurer, and possessed of good business sagacity, succeeded in accumulating nearly $100,000 out of which sum he has given each of his seven children a good farm.

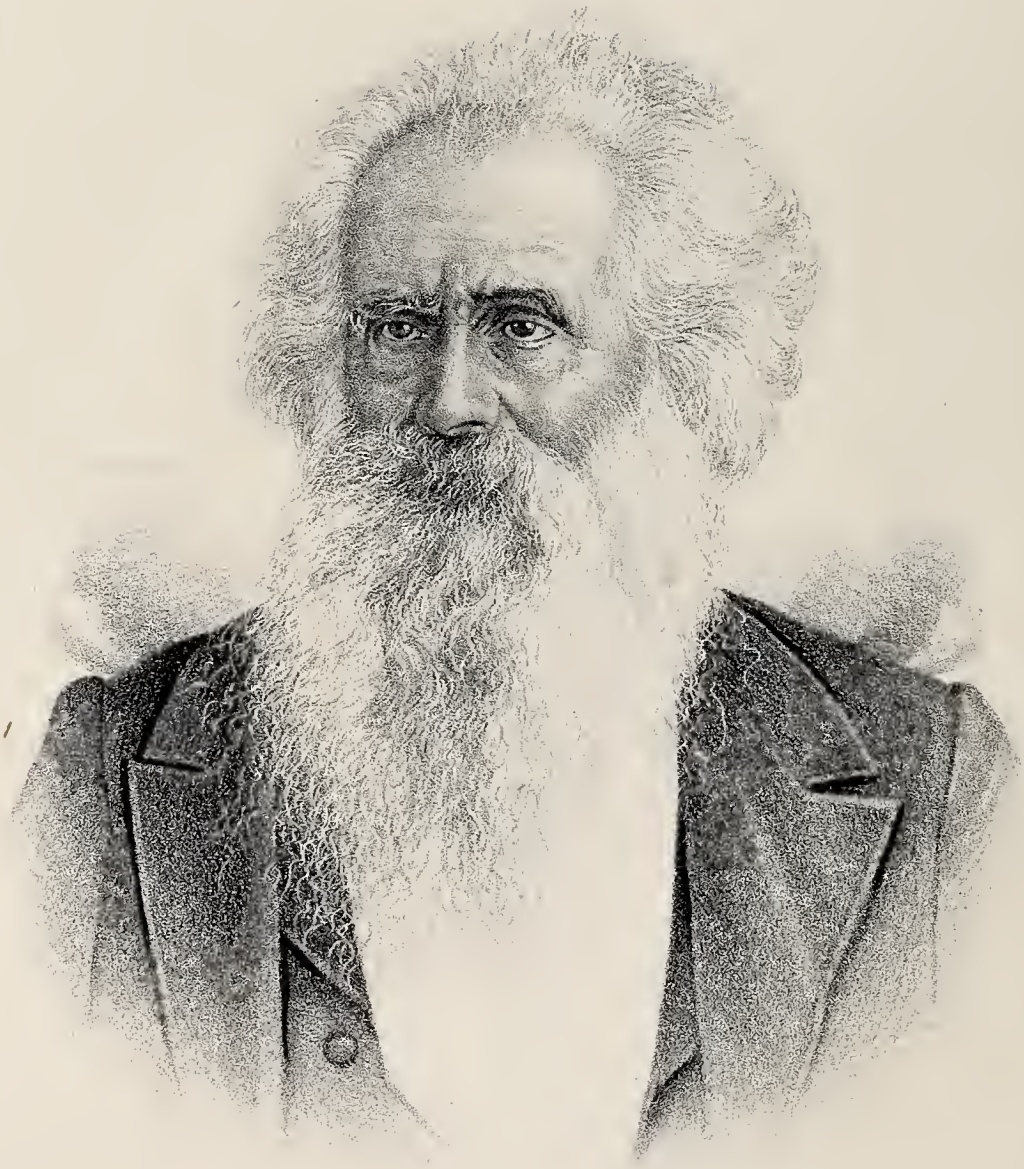
FRANCIS M. HOWARD, one of the men who found their way to Harrison county during the month of February, 1879, and now owns a farm on section 34, of Union Township, will form the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Greene County, Ill., in April, 1845, and remained under the paternal roof until he had reached the years of majority, passing his youthful days on the farm. After he was of age, he worked by the month for one year and then bought a team and worked his father's farm on shares until he came to Iowa.

His father was John Howard, and his mother, Margery Ann (Bell) Howard. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of Illinois. They had six children: Francis M., William H., Thomas B., John A., Elizabeth A. and a baby, deceased.

Our subject was married in March, 1871, to Melissa J. Teeple, daughter of Bryant and Mahaley Teeple, who reared a family of eight children: George, Rachel A., Mattie M., James T., Melissa, William A., Charles and Frederick W. The father was a native of New Jersey and the mother of Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of three children: Neva F., born July 6, 1872, George A., May 26, 1875, and Edith M., September 29, 1881.



A Cochran.

Mr. Howard's first farm consisted of eighty acres, for which he paid $4.50 per acre, in the wild state. His first improvement was the breaking of forty acres of this land, and the building of a one-story house, 20 x 24 feet. He has since bought forty acres more, making one hundred and twenty in all.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having only a common school education, commencing life without means, he is entitled to much credit for the success he has achieved thus far in life.

ADDISON COCHRAN, or Colonel Cochran, as he is familiarly called, is a highly respected citizen of Little Sioux Township, and is the largest land-owner in Harrison County. Came to Iowa in 1849 on an exploring expedition, and became a permanent settler in 1854, when the land came into market, and in September of that year Mr. Cochran attended the land sale at Council Bluffs and assisted the settlers in securing land in this section. He entered it in his own name, and gave the settlers one year's time, they paying him forty per cent. interest (which was common at that date), and he giving them a bond for a deed. A quarter section of land at Government price, at the end of the year, with even this high rate of interest added, only cost $280.

At this same sale Col. Cochran purchased a claim and located three hundred and seventeen acres at Sioux City, the same now being owned by the stock yards company. The original cost of this land was $396.25, which, together with compound interest and taxes, amounted in 1887 to $8,000. He sold the tract for the handsome sum of $100,000.

Our subject has made his home here since 1883, but has always had a home at Council Bluffs, and still holds the same. Beyond question, no one man owns the amount of land in this county that Col. Cochran possesses. He has seven thousand acres. Five hundred acres of this land are under a high state of cultivation. His whole landed estate is surrounded with a fence, the total length of which (simply to enclose) is forty miles, say nothing of the many miles of subdividing fences running hither and yon over his land.

His home farm contains five thousand acres, all in grass. The Colonel's time and special attention is turned in the direction of raising, grazing and breeding stock. He has one hundred head of horses, mares and colts, and about six hundred head of cattle, together with three hundred head of Poland-China hogs.

In 1883 our subject built a bridge over the Little Sioux River, which meanders through his farm. This bridge was built for him and for his special private use. It was constructed by the Council Bluffs Bridge Company, the material being wrought iron. It is two hundred and sixty feet long by eighteen feet wide, and rests on boiler iron piers three and one-half feet in diameter, filled with cement. These go down to the hardpan. The cost of this bridge was $6,000, which is the most expensive outlay of any private bridge in the West. This bridge connects his lands on either side of the Little Sioux River.

Of Mr. Cochran's ancestors, it may be said they were from Scotland, and emigrated to Lancaster County, Pa., settling at Cochransville, one hundred and fifty years ago. His grandfather emigrated to Virginia and settled in Loudon County, where our subject was born August 18, 1817, forty miles west from the city of Washington. Our subject is the second of a family of eleven children, two of whom are living.

Politically, Col. Cochran is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. The only office he has ever allowed his name to be used for, in the West, was the office of Mayor of Council Bluffs, and during his administration and under his supervision the street grade was established. He was also instrumental in having the waterworks put in. Warrants at that time were only worth forty cents on a dollar, but at the end of his administration they were held at par.

He of whom this notice is written forms an important character in the history of Harrison County, where he is well and favorably known in almost every one of the twenty townships comprising the county.

He is an enthusiastic worker in his political party, ever being ready to adopt any honorable means for the purpose of electing the one who, in his judgment, is the proper candidate. As an example of his loyal party zeal, it may be said that when Gov. Boies was campaigning the State prior to his election, in the autumn of 1891, he was billed for Onawa, and the Colonel, at his own expense, chartered a car from River Sioux to Onawa, swinging the doors wide open, free to all to go and hear the Governor speak, which secured him some more votes at least.

This is but one of many similar cases wherein the true, broad-minded, liberal and enterprising spirit of Col. Cochran has been manifest, the same being an index to the secret of his success, both financially and socially.

LEWIS L. DEUEL, who came to Harrison County in March, 1872, settled on his present farm, on section 8, of Douglas Township, when it was wild land, consisting of sixty acres, which he has well improved. At the time of his coming there were but about forty votes polled in the township and all looked new and wild. Great has been the transformation since first he gazed out upon the fair domain of Harrison County.

Mr. Deuel was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., August 23, 1849, and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age when he went to Washington County, of that State and stayed one year, after which he spent one year at home and then came to Harrison County.

Believing in that portion of the Scripture which says that "It is not good for man to be alone," he made the acquaintance of Miss Adelia DeLong, of Saratoga County, N. Y., and took her hand in marriage, March 5, 1870, and as a result of this union the following children were born unto them---Arthur B., Herbert S., Eugene L., Alice E., Freddy L. and Berta L. The angel of death appeared in the home circle, November 27, 1879 and claimed the spirit of Eugene L.

Mrs. Deuel was born September 22, 1845, in Saratoga County, N. Y., and remained at home until she accepted the hand of our subject.

System of Draining.

MAGNOLIA, Iowa, Sept. 9, 1885.

ED. NEWS:—There is one sure method of draining the Missouri bottom land in this and the adjoining counties, and make that rich and level land—the garden spot of the state. The first advocate of the following method was Joel Patch, of Magnolia township, more familliary known to the older residents of the county as 'Squire Patch. His theory was as follows: That the lowest land on the Missouri bottom (excepting that near the river) was along or near the foot of the bluffs which mark the edge of the bottom. If all of the streams from the Little Sioux river to the Boyer river were made to flow into the same channel through the lowest place at the foot of the bluffs, and empty into the Missouri river where the Missouri runs against the eastern bluffs below Loveland the Missouri bottom would be protected from overflow. That such a waterway is possible is proven by the course which all streams take when they reach the bottom, and if all were turned into one channel it would flow with sufficient rapidity enough to keep its channel clear from obstructions, and carry off all of the water coming from the hills. The surface water which falls on the Missouri Bottom is not what ruins it, as the surface water would soon dry away or find an outlet through the numerous road ditches into the lakes and river beds, through these into the Missouri river. Land which now is worthless except in the dry season would make the finest timothy pasture and hay land to be found in the state. The first step would be to straighten the channel of the Boyer river and give it the point spoken of. This would neccessiate the removal of the Loveland mill dam and no mill dams should be allowed along the watercourse s[illegible] of. The removal of the Loveland mill dam is a necessity and was proven last May and June by the Boyer river overflowing its banks and drowing out thousands of acres of hay, pasture, and cultivated crop. The state law is very strict in case of this kind the owner of mill dam doing such damage is not only liable to suit for one year's damage, but for *each* year's damage that his mill dam may cause.

The next step would be to bring the remaining streams through the intended channel in their order beginning with the Willow and finishing up with Little Sioux river. Giving the Little Sioux an outlet through Saul Smith's lake where it overflowed and run into Saul Smith's lake during the past summer. The junction of all these streams would make a navigable stream many miles above its outlet. The cost of such a waterway would be small compared with the benefit derived from it. The land which it would cut in its way in its present condition is almost valueless and unsaleable. Thus, the right of way would not cost very much. The cost of making a channel would also be light as the water would run with sufficient rapidity to dig its own channel, in a straight course in the right place. Funds could be raised by issuing bonds payable in five to ten years. Bonds to be paid by taxes levied on all lands benefited by the drainage. The taxes ought to be on the rate per cent. of increase in the market value of all the land on the Missouri bottom, and such along the streams mentioned that is subject to over flow. A just method of assessing would be to assess all such land at its present market value and at the end of years assess it at its market value at that time. The taxes to raise the required amount levied on the amount of increase in value not counting improvements. Thus land increasing in value twenty dollars per acre, would pay more taxes than land that only increased in value ten dollars per acre although paying the same rate and perhaps be of less market value. The possibility of such a system of drainage rests on the people of this and adjoining counties to decide.

sian centuries ago. The very figures of floor cloth on which the Shah Mahmoud walked in the tenth century, the shawl patterns that adorned the heroines of Jamind of Hatiz are imitated in the looms of England and the United States to-day. In architecture and fine arts, as in the decorative art, the Persians of the Middle ages achieved notable success.— *North American Review.*

Be sure, sir, that idle bread is the

---

factive change had commenced. Various methods of effecting these resuscitations are described, the most original and effective being that of pumping warm defibrinated and oxygenized blood into an artery in such a manner that the stroke of the pump shall correspond with the natural pulsations of the artery, and to the stroke of the heart, which is thus awakened to its customary work. The action of peroxide of hydrogen in reanimating the blood and restoring animal heat in a really dead body is quite startling. Dr. Richardson's paper appears to justify the conclusion that a drowned or suffocated man is not hopelessly dead so long as the bodily organs remain uninjured by violence or disease, and the blood remains sufficiently liquid to be set in motion artificially, and supplied with a little oxygen to start the chemical movements of life.

Cuban Railways.

About the only instance of competition which I have encountered in Cuba is that between the two lines of railway extending from Havana to Matanzas. In general railway fare is phenomenally high. The tariff from Havana to Cienfuegos, on the southern coast, is $16 in gold, and the railway company held a meeting not long ago to ascertain, if possible, why the receipts don't exceed the expenses. But a first-class fare by the longest of the two routes to this city is only $1.10, and by the shortest, $1.50. Second and third-class fares are proportionally cheaper. The long route has a train which pushes right through in two hours and thirty minutes, without stopping, save two or three times at railway junctions.

Tourists ordinarily make the trip out by one route and back by the other.

A railway train in Cuba is not such a curiosity as one in India, Burmah, or even Europe. The rolling-stock was

be the man to present to the presidential convention in case Mr. Seward could not be nominated. Mr. Lincoln informed these gentlemen of his engagement, but said he would speak in New York if the Brooklyn Club gave its consent. That club agreed to do so on condition that an admission fee of 25 cents be charged. This was the reason why 2,000 people that night paid for the privilege of entering the lecture-room in Cooper Institute to hear Mr. Lincoln make a political speech.

Mr. Lincoln was introduced by Mr. Bryant, with some very complimentary allusions, especially as to his controversy with Mr. Douglas.

When Mr. Lincoln came on the platform and was introduced by Mr. Bryant he seemed a giant in contrast with him. His first sentence was delivered in a peculiarly high-keyed voice, and disappointed us. In a short time the sharp points of his address began to come, and he had not been speaking for half an hour before his audience seemed wild with enthusiasm. In its sharp analysis, and clear statements, and abundant proofs, and its sparkling humor, it was not a whit behind Mr. Corwin's great political speech in 1843, on the Texas question. In saying this I pay Mr. Lincoln the highest compliment I can.

That speech, as I am told, made Mr. Lincoln the presidential candidate in 1860.—*President J. F. Tuttle, in Boston Congregationalist.*

The Æsthetics of the Middle Ages.

The Persians early acquired repute as a people of taste, invention and artistic skill. The finest silks, the richest velvets, the costliest brocades, the softest and rarest carpets and the most splendid tissues were of Persian origin. The art newly discovered in America and Europe, how to combine great variety of colors with perfect harmony, and to delight the eye with soft and pleasing gradations, producing a rich composite effect from the simplest elements, was original with the Per-

She is the daughter of Abram and Laura DeLong, who were the parents of five children, Adelia being the second of her father's family.

He not unlike the majority of American citizens prizes the right of franchise and exercises that right by working for, and voting with the Republican party.

Having been reared in, and trained under the influence of a God-fearing people, both he and his wife adhere to the generally accepted faith of the orthodox church.

AMSEY BEEDLE, of whom we now write, was born February 11, 1841, in Warren County, Ohio, came to Council Bluffs in April, 1852, and to Harrison County in August, 1856. His step-father, Alexander E. McCoy, built the first house in Jeddo, and later on put an addition to it in which he conducted a general store, continuing the same for two years. Mr. Beedle was but sixteen years of age at the time of coming to the county, and in the spring of 1857 he embarked in life for himself by working on a farm by the month for George Thorpe for two years.

In August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. After having faithfully served his country, peace having been declared, he received an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865. He then purchased a horse, riding across the State to Harrison County, arriving about September 1st. For five years he worked in Dalley & Co.'s woolen mills at Woodbine, and during the time purchased eighty acres of land on section 13, of Jefferson Township. He lived on the land about one year, sold it and went into a sawmill, located at Six-Mile Creek near Jeddo. He bought the place on which he now lives in 1876. At first he purchased forty acres but has kept adding until now he is the possessor of a half section of Harrison County's valuable land—two hundred of which are in Jefferson and one hundred and twenty acres in Cass.

Mr. Beedle, our subject, was married in 1861, to Mary J. Hall, daughter of Dr. D. M. Hall, who settled in Douglas Township in an early day. He was again married January 1, 1868, to Elizabeth A. Keirnes, a native of Missouri, born January 1, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Beedle are the parents of seven children as follows: Carry, Laura, George, Bessie, Laverna, Jessie, and Maude.

Mr. Beedle is a pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890.

PETER KIRLEY, a resident of St. John's Township, residing on section 36, came to the county in 1871, having lived in Pottawattamie County, from one year previous to that date. He purchased from James Seaton eighty acres of his present farm, which he at once commenced to improve. The farm house he moved from its old location to where it now stands. A few years ago he planted out a fine orchard.

To inform the reader of more of the details of this man's life, we will ask him to let his thoughts wander across the At-

lantic Ocean to the County of Monaghan, in the north of Ireland, where our subject was born March 4, 1840. His grandfather, Bernard Kirley, was a farmer of that county, who had four children, the father of our subject, Peter Kirley, being the eldest. His mother was Ann Carr, of the County of Monaghan, Ireland. In our subject's father's family there were six children—Owen, now deceased; Mary, Mrs. McBride, of Missouri Valley; Bernard, a resident of Duke Centre, Pa.; Patrick, now of Louisville, Ky.; Peter, our subject; Michael, now of Taylorstown, Pa.

Our subject's early life spent in Ireland, and in 1855, with his father and younger brother he sailed for America. From New York harbor they went to Rochester, N. Y. The father and older sons were mechanics and worked in a factory while the younger sons went to school. In 1858 the father rented a farm near Rochester, where our subject remained until 1863, which was the middle of the Civil War period in this country. March 13, of that year, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under Gens. Perry and Ord. He participated in the following battles: Siege of Petersburg, and battle of Petersburg; battle of the Wilderness, where the transport containing the regiment sunk in the James River; they were at Fair Oaks, where our subject was wounded in the right shoulder by the explosion of a shell, which laid him up for some time, but he again joined his regiment and was in the engagement at Hatchie's Run; and was Appomattox at the time of Lee's surrender. He marched back to Richmond, was taken sick and laid in the hospital for three weeks, and was discharged in August, 1865, and mustered out at Elmira, N. Y. He was sick for over a year after his return, and as the father had rented a large farm he assisted him until 1871, when the father and himself came to Harrison County.

Our subject was married April 29, 1874, in Council Bluffs, to Miss Nora Manly, who was the daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Noonan) Manly, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1855. Her father died in Ireland and her mother in Nebraska in 1870. Our subject and his wife have been blessed by one child—Annie, born August 25, 1877. They belong to the Roman Catholic Church at Missouri Valley.

Mr. Kirley is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in his political choice affiliates with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL N. DALE came to Harrison County in November, 1881, from Harrison County, Mo., and in March, 1882, moved to his present place, which he had bought the winter before. It is situated on section 11, Jefferson Township, comprising ninety-five acres. He later purchased forty acres, giving him one hundred and thirty-five acres, twenty-five acres of which is timber land. His place is well located on Six-Mile Creek.

Mr. Dale was born in Hart County, Ky., February 19, 1848, son of Abraham Dale, a native of the same State, born November 2, 1804, and is still living in Harrison County, Mo. The mother was Martha (Masters) Dale, born in Kentucky in 1819. Abraham Dale and wife were

the parents of ten children, our subject being the fifth child.

When twenty-one years of age our subject, just entering man's estate, full of ambition to accomplish something in life, started for himself, his first work being splitting rails and working at various things for two years, at the end of which time he had saved enough of his earnings to purchase a team, and went to farming; for four years he rented, then bought a farm on the State line, of which ten acres were in Iowa. This he held and farmed until coming to Harrison County.

Our subject was married December 1, 1872, to Martha J. Deputy, a native of Indiana, born November 7, 1853. She was the daughter of Solomon and Lucy (Lawrence) Deputy, and was the eldest of seven children. The parents are now residents of Woodbine, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Dale are the parents of six children: Nellie A., Laura E., Harvey and Minnie C. (twins), Bennie C. and Elsie C. (twins), all living at home. The history of this man's life shows the advantages of living in this, the "Middle Kingdom," where honest industry is always rewarded for its labors, and men of small means may be surrounded by the comforts of good society and a pleasant home.

Politically, our subject votes with the Republican party, and in religious matters believes in the creed of the Baptist Church.

EDWIN ERVIN came to Harrison County June 22, 1856, and located on section 36, of Jefferson Township, where he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, upon which he lived until the spring of 1862, and then moved to his present place on section 35.

Mr. Ervin was born in Washington County, Ind., May 4, 1824. His parents were Robert and Isabella (McNight) Ervin, who reared a family of ten children, our subject being the fourth. The father was a farmer, and died in Indiana April 12, 1866. His birthplace was in Kentucky, the date being April 25, 1797. His wife is also a native of Kentucky, born April 28, 1797, and died in Indiana.

Our subject remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself. He worked out by the month, chopping wood and clearing up timber land, for which he received $7.00 per month. In 1845 he purchased eighty acres of land in Howard County, Ind., which he sold the following spring, and in June of that year enlisted in the United States Army as a Mexican soldier, serving until the spring of 1847, when he was discharged at Mattimaurice, Mexico, and then returned home, purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Howard County, which later on he sold, and purchased a farm in Cass County, in the State of Indiana, which he sold in the spring of 1856, and came to Harrison County, Iowa. He came overland with two horse teams and four yoke of oxen. Notwithstanding this journey was made over trackless prairies and unbridged streams, it will always be remembered by our subject as one of the most enjoyable trips he ever made. Within his "Prairie Schooner" might have been seen a happy family, wending their way Westward, like the Star of Empire, in search of a new home in the West.

Our subject was united in marriage February 1, 1849, to Catharine (Rider) Riggle, daughter of David and Mary Ann

Riggle. She was born in Ohio, November 20, 1829, and is the youngest child of a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin are the parents of three children—Mary E., born April 2, 1850; William E., December 2, 1855, died June 16, 1858; and an infant son, born May 14, 1861, died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Ervin affiliates with the Republican party. He stands high in the community in which he has resided for so many years.

CLARK E. SWAN, a farmer, located on section 31 of Union Township, close to Harrison County, in the spring of 1869. With no means to begin operations upon, however, he secured eighty acres of land in La Grange Township, paying $4 per acre for the same, at least agreeing to. He made substantial improvement on the place, and remained there until 1881, when he sold out and bought his present place, which at that time was partly improved, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres in La Grange Township. His place contains first-class buildings including a two-story frame house, built after a modern design.

Our subject was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., July 6, 1842, and is the son of Emulus and Catherine (Vanskiver) Swan, who had seven children named as follows —Lucinda, Albert, deceased, Elenor, Clark E., Sarah, deceased, Allie and Bayron.

Our subject lived with his parents until he arrived at his majority, attending school winters, and assisting on the farm summers. When he was twenty-one years old, he enlisted in Company F. Twentieth New York Cavalry, under Capt. Reynolds and Col. Lord. He was mustered in at Sackett's Harbor, and from there went to Washington, and on to Norfolk, Va , where he did picket duty, and was with Butler in his Peninsular campaign, also with Grant in front of Richmond, and Petersburg, wearing the royal blue until the close of the Rebellion, receiving his discharge, at Manchester, Va., but mustered out at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. While he never received a wound, yet his health was greatly impaired. He remained in Jefferson County, N. Y., and then came to Iowa.

Mr. Swan was united in marriage July 1, 1868 to Kittie Caswell, daughter of Henry and Kittie Caswell, who were the parents of two children. The parents were natives of Canada, but they were married in New York. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children named as follows:—Bert, born June 27, 1871; Fred, February 28, 1873; Hattie, July 2, 1878. All are living at home.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party.

WICKLIFFE B. COPELAND takes rank among the early settlers of Harrison County. He came to St. John's in November, 1852, and remained there two years, and in February, 1855, removed to the site of his present home, having taken the claim in the fall of 1852,

and moved a small pole shanty to the place (which had been built by the Mormons) which he used until he could erect a log cabin, which had the primitive puncheon floor, and shakes for roofing. Their nearest post-office and trading point was Kanesville (now Council Bluffs). Mr. Copeland was born in Jackson County, Ind., in January 1823. He is the son of Hugh and Charlotte (Alexander) Copeland. The father was a native of North Carolina, born in 1786, and died in Fremont County, Iowa, aged about eighty-six years. Our subject's mother was a native of the South, and died in Fremont County, Iowa, in 1861.

When our subject was twenty years old, he commenced trying the realities of life for himself. He worked as a common laborer until he was married in 1845, to Malinda Frazier, a native of Tennessee, who was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Shafer) Frazier. Her father died in Indiana in 1851, and her mother in Pottawattamie County, about 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland are the parents of nine children—F. J., Mary J., Vincent S., Amanda J., Oliver H., Perry, Catherine S., William T. and James H. When Mr. Copeland came from Indiana to Harrison County, he made the trip by ox-teams, and was a year on the road, for they stopped at Ottumwa, and also in Missouri. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ALFRED BESSIRE, a resident of section 1, St. John's Township, came to the county in October, 1875. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 2, 1854, and is a son of Eugene and Mary Ann (Grimm) Bessire, natives of Switzerland. The father was born June, 7, 1823, and the mother November 7, 1830. The father came to America in 1849, and settled in Wayne County, Ohio. The mother came to America in 1833, her parents also settling in Wayne County, Ohio. His parents were united in Wayne County, December 29, 1849. To them were born eight children, seven sons and one daughter, all living except one. They came to Harrison County in 1875, and lived in St. John's Township. Alfred was the third child in the family, and received his education at the district schools of Allen County, Ohio, to which location his parents moved when he was one year old. When nineteen years of age he started for himself, by working on a farm by the month. Not unlike other men, an important event of his life was that of his marriage, March 4, 1875.

Our subject was united to Clara Bell Shaw, a native of Allen County, Ohio, born May 17, 1857, the daughter of John E. and Eliza (Hedges) Shaw. She was the oldest child and only daughter of a family of four children. Six months after their marriage, this young couple came to Harrison County, Iowa. Their home has been blessed by the advent of four children: Bertha Pearl, born April 12, 1878; Howard D., March 15, 1880; Otto L., February 22, 1885; and Lawrence, born November 16, 1889, died in infancy.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Christian Church, having united in 1883. In his early manhood, Mr. Bessire was a Democrat, as was his father before him, but on account of the stand they took regarding the liquor traffic, he has since voted with the Republican party.

Upon coming to the county, our subject rented land for one season, and then

bought forty acres on section 1, St. John's Township, to which he has added forty acres. He now has a well-improved farm, and is surrounded by the comforts of life. In 1876 he erected a house, to which he made an addition in 1883, and remodeled the same in 1891.

JOHN H. FISCHER, one of Harrison County's representative farmers came to this county, in March, 1883, and removed to his present farm on section 24, Jefferson Township, having purchased the same the fall before. He has two hundred and forty acres of well-improved land, one hundred and thirty-five being under cultivation; twenty acres in timber, the balance in pasture and meadow.

Mr. Fischer was born in Prussia, Germany, January 1, 1830, and is the son of Herman H. and Catherine (Willman) Fischer, who died in Germany before our subject sailed for America. He sailed for America in November, 1847, landing at New Orleans, January 1, 1848, and immediately went to Putnam County, Ill., where for two years he worked at a hotel and on the canal one season, subsequently he rented a farm, operating the same for five years. He then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and remained until coming to this county.

Our subject was married December 10, 1856, in Bureau County, Ill., to Mary Neiderbroker, a native of Prussia, who came to America with one sister in 1855; the mother died in Germany and the father came to Missouri in 1857. Our subject and his wife have reared a family of eight children—Fred H., Amelia, Charlie F., Edward W., Robert H., Matilda M., Albert H., Andrew A. F., all of whom are living.

Mr. Fischer politically votes with the Republican party. Upon arriving in this country, he only possessed $21, and has accumulated a handsome competency, through his own energy and hard labor. At one time he worked as low as $6 per month, clothed himself and saved some money. The highest wages received per month was $12 and his washing, which was given him when working on the canal. This case but illustrates what an honest, painstaking, adopted citizen, coming to our shores from a foreign land, may accomplish under our peculiar form of Government.

LEHIGH DAKAN, a farmer located on section 17, Union Township, moved to the farm on which he now lives in the spring of 1876. His farm consists of one hndred and twenty acres, paying $8.65 per acre. He built a house 22x28 feet, with a wing 12x16 feet; dug a well, erected out buildings, put up a windmill, and set out an orchard of one hundred trees. He has added to his farm until it now contains two hundred and eighty acres.

Our subject was born March 17, 1840, in Ohio. He is a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Dakan, who had five children. Our subject lived at home, until about twenty years of age, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-eight Ohio Infantry, and was in the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, and

remained in the army until May, 1864. He was in the battles of Mill Spring, Murfreesboro, the siege of Vicksburg and other engagements. He served under his original enlistment until April 4, 1863, and was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., and was then appointed captain of Company K, Mississippi Marine Brigade, by Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War. He served in this capacity until May, 1874, when he was discharged at Vicksburg, Miss.

Upon his return home he went to farming, coming to Harrison County in 1876. Politically Mr. Dakan is a Republican, "first, last and all the time."

He was married March 29, 1868, to Adaline Lincoln, daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Kay) Lincoln, natives of Ohio, who had seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Dakan are the parents of four children—William L., born April 29, 1869; Nellie A., December 22, 1870; Harry L., July 22, 1874, and Pearl, September 27, 1885.

SHEDERICK B. CARD, a resident of section 10, Jefferson, came to Harrison County with his family May 10, 1854, and settled at Six-Mile Grove, Cass Township, where he bought a piece of land on section 20, and remained there thirteen years, and then went to Ohio, and remained in that State eighteen months, and there sold his Harrison County farm. He soon returned and settled at Whitesboro; the land he selected was the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, Jefferson Township. He rented land there until 1874, and then moved to his present place. Upon going to this land all was wild and new, with no improvements, and as one looks at his present well improved farm, they are convinced of the fact that he has not been an idle man.

To learn something of our subject's earlier life and ancestry, it may be said that he was born in Portage County, Ohio, February 4, 1833. He is a son of Bostwick S. and Hannah (Blackburn) Card, and is the fourth in a family of eight children. He spent his early years 'midst the forests and prairie openings of the Buckeye State. He attended the common district schools in his native State and one term after coming to Harrison County.

Mr. Card remained at home until he was married, which event occurred November 13, 1853. His wife's maiden name was Susan M. Chamberlain, who was a native of Ohio, born December 14, 1835, and the daughter of Peter and Susan (Hamilton) Chamberlain. She is the youngest child in a family of seven children. The father and mother both died in Ohio, the latter dying in 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Card have been blessed with six children—Clara, born in 1854; twins, who died in infancy; Orlin O., born in 1863; Lorin, in 1871; and Clay, in 1875. When Mr. Card came to Harrison County he was $5 in debt. He came down the Ohio River to St. Louis, and from there to St. Joseph, and there hired livery and came to this county. The first summer after he came here he worked at any labor he could do; he remained eighteen months before he bought his land.

Politically our subject believes in the principles as administered by the Republican party. During all of the years of his residence in Harrison County he has borne the respect of his neighbors and worked for the general upbuilding and de-

velopment of his county and township. And by industry and a study of agriculture he has built for himself and family a comfortable home, and like most of the early settlers who have been frugal and painstaking, is surrounded by the comforts of a pleasant life.

THOMAS V. COWAN came to Harrison County in November, 1877, and settled on his present farm, which is situated on section 25, of Jefferson Township, having purchased the place the autumn previous. Of his earlier life it should be stated that he was born in Washington County, Pa., May 28, 1821, the son of George and Jane (Conn) Cowan, and is the third child of a family composed of thirteen children, of whom ten are living. The father died in Hancock County, W. Va., in September, 1860, having lived there since 1841 with his family.

When our subject was fourteen years of age his father moved to Ohio and engaged at work in a woolen factory, as did our subject, who labored in that capacity at Steubenville for eight years. In 1841 the father went to Virginia, but our subject remained at Steubenville until 1843, at which time he went to Pennsylvania. In 1856 he came to Poweshiek County, Iowa, and engaged at wagon-making at Brownsville, and there remained for about fifteen years, when he engaged at farming until coming to Harrison County.

Perhaps the most important event in this man's life occurred June 17, 1845, at which time he married Hannah Jane Matchet, a native of Washington County, Pa., born March 1, 1823. She is the eighth child in a family of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are the parents of ten children: Joseph M., Mary A., George M., John J., Edward G., Jennie M., Charles R., Sadie E., Frank L. and Willie.

Our subject embarked in life for himself at the age of twenty, having spent some time in a factory and at the harness-maker's trade, which he did not complete, however, but after he was of age he learned the wagon-maker's trade in Northern Pennsylvania. All of the worldly goods possessed by our subject have been won by hard work, perseverance and economy, and as a reward for his labors, he is now comfortably situated in the midst of pleasant home surroundings. Politically he votes independent.

ELMER E. SCHRIVER, a representative farmer of Union Township, and a resident of section 36, came to this county March 4, 1884, and commenced working land for his father, as he had not yet reached his majority. He planted and cultivated eighty acres of corn, and worked two years in this way, batching it, after which he rented land on shares. Subsequently his father bought the farm on which Elmer E. now lives, paying $27 per acre for the same. His father paid $12,000 on the land, and made a present of the same to his son. There were sixty acres in this farm, which was under cultivation, with a fair house and orchard on the place. Among the improvements which our subject has put upon the place, may be mentioned the building of a barn 24x26 feet, with outbuildings and a well

24 feet deep, and a new fence around the farm.

Our subject was born in Nobles County, Ohio, May 27, 1864, and is the son of William and Martha Schriver, who had a family of six children, as follows: Andrew J., Elmer E., Jennie, Susan M., Elizabeth and Mary. The father and mother were natives of the Buckeye State. Elmer E. remained at home until coming to Iowa. Subsequent to his coming West, however, his parents removed to Benton County, Iowa.

Mr. Schriver was married, March 5, 1889, to Effie V. Norman, daughter of James and Rebecca Norman, who was the fourth child in her father's family. Mr. and Mrs. Schriver are the parents of two children: William J. born July 25, 1890; and Noah, born October 22, 1891.

PETER CHARLES KEMMISH, a farmer residing in Union Township came to the county in March, 1870, and located at Reeder's Mills, commonly called "Hard Scratch," where he followed the wheelwright's trade for three years, at the end of which time he moved to the site of his present home, which he purchased in 1870. His first tract consisted of eighty acres, but he now owns three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is surrounded by a hog-tight fence. His first residence was built of mostly native timber, and was 14 x 16 feet. This was built in the spring of 1872, and several additions have been made, until he now has a house the upright of which is two stories high 17 x 36 feet with an addition 16 x 24 feet.

Our subject was born in Portsmouth, England, February 8, 1844. He is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Wilkie) Kemmish. The father was a native of England as was also the mother. The family cam to America in the winter of 1853, and landed at New Orleans, from which point they came by boat to Keokuk, Iowa, and from there they emigrated with ox-teams to Salt Lake, Utah, where they remained three years, then removed ninety miles South, where they stopped until the spring of 1859. They then started overland by ox-teams for the states, making believe they were going to settle at Pravo, and when they got there said they were going to another place, and so on until they made good their escape. They came by the way of St. Joseph to Fremont County, Iowa, where they remained three years and moved to Pacific City, in Mills County, and in 1862, to a point about five miles east of Council Bluffs, where they halted one year, then moved into Council Bluffs, where they operated the "Farmers Inn" until three months before coming to Harrison county.

Our subject started for himself in the autumn of 1864, when he began working by the day, following this for six months, in Council Bluffs, after which he spent two and a half years in learning the wagon-maker's trade, receiving $7.50 per week for the first six months. After having mastered his trade he started a shop of his own at Tabor, Fremont County, which he ran for three years, afterward removing to Reeder's Mills as above related.

He was married near Council Bluffs, November 20, 1864, to Susan Lidgett, a native of England, born June 14, 1846, the daughter of Nathan and Mary Ann (Crosley) Lidgett, and is the eighth child of a family of nine children. Her people came

to America in 1850, and died in Mills County, Iowa. The home of our subject and wife has been blessed by the advent of seven children, all of whom are living, except one who died in infancy. The children's names are as follows: Charles W., Annie M., James F., Nathan A., Curtis O., George B. and Sadie G.

Upon leaving home our subject had the sum of $40 in money, and when he was married had a very limited amount of household furniture and also $5 in cash. He has always been a hard working honorable man and reasonably prosperous. Both he and his wife are members of the Latter Day Saints church. Mr. Kemmish was the oldest son in his father's family, and his father being in ill health, followed basket-making for a livelihood. Thus many of the family cares devolved upon the oldest son and his mother. He and his father bought grain of the Mormons, near Salt Lake, and hauled it by night time, and sold it to the Government soldiers, making a profit of about $1 per bushel. They really had to smuggle the grain through as Brigham Young and his followers were not in full sympathy with the Government army. At this time our subject was a lad of but fourteen summers, hence it will be seen, that his has been a life of care, toil and hardship.

AARON D. HOYER, of section 8, Douglas Township, has been a resident of the county since May, 1878, when he bought a piece of wild land consisting of five hundred and sixty acres, of which he sold four hundred acres, first building a frame house 16x28 feet, with a basement and cellar the same size as the house. From year to year he has improved every opportunity of making a valuable home, which he now possesses. Our subject was born in Berks County, Pa., May 16, 1835. Like most of the boys reared in the old Keystone State, he remained under the paternal roof, assisted his parents in the country not free from stones and stumps, until he was twenty-eight years of age. He was a canal boatman during a greater portion of his young manhood, employed on the Schuylkill navigation.

Upon the same day which President Lincoln sent forth the Emancipation Proclamation (January 3, 1863), he was married to Miss Amelia F. Baumann, of Berks County, Pa., and of the city of Reading. They are the parents of six children, as follows: Frank M., Louis B., Ferdinand B., Ernest J., Bertha H. and Millie J., all of whom were born in Reading, Pa.

After Mr. Hoyer's marriage he was engaged in the hotel business, which he followed until he came to Harrison County, Iowa. His place of business was Reading, Pa. Prior to his marriage he was engaged in steamboating for a time, from Philadelphia to Georgetown, making three trips a week. During the spring of 1862 he made three trips from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C., his boat being loaded with gas coal, and the rebels had the Potomac River blockaded at two points, and the blockade had to be run to unload their cargo. After making these three trips the boat was chartered by the Government, and he carried stores for the army, coming back to Reading in the fall of 1863.

Mrs. Hoyer was born in the State of Baden, Germany, September 17, 1845, and

emigrated with her parents to Reading, Pa., where she grew to womanhood.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Charter Oak Lodge No. 401, at Woodbine, Iowa.

JAMES H. FARNSWORTH was one of the few pioneers who ventured to the then wild wilderness of Harrison County (to which the tribes of savage Indians had just bid a last farewell), to become a settler, in the spring of 1852, locating in what is now Boyer Township, on section 25. He accompanied his father, Samuel Farnsworth. Both he and his father bought claims which had been "squatted" upon a year or two prior by the Mormons. They entered the land as soon as it came into the market.

The claims just referred to were in Twelve-Mile Grove. Here they erected log houses, provided with hewn floors. They cleared and broke about eight acres during the summer of 1852, and our subject thinks Mr. Matthew Hall was the first man that did any improvement in the way of breaking.

Our subject built his first house on section 18, in Douglas Township. It was about 15x15 feet, and in this he lived from 1857 to 1861, when he built another house on the same land. This was a frame structure 16x24 feet, which was not really all completed until 1867.

Mr. Farnsworth left his family on the farm in the spring of 1863, and with a train of ox-teams went across the plains, visiting Denver, Central City, and Empire, the highest mining point, which is about one hundred miles from Denver. Here they left their ox-teams, having sold their goods at the then small town of Denver, and with a pack train went over the range to Green, and from there to Southern California. They then went back through South Park to Colorado Springs, where the city of Leadville is now situated. They prospected for gold for about three months, and returned to Denver, where they found good prospects, but on account of the Indian excitement did not remain. With two others our subject bought four ponies and a light spring wagon, provided with a cover, and started for home. They made the trip from Denver to Omaha in thirteen and one-half days. This was a dangerous country to travel through, on account of the Indians, but they reached home in the autumn of 1863 in safety.

To go back to our subject's origin and early career, it may be stated that he was born April 19, 1834, in Marion County, Ohio. About 1850 his father emigrated to Piatt County, Ill., where they remained until the time of coming to Harrison County, in 1852.

Our subject was married to Miss Olive Haworth, of Harrison County, by which union there have been born nine children; James E., Mary E., Samuel A. (deceased), Sarah M. (deceased), Owen G., Erminie M., Viola B., Charles V., Herbert A.

The father of our subject, Samuel Farnsworth, was born in Virginia in about 1805, and was married in the same State to Miss Elenor Smith. They removed to Ohio, remained until 1850, and then came to this county, where the husband died June 21, 1857, his wife following him to the better world in December, 1860.

Our subject's wife was born in Athens County, Ohio, November 5, 1837, and she was bereft of her mother when but a small

child. Her father came to Harrison County in the spring of 1852, locating in what is now Douglas Township. He improved a farm on section 30, and Olive lived with him until she was married. Her father was born in Belfast, England, May 28, 1803, and came to America when a young man, spending some years in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He finally settled in Athens County, Ohio, where he remained until he came to Harrison County, Iowa. He died in Douglas Township December 4, 1883.

Politically, Mr. Farnsworth believes in the Democratic party.

He is a man of pleasing address, and thoroughly conversant with the great and ever-changing West, whose trackless prairies and mountain steeps his eyes gazed upon nearly two decades before the shrill whistle of the locomotive had been heard west of the Missouri River.

JAMES H. NORMAN, of section 35, of Union Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since March 18, 1871, when he rented a piece of land near Logan, where he remained for two years, and then bought sixty acres of railroad land, for which he paid $7 per acre. It was wild prairie, and he at once broke forty acres of it, and built a story and a half house 16x24 feet, and enclosed the whole sixty-acre tract with a wire fence; also set out an orchard, erected stables and outbuildings, and farmed the place for two years. One season he sowed thirty-five acres of wheat, and did not reap a single bushel, all being destroyed by grasshoppers. This was a great calamity to Mr. Norman, as he had to sell his place and again become a renter of other men's land, which he continued for seven years. He then bought wild land, which he improved, and upon which he now lives. The same being a well-improved farm, provided with a one-story house 22x32 feet. Adjacent to the house may be seen a fine bearing apple orchard of one hundred and twenty-five trees, with a great abundance of small fruit, all giving the place the appearance of an orderly, well-kept home.

Our subject hails from the Buckeye State, and was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 24, 1827, and lived there until he was thirteen years old, then with his brother went to Carroll County, Ind., remained there a short time, and then went to Southern Indiana, working at whatever he could get to do so long as it was honorable.

After a seven-years' residence in Indiana he went back to Ohio and worked until 1851, and in 1852 came back to Carroll County, Ind., again, where he remained until the spring of 1854, and then came to Adams County, Iowa, remained a week, and went to Illinois, where he worked by the month. He then engaged at farming and fishing with a seine, which business he followed for fourteen years, and then came to Harrison County, as above related.

Our subject was married during the month of November, 1851, to Jamima Dean, daughter of Elijah and Nancy Dean, natives of Ohio. By this marriage one child was born, and two years after the marriage the wife died. Our subject was again married August 31, 1856, to Rebecca Williams, daughter of John and Sarah Williams, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Pennsylvania.

They had a family of eight children, of whom our subject's wife was the youngest, Benjamin Squire, Sarah J., John and Rebecca, and three deceased. The names of our subject's children are: Sarah E., Anna Eliza (deceased), Lillie J. (deceased), George and Effie. Clarence Tucker, a grandchild of our subject, came to live with them in 1891.

Politically, Mr. Norman is a supporter of the Republican party, and in religious matters a Methodist Episcopal.

OLIVER H. P. COPELAND, was born in Indiana, in October 1850, and accompanied his father, Wickliffe B., to Harrison County in 1852. He was married in October 1873 to Emma Dove, and they are the parents of one child—Myrtle, whose mother died in September 1879. In December 1887 Mr. Copeland married Delila Lewis, by whom one child was born—Mabel. Oliver P., resides on the same farm with his father and attends to the carrying on of the old homestead.

V. S. Copeland, second son of W. B. Copeland was born in Putnam County, Ind., February 23, 1850, and accompanied his parents to Harrison County in 1852. In 1870, in company with his brother, F. J. Copeland, he purchased a farm in Union Township. February 4, 1879, he was married to Lillie V. Brownell, daughter of Charles Brownell, of Rockford, Ill. By this union three children were born: Ida May, Charles W., and Jane. In 1882 he sold his farm and engaged in the furniture business at Logan. In 1884 the building and entire stock of goods were burned. He then erected the building now occupied by the *Observer* office, and resumed the furniture trade, which he closed out in 1887 and moved to a farm in Delaware County, Iowa, and is now farming in Beadle County, S. Dak.

Catherine S. Copeland, only living daughter of W. B. Copeland, was born in Harrison County, Iowa, September 18, 1853. She attended the Logan schools, taught school about a year and in 1878 married A. J. Davidson, a printer by trade and has since then followed the meanderings of her husband's travels over most of the Western States.

James H. Copeland, fourth son of W. B. Copeland, was born in Harrison County, Iowa, December 31, 1857. He attended the Logan public schools, until sixteen years of age, when he clerked in the store of P. J. Rudesill, for four years. He then followed teaching for two years, after which he went to San Francisco, Cal., remained one year and then married Alice Williams. After returning from California he worked as car accountant in the Chicago & Northwestern railway offices at Missouri Valley. He resigned that position and moved to a farm near Chadron, Neb., where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland are the parents of two children—Belle and Earl P.

FLAVIOUS JOSEPHUS COPELAND, a resident of Logan, Iowa, came with his parents to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1852.

He was born in Putnam County, Ind., October, 24, 1847, passing his early years at home with his parents attending the district school and assisting his father

until 1864, when he left his father's home. He taught one term of school after which he attended the Western College at Glenwood, Iowa, now known as Glenwood Seminary, one year, and then attended a select school one year, and began teaching; he followed this, summer and winter, until 1876, when he had taught twenty-three terms. He was married July 1, 1874, to Ida S. Stephens, a native of New York, born 1853.

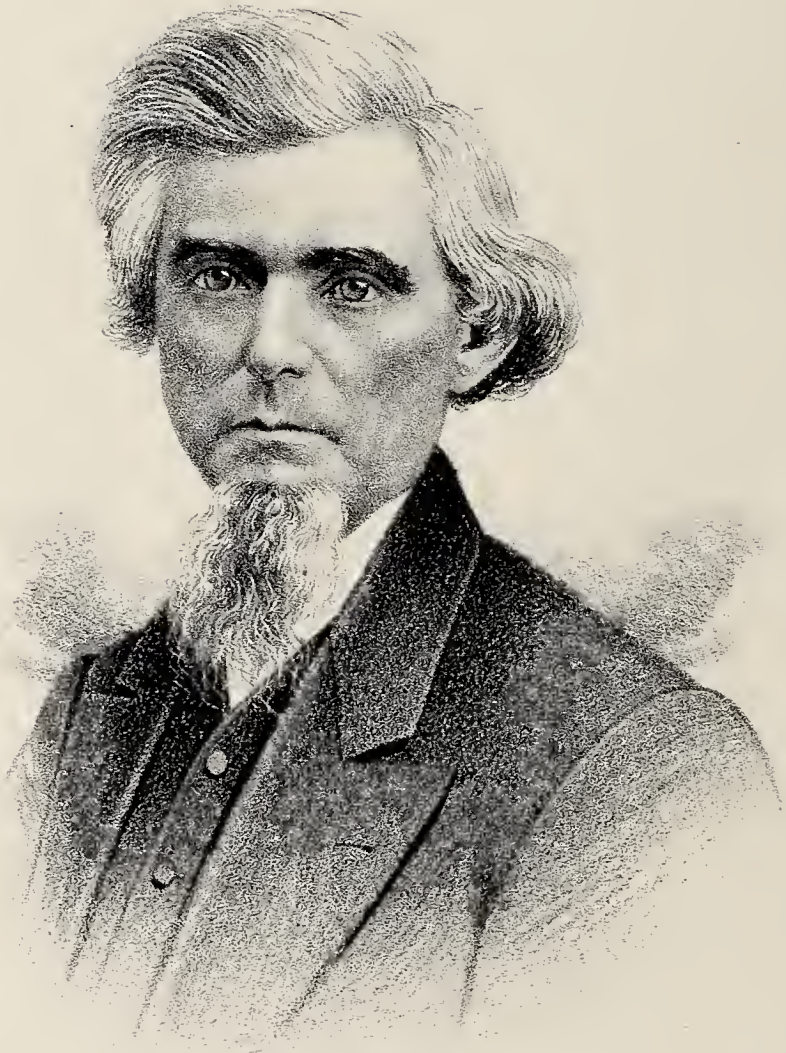
Mr. and Mrs. Copeland are the parents of eight children as follows: Ada B., Jennie L., Tennie A., Nellie L., Grace G., Frank B., Tillie Pearl, and Josephine S., all born in Harrison County, Iowa.

Politically, Mr. Copeland is a member of the Republican party and in religious matters is a Methodist.

ALEXANDER J. PITTS, a farmer, whose well-tilled lands may be found on section 11, Douglas Township, has been a resident of Harrison County two decades, coming as he did in the spring of 1871, and purchasing two hundred and forty acres of wild land, which had never felt the keen edge of the plowshare until his coming and laying bare its virgin sod. The first year he built a small frame house in which he lived that summer, and then constructed a barn which he used for residence purposes for two years, at the end of which time he built the house in which he now lives, the same being 30x34 feet on the ground, by fourteen feet in height. His present farm contains a half section of land, provided with a good well-cared for tenant house.

When he first came to the county there were but two houses between his place and Dunlap, one of these being a "dug-out." There were thirty-two votes cast in Douglas Township at the fall election after he came. Our subject was born in that banner county of the Empire State—Orange County, N. Y., June 3, 1819, which makes him seventy-two years of age at this writing. He was left an orphan, both parents dying by the time he was eleven years old, and from this time on he knew what it was to battle in life, unaided or cheered by the council of a kind father and a loving mother. He worked on a farm for his board and clothes for five years, for the privilege of going to school a few weeks each winter. Becoming convinced at the end of that period that life had more in store for him than simply the servitude of a slave, and believing in the theory that a skilled mechanic could always command better wages than a day laborer, he learned the blacksmith's trade. The first year he received $20, out of which he had to clothe himself. They required him to remain five years in order to learn the trade which is three times the present apprenticeship for such a trade. He was paid the following sums, including his board, for the respective years, $20, $30, $40, $80, and the fifth year, $200. He has followed blacksmithing nearly all of his life and operated a shop on his farm in Douglas Township up to 1881.

During the war he was engaged at shipbuilding in New York, for which he received large pay, the same placing him in independent circumstances. After the close of the war he returned to his old home in Orange County and purchased a sixty-acre farm, which after seven years, he sold, doubling his money. The cattle with which the farm was stocked, brought as high as $100 per head. After the dis-



SAMUEL WOOD

position of this property he came to Iowa.

Miss Esther Garven, of Orange County, N. Y., became his wife August 26, 1840. They are the parents of eleven children: James G., Stevenson, Clement D., Eli W., Sarah G., Francis A., Rosa L., George C., Emeline D., Charles V. W., and Eugene. Stevenson, Francis, Rosa, George, and Clement are deceased.

Esther (Garven) Pitts, wife of our subject, is a native of Ireland, born April 15, 1822. When twelve years of age, in company with her mother, she came to Orange County, N. Y., where she remained until the time of her marriage.

To return to more personal matters concerning the subject of our sketch, it should be stated that politically he is a Republican, and voted for William Henry Harrison, as well as for all the Republican Presidents, including the grandson of "Old Tippecanoe," Benjamin Harrison, now President of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitts are both members in good standing and zealous workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Eli W., fourth son of our subject, enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry in 1861, and was shot in the left leg, causing the same to be amputated above the knee. In consequence of which he was in the hospital at Baltimore for one year and then returned to New York, and from there accompanied his parents to Iowa. He met with a railroad accident which caused the amputation of his other leg, which terminated in his death at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio. Eddy, grandson of our subject, a bright boy of thirteen summers, born in December, 1878, and a son of Eugene Pitts, lives with his grandfather.

In conversation with this man now living on borrowed time (having passed his three-score years and ten) and listening to him while he recounts the events of his checkered life, fraught with so many vicissitudes, disappointments and joys, and learning of the sacrifice he and his good wife were called upon to make, in sending forth their son to do battle in defense of our country, we cannot but feel that his pathway has not always been by the side of still waters and yet he has met life with all of its changing scenes only as a true manhood can.

SAMUEL WOOD, one of the earliest pioneers of Harrison County, settled on section 23, of Union Township, November 12, 1850, and has made that location his home ever since. When he came to the county he had a wife and five children, for whom he sought out a home in this goodly portion of Western Iowa. He came to the country without means, having but five head of cattle, a two-year old colt and $5 in money, but now is in possession of a farm comprising two hundred and ninety-seven acres. all of which is paid for, and in his own language, "Thank God I owe no man." Upon his arrival he built a log cabin 14x17 feet, near the site of his beautiful farm residence. The cabin home was floored with puncheon, which he cut from native timber. It will be remembered that this was three years prior to the organization of the county, and there was not a town or village within Harrison County and Kanesville, (now Council Bluffs) was their nearest market place, and that was a mere hamlet of log houses.

In those days it required twenty-five

cents to get a letter out of the post-office, and (unless within Iowa, where the postage was fifteen cents) it bore the invariable mark, "Due twenty-five cents," as this was before the present fine postal system.

In relating his early hardships, Mr. Wood states that he gathered sod corn, growing over in the Missouri, for one-tenth of the crop, in order to procure seed corn to plant his first crop with. This seed was planted upon eight acres and in the harvest time he was rejoiced at the gathering in of fifty bushels per acre.

Concerning our subject's birthplace and ancestry, it may be stated that he traces his lineage back to Jonathan Wood, who was born in England December 14, 1724. His son, Samuel, was born June 30, 1767. His wife was Betsy Wood and they reared a family of nine children, of whom Henry was the second child. He was born August 9, 1790, in Connecticut and was a carpenter by trade. He died in Portage County, Ohio, October 14, 1882. He married Esther Cranmer, at the close of the War of 1812 in which strife he was a soldier. Their family consisted of four sons and five daughters, of whom our subject and one sister now living, were a part. Samuel Wood, of whom we now write was born May 23, 1816, and at the age of twenty-one years set forth for himself. His first work after leaving home was that of clerking in a general store at Kingstown, Mo., which was then looked upon as the "far west," and to which place his parents had removed in 1836. After a year's engagement in that position, he commenced teaching school in Caldwell County. He taught one term, when the Mormon trouble began, and the family returned to Adams County, Ill., but in 1840 our subject left that State and came to Lee County, Iowa, arriving May 1. He here engaged in farming and teaching school. He remained in that county until 1846, when he went to Kanesville, with two yoke of cattle—one yoke of oxen and one of cows. He was in company with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, who located near what is now Hazel Dell Church, where he farmed six acres, upon which he raised corn, for which he received $2.50 per bushel. The same year he found a stalk of corn so high he could not reach the top-most ear, so he climbed the stalk and while astride the big ear, he gave a loud crow, saying "hurrah!" He taught two terms of school at that point, but his chief work was in a wagon shop, which trade he had picked up himself.

In the spring of 1848 his house and nearly all the furniture therein was burned, which necessitated him to raise a new log house. He remained in that vicinity until November, 1850, when he came to this county as above related.

Mr. Wood was united in marriage in Caldwell County, Mo., in the spring of 1838, to Mary Merrill, daughter of Thomas and Susan Merrill. By this union eleven children were born, eight of whom still survive. The hand of affliction was laid upon Mr. Wood April 11, 1865, upon which day his wife died. And for his second wife he married Nancy A. E. Copeland, who also died, and June 30, 1873, he married Mrs. Jane (Follette) Gunneth, who was first married March 28, 1858, and had ten children, of whom three are still living. Her father was a farmer and a native of New York, but came to Ohio in 1835, and to Indiana in 1843. By her marriage to Mr. Wood one son, Charley, was born, in 1872, and died in 1882.

In 1852 Mr. Wood came to Council Bluffs, where he died January 12, 1889.

The mother died at the same place December 13, 1882. They reared a family of thirteen children, Mrs. Wood being the second child. She was born January 25, 1836, in Ohio, and her father was formerly a Mormon, but died a Spiritualist. The mother, formerly a member of the Latter Day Saints Church, also died a Spiritulist. Mr. Wood's father-in-law, Thomas Merrill, was buried near Council Bluffs, and in the absence of a better casket, his coffin was a walnut log, shaped like a coffin, and dug out in the center, with a board hewed for the top and fastened with wooden pins. Mr. Wood's present wife and her former husband, John Gunneth, went to Salt Lake in 1864, and returned in October, 1866.

The first school in Union Township was taught in Mr. Wood's first log cabin in 1858, by Mrs. H. S. Smith, who taught about twelve children. It may be stated however, that Mr. Wood's children were chiefly taught at home, he being a teacher himself, having gained his knowledge by his own exertion, except what he gathered from some of the primitive schools, he having attended for the first time in Northfield, Portage County, Ohio.

The first store at Unionburg was built by William Brown, in a building upon Mr. Wood's land, but subsequently this property became Mr. Wood's who operated the store and post-office about two years, and then closed.

A dance hall was built one year after the store building and is still used for public gatherings.

Politically, Mr. Wood votes for the man he thinks best qualified. He and his former wife were members of the Latter Day Saints Church. Mr. Wood being among the pioneers of the county, and one who is eminently qualified, takes much interest in, and is usually a speaker at Old Settler's reunion meetings. Great indeed has been the change in customs, society and general civilization, since this man first pushed his way into this portion of the West. Coming as he did six years prior to the building of a single mile of railroad west of the Mississippi River, and more than a decade before the Civil War. The early hardships and privations co-incident with those earlier years, are things of the past, and cannot be reinstated by the present or future generations, even as the Red Man is fast becoming extinct, and the prairie grass, which at that time waved in an emerald sea, is becoming scarce, and will only be known in the future by the pages in history; so it will be with the pioneer hardships, which our subject passed through, will be recounted by his children and his children's children. The same as we look back to-day upon all that the Puritan Fathers passed through on the rock bound coast of New England.

In 1846-47, Mr. Wood in company with three other men herded cattle in the rushes in Harrison County, and when on his way across the prairie one time, he composed a song which was sung in Europe and this country, relative to the Mormon people. In 1863 his brother Martin, made him a visit and prevailed upon him to accompany him to Ohio. Our subject was at that time teaching school, which he turned over to his son and started for Marshalltown, the nearest railroad point. Up to this time he had never seen the cars nor heard a whistle. So he told his brother if he liked the looks of things when he got to the railroad he would go; being satisfied with the appearance of things he concluded to try it. The first station they came to when the whistle blew, he jumped up excitedly and

wanted to know what the matter was, and why the noise. Being informed that a station was at hand, he wanted to know what a station was, which created much laughter on the train. He bought the first cook stove and the first kerosene lamp he ever saw.

In 1838 he was at the massacre at Hahn's Mills, where the Mormons were massacred and seventeen were thrown into a well and covered up, he narrowly escaping with his life. The occasion of his coming West in 1846, was the disturbance at Nauvoo, Ill.

Thus it will be seen, his has been a life of wonderful historic events and the name of "Uncle Sammy Wood" will be remembered and referred to long after he has departed from the scenes of this life.

JAMES COLLINS, whose pleasant farm home is situated within a beautiful grove on the northeast quarter of section 18, in Douglas Township, was a pioneer of 1856, at which time he entered the land he now lives upon, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres, and erected a frame house 18x20 feet, in which he lived for ten years, at which time he built his present residence. He has added to his farm until he now possesses two hundred and forty acres of valuable land. When he came to the township there were but four families who lived at Twelve-Mile Grove. The first schoolhouse in the township was erected at Twelve-Mile Grove, soon after our subject effected his settlement. It goes without saying, that those were days of hardship, and the word, "pioneer" stood for much more than romance or poetry. If only twenty-five cents worth of any given article of household supplies was needed, a trip had to be made to Council Bluffs, which consumed three days' time.

To acquaint the reader with the early years of our subject, it may be stated he was born at Union, Monroe County, W. Va. November 23, 1827, where he lived with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age. His father was a mason by trade, and taught James the same trade, which he followed until coming to Harrison County. He left the old "Pan Handle" State at Charleston, coming via Cincinnati, St. Louis, and thence to Council Bluffs. At the latter place the accommodations were so poor for his wife and family, that he could not remain, consequently engaged a man to take them into the country, starting in a north-easterly direction and when twenty-five miles out they chanced to meet one John Rogers, an old friend from Virginia, where the family remained a few days, while our subject made a land exploring trip. At this time a law was passed giving all Mexican soldiers a bounty, payable in land warrants, and Mr. Collins purchased one hundred and sixty acres in this way, paying fifty cents per acre. The first summer he came he lived with a family by the name of Hooks, on L. D. Butler's place, which place he farmed, at the same time building a house on his own place.

Mr. Collins was married in Monroe County, W. Va., August 10, 1848, to Catherine Rogers, by which union three children have been born, John, Mary and Sarah. Mrs. Collins, the mother of these children, died in Douglas Township March 17, 1866, and our subject married for his second companion Nancy Lacy, February 5, 1867, in Lincoln County, Va. By this

union four children have been born—Rose, Catherine, Ellen and Thomas.

Politically Mr. Collins affiliated with the Democratic party. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Douglas Township, which office he still holds, having held the same almost continuously since his first election. Before him has been tried a number of important cases, some of which have been carried to higher courts, where they have been universally sustained.

In his religious belief he is in sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church.

ACHILLE CHEVALIER, one of the representative farmers of Harrison Township, was born in the town of Mowtier Ge Vall, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, June 7, 1843. He is the son of Charley H. and Susanna (Werthmuller) Chevalier, both of whom died in the old country. The father was a farmer and they were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living—Charley H., a resident of Waterloo, Iowa; Julia, deceased; Florian, deceased; Caroline, a resident of Switzerland; Alfred, died in Tacoma, Wash.; Zeline, a resident of Switzerland; Constant; deceased; Achille, our subject.

Achille, the youngest child was reared midst the romantic scenes of rural life, in that most beautiful of all lands, Switzerland. He was educated at the public schools, and remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age when his father died, after which he came to America and located in Waterloo, Iowa, where he engaged with the Illinois Central railroad company, as machinist, and remained with them about twelve years, after which he came to Harrison County, and on account of his health, located on a farm. He arrived in this county in 1878, and he located on land he had purchased in 1873, the same being on sections 24 and 25, of Harrison Township, and comprises two hundred and forty acres, which at the time he purchased was wild prairie land, with no improvements whatever, upon it, but under the touch of his good management has come to be among the finest farms in that locality. He devotes himself exclusively to general farming and stock raising. It may be said in the true sense of the word, that our subject is a self-made man, beginning alone, and unaided by wealthy relatives, he has worked his way high up the scale, and his success is beautifully demonstrated by his charming home, with all of its pretty surroundings. His life is indeed a befitting example of what a man coming from a foreign shore may accomplish in this country, providing he is possessed of push and good business qualifications.

Mr. Chevalier was united in marriage August 21, 1870, to Miss Sarah Heyer, who was born in Du Page County, Ill., November 14, 1854. She is the daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Armbruster) Heyer, natives of Germany, but now residents of Waterloo, Iowa. They reared a family of five children—Sarah, the wife of our subject, being the oldest; Henry, a resident of Waterloo, Iowa; Susan, wife of Fred Dahl, of Waterloo, Iowa; John, of the same place; Mary, wife of Lall VanVleck, a conductor on the Illinois Central railroad.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children—Joseph, Oscar, Susie, and Albert, all living at home.

Politically, Mr. Chevalier is non-partisan, casting his ballot for the man he thinks best qualified for the position. He has served his school district as member of the School Board, but does not aspire to office.

IRA CARMAN, of section 34, Union Township, who came to Harrison County during the month of March, 1883, bought the farm he now occupies, which then consisted of eighty acres of wild land. He at once set about to build for himself a home, his first work toward improvement being the erection of a house, eighteen feet square, one story and a half high, together with stables and outbuildings. At present the place is well improved and is provided with a good orchard, with seventy-five apple and a quantity of plum and cherry trees and small fruits. His land is all under cultivation, and is provided with three wells of living water, at various places on the place, which is made beautiful by a large number of shade trees. The owner came to the county, to use his own language, "worse off than nothing," but is now surrounded with a comfortable, valuable home. Mr. Carman was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., April 21, 1847, and is the son of William P. and Lydia P. Carman, who reared a family of eleven children, of whom our subject is the fourth. The family came in the following order—Cordelia, Ervin. Edwin, deceased, Ira, Byron, deceased, Andrew, Milo, Rosella, Jasen, Elvira and Clara. Andrew has not been heard of by the family for fifteen years, and it is not certain whether he is living or not. The father of our subject was a native of New York and the mother of Ohio.

January 30, 1870, Mr. Carman was united in marriage to Emaline Sherman, a daughter of John and Sarah Sherman, who were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject's wife was the fourth. The parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and the following is the order of their children—an infant, deceased, Mary A., infant, deceased, Emaline, Emanuel, Franklin P., Katherine J., David G., infant, deceased, and William E.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children, who were born in the following order, William J., born May 2, 1871; Charles F., September 16, 1873; Maude M., May 24, 1874; Edith R., April 23, 1879; Nannie R., October 21, 1882; Orville I., September 27, 1883; Milo E., April 13, 1884; Lulu V., January 18, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Carman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and politically he is identified with the People's party.

JULIUS S. McDONALD, one of the representative farmers of Taylor Township, residing on section 11, came to the county in September 1875, locating in Clay Township. He worked in a sawmill for six months and then worked on a farm by the month for three years, after which he rented land until 1887, when he bought one hundred and five acres of his present farm which was improved at the time he purchased it.

He was born in Clinton County, Ohio,

March 15, 1854. He is the son of D. P. and Mary A. (Sharp) McDonald, both natives of Ohio. He came with his parents to Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1856, and there remained twelve years, when the family removed to Washington County, Iowa. He remained with his parents until 1873, the date of his coming to this county. He was married in Harrison County, November 16, 1879, to Miss Caroline M. Garner, daughter of Henry and Ann (Mahoney) Garner. They are the parents of three children —Pearly A., Ruby A., and Olive N.

Caroline M. Garner, wife of our subject, was born in Pottawattamie County, December 30, 1857, and in 1861, her parents came to Harrison County, effecting a settlement in Raglan Township. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are both members of the Latter Day Saints Church, at Magnolia. He belongs to Magnolia Lodge, No. 126, of the Masonic order, and is also identified with the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

SAMUEL S. BEEM, an enterprising farmer, who now resides on section 35, of Union Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1885. He came in the spring of that year, and paid cash rent for land in Union Township, for two years, giving a share the third year, at the end of which time he bought the land he now occupies. This farm consists of eighty acres, which was under cultivation, at the time he bought; and the price paid was $25 per acre.

Mr. Beem is a son of the "Hawkeye State" born in Madison County, Iowa, June 1, 1861, which was the first year of the great Civil War, and his posterity can date their father's birth from that event in American history, should all family records be destroyed. Our subject is the son of Michael and Margaret Beem, natives of Jackson County, Ind., who reared a family of eleven children, of whom our subject was the sixth child. The children were as follows—Erasmus N., Elizabeth A., William P., deceased; John L., Louis C., Samuel S., Jefferson L., William W., George P., Arnetta B. and Margaret E.

The parents with their entire family moved to Kansas, in the autumn of 1878.

Our subject remained at home until eighteen years of age, and then returned from Kansas to his native State (from which it is hard to wean a man) and commenced working out by the month, on a farm. He worked for others for two years, and then rented land in Pottawattamie County, for three years, after which he came to HarrisonCounty.

March 6, 1887, Mr. Beem took to himself a wife, in the person of Annie M. Kemmish, daughter of Peter C. and Susan Kemmish, who had seven children, of whom our subject's wife was the second. The children were Charles W., Annie M., James F., Nathan A., Curtis O., George H., deceased and Sada B. The Kemmish family were natives of England.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children—Charles W., born May 15, 1888 and Marvin S., September 29, 1890.

Politically, our subject is identified with the People's party.

Mr. Beem is a self-made man, and now while surrounded with the comforts of home, with his intelligent family around him, he can relate to his children, how

that when he left "Bleeding Kansas," he had but $2 in his pocket and was compelled to walk and beat his way on the railroad back to Iowa, arriving at Council Bluffs with twenty-five cents in his pocket.

JAMES H. OLMSTEAD, a substantial farmer residing on section 19, Taylor Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1872, and settled in Clay Township, where he rented a farm until the autumn of 1873, then he bought eighty acres of land in Clay Township, which he tilled for three years, then sold and rented in Cincinnati Township until the spring of 1881, at which date he removed to Butler County, Kan., bought a farm and remained until August of that year. He then sold and returned to Harrison County, Iowa, and lived on a rented farm until the spring of 1887. At this date he went to No-Man's-Land, south of Kansas, but only remained two months, when he retraced his steps to Harrison County, again he rented land that year, and the following spring bought the farm he now occupies.

Mr. Olmstead was born in Wisconsin, August 16, 1849. He is the son of Joshua and Mary (Walker) Olmstead, the father being a native of Illinois, while the mother was born in Indiana. The father was a miller by trade. In 1850 our subject with his parents removed to Allamakee County, Iowa, and in 1856 to Dodge County, Minn. At that date Minnesota had not yet been admitted into the Union, and there were but three families living in Dodge County. They remained there until the spring of 1866, when they started over land for California, going by the way of the Neosha Valley, Kan., and being so captivated with that section of the West, our subject's father bought land in Lyons County, Kan., and died in Butler County, Kan., in 1875. Our subject remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and then took a homestead in Butler County, Kan., remaining there until the spring of 1872, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married in Lyons County, Kan., in 1869, to Miss Ellen Wilson, by whom two sons have been born, William and Robert. Ellen (Wilson) Olmstead, died in Butler County, Kan., and for his second wife our subject married Miss Ella M. Parker, the daughter of David and Emily (Stark) Parker. The date of our subject's marriage was August 17, 1874, they being united in Harrison County, Iowa. By this marriage six children have been born —Minnie M., Harvey, Emma A. (deceased), Oran F., Herman L. and Erle A.

Ella M. (Parker) Olmstead, was born in Ohio, October 2, 1853. Her father was born in Canada, her mother in New York State. They removed to Harrison County, Iowa, in June 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead are members of the Christian Church, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

CLARK C. COOPER came to Harrison County in the spring of 1887, and rented the farm which he now owns, the same being in Union Township. He paid $1,350 for eighty acres, which was all broken and fenced. Among the



A. Longman Sr.

improvements he has placed on the farm is a one-story house, 14x28 feet, a barn, 18x30 feet and fourteen feet high.

Our subject was born in Rock County, Wis., in 1858 and moved to Illinois, when a small boy. He remained with his parents until he was of age, and farmed land for his mother, in Illinois one year, and then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he farmed three years and then moved to Harrison County.

Our subject's father was Edward Cooper, and the mother, Jane (Dodge) Cooper, who reared a family of eight children, of whom our subject was the sixth. The family was as follows—Fannie, John, George, Charles, Eugene, Clark C., Frank and Minnie. The parents were natives of New York State.

Politically, Mr. Cooper is identified with the Republican party.

He has seen his share of hardships and adversity, but by being possessed of temperate habits, and practising self-denial, coupled with a goodly amount of industry, he has built for himself a good home. At the present time he is a single man.

ALFRED LONGMAN SR., whose history is identical with that of Harrison County, coming here as he did in the month of May, 1853, will be mentioned in this connection. He was born in the County of Derby, England, December 21, 1821, where he grew to manhood and received his early education. His occupation was that of a farmer but for three years he worked at the brewing business in the town of Derby. He sailed for America, January 6, 1851, landing at New Orleans, where he re-embarked for St. Joseph, Mo., remaining in that vicinity for about two years at general labor, and then came to Harrison County, arriving May 11, 1853, about which time he purchased a claim on section 11, township 78, range 43, remained one year and sold to a man named Bates from Ohio, and then rented land now known as the Logan Place, which he occupied for three years. During that time he bought the farm he now owns–the Valley Home Farm —which he sold in 1861, upon his going to California, where he remained three years, but on account of non-payment took the place back. Upon his return from California he rented the old place he had been on, and built upon his own, moving to it in 1866, and there remained until 1884, at which time he rented his farm and moved to Logan where he purchased a fine home. He has kept adding to his farm until it now comprises eight hundred and forty acres, and is beyond question, one of the best farms in Harrison County. During the past year it has rented for $1,200 cash rent.

Concerning Mr. Longman's domestic life, it may be said, he was united in marriage March 5, 1842, to Ann Millington, a native of England, born February 13, 1822. She is the daughter of Alexander and Ann (Winrow) Millington, both deceased. Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children, five of whom still survive—James, born May 10, 1843; Fannie, June 14, 1846; Alfred, April 11, 1848; Louisa, December 23, 1850, who died in April, 1851, in St. Joseph; William, C., born July 28, 1852, and Henry, April 7, 1855.

Politically Mr. Longman affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters makes no profession. He is con-

sidered one of the wealthy men of Harrison County and is well and favorably known in every township.

At the time he came to Harrison County there was but a little settlement, and wild game, including deer and wild turkey were very plentiful; but year by year the plow-share of civilization has cut its broad furrows over the bosom of Harrison County, until to-day this well-tilled garden spot, exhibits a marked contrast, from those earlier years, when the nimble-footed deer grazed in safety along the fertile valleys of the county.

Mr. Longman has been an extensive dealer in thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and has paid as high as $400 for one animal. Being a good judge of stock and a trustworthy man he has made a financial success out of this branch of business.

Unfortunately, since the winter 1863-64, our subject has been afflicted with deafness, which has been constantly growing on him until now he is obliged to use an ear trumpet. Before becoming deaf he was fond of society, and seemed in his native element while entertaining a company of his friends, but since overtaken by this calamity he naturally isolates himself from society, being assured, however, that he has the sympathy of both his family and the community in which he lives.

HENRY HANNEMAN SR., a farmer living on section 8, of Magnolia Township, (township 79, range 43) came to Harrison County in October, 1855, and settled on the farm he now lives upon, at first purchasing eighty acres, nine acres of which of had been broken. He built a log house 14x18 feet and lived in the same until about 1863, when he built a frame house 14x16 feet, one and a half stories high, to which he has made several additions and improvements. In 1873 he erected a barn 30x40 feet, and has added to his landed estate until he now has four hundred and forty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under the plow, and the balance in meadow, pasture and timber land.

Our subject was born in Geinsheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, March 27, 1827, and he remained in his native land until 1851, when he sailed for America, being twenty-eight days on the ocean; he came direct to Lancaster County, Pa. There he worked by the month on a farm until 1854, at which time he went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was variously engaged until the autumn of 1855, when he came to Iowa.

Mr. Hanneman was married in Lancaster County, Pa., February 15, 1854, to Miss Mary Hauff, and they are the parents of three children—Henry, born January 23, 1855; Katie, October 18, 1856; and John, May 24, 1861.

Mary (Hauff) Hanneman was also born in Geinsheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, December 12, 1823, and came to Lancaster County, Pa., in 1851, where she worked out until the date of her marriage.

Henry Hanneman, the father of our subject, was born in Germany, about 1790, at the same place in which his son was born, and died there January 1, 1849. The mother, Catherine (Geith) Hanneman, was born at the same place in Germany, and remained there until her death. They were the parents of four children, our subject being the third child.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanneman are both acceptable members of the Evangelical Church at Magnolia and have belonged to that organization since 1861.

When our subject came from Germany he possessed only $40, and upon arriving in Harrison County, his sole possessions consisted of a team of horses. The country was very thinly inhabited, and their nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, and his children got most of their schooling at a school-house which stood near W. E. Cutler's, which was about one and three-quarter miles from Mr. Hanneman's house. L. D. Butler had a small mill near where Woodbine now stands. During the hard winter of 1856–57, the snow was so deep that it was impossible to get around with horse-teams, so Mr. Hanneman got an ox-team for their keeping, and with them hauled his winter's wood up near his house early in the season, but it was soon drifted under so badly that it was easier to go to the timber and cut and haul more than it was to uncover it.

NORMAN B. HARDY, of section 32, near the village of Magnolia, came to the county with his parents in the autumn of 1852, having lived two years in Mills County prior to that. He was born in La Grange County, Ind., November 21, 1840, and in the spring of 1850 his parents moved to Mills County, Iowa, and upon coming to Magnolia Township his father entered a quarter section of land upon which some improvements had been made including a small log cabin. The first winter the family rented a house in Calhoun Township while they were building on their own place. Here our subject remained with his parents until the autumn of 1862, and then went to freighting between Magnolia and Council Bluffs, and followed this until the railroad got as far west as Jefferson, and then freighted from that point to Magnolia, and as the line was extended west and reached Logan he hauled goods from that point until about 1880, when he bought the farm that his father first located on.

Our subject was married in Magnolia in 1862, to Miss Mary H. Eaton, by whom six children were born—Effie O., Winnie M., Isadora, Rollin B., Bruce H., and Norman E.

Mary H. (Eaton) Hardy, our subject's first wife, died in 1873, and in 1877 Mr. Hardy married Miss Katie Nutterville, and by this marriage five children were born—Harry P., Percy J., C. Myrt and Morell M. (twins) died in infancy and Maggie. Mr. Hardy's first wife was born in Vermont in 1841, and when she was a small child her father took her brother, a sister and herself to live with an uncle, M. Eaton, with whom she lived until she was married.

Mr. Hardy's present wife was born in Canada in 1851, and when eighteen years of age came to Harrison County. She is a member of the Congregational Church and an exemplary Christian lady.

Politically our subject believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

JOSIAH TUFLY, a retired citizen of Modale, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1858, at which time he took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Clay Township. Land at that time was not in the market, but he

entered the same in 1861. This land is located on section 25. He improved it, built a cottonwood lumber house, 16x24 feet, which was boarded up and down. He remained on this place until the autumn of 1868, when he sold the place and bought one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land on section 20, of Taylor Township, where he built a frame house 16x24 feet, with an ell 12x14 feet. He lived in this house until 1882, and then provided himself with a new frame house, 25x36 feet, two stories high. In 1871 he built a barn, 28x24 feet. He now has seventy acres under cultivation, while the balance is in meadow land. In the spring of 1890 he left the farm and moved to Modale, where he is living a retired life. When he came to the county there were but few settlers, and his nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, while his nearest post-office was Magnolia.

Our subject was born in Switzerland, August 7, 1820. His parents were Christian and Lucy (Florine) Tufly. He remained at home with his parents until the 1st of March, 1840, when he sailed for America, landing in New Orleans after a seventy-three days' voyage, arriving August 13. He came up the Mississippi River as far St. Louis, stopped a short time, and then went to Madison County, Ill. His father's family came at the same time. They remained there one year, he and his father both following the carpenter's trade. They received fifty cents per day for their skilled labor. Our subject left his parents in Madison County and went to Jefferson County, Mo., where he followed his trade, remaining there four years. We next find him in Galena, Ill., where he worked in the lead mines for two years, and then went to the pineries of Wisconsin, where he worked in the Big Woods for eighteen months, then returned to Galena, Ill., where he clerked in a hotel for a year, then went to Washington County, Mo., working at the carpenter's trade and operating a sawmill. A year after he bought a farm, cultivated that and ran the sawmill, but quit carpentering. A year later he sold the mill and remained in that section until the spring of 1858, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa. He was married in Jo Daviess County, Ill., July 29, 1848, to Miss Margaret Graber, the daughter of Debold and Margaret D. (Household) Graber, both natives of Germany.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of ten children, born and named in the following order: Maru M., March 5, 1849; George F., August 29, 1850; John C., November 26, 1851; Lucy M., June 4, 1853; Louisa E., March 23, 1855; Josiah H., April 25, 1857; William D., March 16, 1859; Sophia J., September 1, 1860; Sarah A., October 13, 1862; Peter, May 21, 1868. William D. died March 20, 1859; Peter, May 23, 1868; and Sarah A., November 16, 1881.

Margaret D. (Graber) Tufly was born in Elsace, Germany, January 15, 1828. She remained at home until the spring of 1845, when she bid farewell to her parents and to the scenes of her childhood, and with her uncle came to America. After landing they made their way to Ft. Madison, Iowa, where she worked out by the week for about a year, then went to Galena and remained until she was married.

When Mr. Tufly arrived in Harrison County he had a wife and seven children looking to him for support. He relates how that he had the magnificent sum of $1.25 (?) but was without a team, cow or anything else to obtain a living with, and

the only reason that he remained in this county was the fact that he did not possess money enough to get away with. During the first two years of his residence here none of his neighbors knew such a thing as sugar, tea and coffee. Their bread stuff was cornmeal and shorts, but mostly cornmeal.

Politically our subject is a Republican. Among the local offices he has held may be mentioned in this connection that of Township Trustee and School Director. Mr. and Mrs. Tufly are both members of the Christian Church.

Of our subject's children, who are married, it may be said that Mary M. married Stephen L. Frederick and lives in Barton County, Kan.; Louisa E. married John Mintun and now lives in Harrison County, Iowa; Lucy M. married Clinton D. Armstrong and lives in Jones County, Iowa; Sarah A. married Charles Lightell and died in Taylor Township; John C. married Mary J. Penrod; George F. married Minnie Curtis, and Josiah H. married Emma J. Arbaugh; all are residents of Harrison County, Iowa.

DR. SAMUEL W. CLARK, druggist and banker, at Magnolia, Iowa, came to Harrison County, March 20, 1868, from Washington County, Ohio, in company with Robert King and family, who remained two years and returned to the Buckeye State, but who are now residents of Western Nebraska. When our subject first came to Magnolia, he entered a drug store in company with Dr. O'Linn, remained three or four months and sold to O. V. Brainard, and bought an interest in the general merchandising stock of Reuben Yiesley, the firm name being Clark & Yiesley; the following spring Dr. Clark sold his interest to Mr. Dalley, now of Woodbine flouring mills, and immediately entered into partnership with a firm known as Clark, Ford & Noyes, having two stores, one at Mondamin and one at Magnolia. In the fall of 1869, Capt. John Noyes bought the Mondamin store, while W. F. Clark and A. W. Ford retained the Magnolia branch. Mr. Clark sold his interest to his brother, W. F. Clark, and Mr. Ford, and bought the store of Dalley & Yiesley, and continued until March, 1879, when he moved the stock to Tekamah, Neb., and in a short time sold it, and bought a half interest in the bank of A. W. Ford, in which business he has contiuned ever since. In November, 1884, he put in a stock of drugs having been carrying a small line of drugs prior to this time. Mr. Clark was reported afterward, but he immediately went to Des Moines, and in twenty-four hours had been examined and was back to Magnolia, receiving a gold seal certificate, which allowed him to handle drugs. On the morning of June 7, 1887, his business house was burned out, destroying every thing, except the safe belonging to the banking business. But before the foundation was scarcely cool he commenced the erection of a one-story brick building, 24x46 feet, which he now occupies, and in which he carries a full line of drugs and carries on a general banking business.

Dr. Clark was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 20, 1832, and is the son of Andrew and Harriet E. (Rhea) Clark. The father was of Irish descent and the mother of English extraction. The father was a farmer, and died in Ohio, in the

summer of 1862; the mother following in the autumn of 1863. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the third child. He attended school in Lancaster County, Penn., leaving there and going to Harrison County, Ohio when our subject was seven years old, and later to Washington County, where he died.

Our subject attended the district schools, common to the Buckeye State, and when fifteen years of age, commenced attending school in McConnelsville, the county-seat of Morgan County. After two years, he graduated from the Academy at that place, and then commenced teaching district school and subsequently a select school at Beverly, Ohio, and while in this school, commenced studying medicine, which he continued to do for about three years, after which he commenced the practice of his profession with his brother, W. F. Clark.

In the winter of 1854–55, he entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, after which he commenced practising in Washington County, continuing the same until he came to Iowa.

He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, in the spring of 1852, to Mary A. Jordan, one of his former pupils, by whom two children were born. She died in the spring of 1857, and in the spring of 1859, our subject was again married in Washington County, Ohio, to Amanda Dilly, by whom five children were born, three of whom are living. Their mother died at Magnolia, in October, 1875. During the month of December, 1877, the Doctor was married to Helen Taylor, a school teacher, and she died the following summer.

October 7, 1879, the Doctor was married to Hannah J. Gilkerson, a native of Marshall County, Iowa, born June 30, 1856. By this union four sons have been born—Rolland, Frank R., J. W. Dean and Harry D.

Politically, the Doctor is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, in religious matters, both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

He belongs to Magnolia Lodge, No. 126, A. F. & A. M. and Magnolia Lodge, No. 177, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

GEORGE E. FERGUSON, editor of the Persia *Globe*, was born in Marshall County, Iowa, in the city of Marshalltown, February 18, 1866, and when nine years of age, his parents removed to Crawford County, and lived until he was fourteen years old, and then went to Manning of Carroll County, Iowa, where our subject remained with his parents until 1884; he there worked as a printer on the *Monitor* until 1886, when he went to work on the Manning *News*, and in April, 1887 went to Manilla, Crawford County. In July of that year he went to South Omaha, where he worked a short time on a stock journal, and from there to Denver, Col., and back to Kansas City, was there a short time, and then went to Chicago, where he remained about a year, after which he came to Manning, and taught school during the winter of 1877-78. It was a district school in Audubon County.

In the autumn of 1889, he had control of the Gray *Eagle* at the village of Gray, Iowa. But after six months became dissatisfied with the town, which was a mere hamlet, and went to Council Bluffs, where he worked on different papers until the

autumn of 1889, and came back to Manning and took charge of the *Free Press* until September, 1890, when he came to Persia, and started the *Globe*.

Our subject was married at Denison, Iowa, December 24, 1887, to Miss May Fyoek, and they are the parents of one child, Nile, born July 15, 1890. Mrs. Ferguson was born in East Des Moines, June 8, 1869, and when she was about nine years of age her parents removed to Perry, Iowa; lived there four years and then removed to Panora, where they lived until the spring of 1887.

Our subject's wife remained at home until the date of her marriage. Politically our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. He belongs to Lodge No. 203, Bluff City Typographical Union. For an account of his newspaper, we refer the reader to Persia village history.

JOHN O'CONNOR, deceased, was born in Ireland, June 21, 1822, and in 1849 came to America. He remained a few years in New Haven, Conn., but we next find him acting in the capacity of an overseer of a farm near Davenport, Iowa, for Judge Grant. In the spring of 1869 he came to Harrison County, Iowa, and settled on section 10, of Taylor Township. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, upon which stood a log house; about thirty acres of breaking had been done. The old log cabin, around which many a hallowed memory clusters, even in these days of beautiful residences, served well the purpose until 1875, when their present two-story farmhouse was erected, and is now the pride of the township as well as the comfort of the family. Its main part is 18x28 feet. There is also an addition 16x18 feet, and still another twelve feet square. It is one of the best houses in the county. In 1882 a barn was built 30x62 feet, with twenty-two foot posts, with cribbing attached on the north side. To the farm has been added until there is now two hundred acres, besides a farm on section 2, of one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. O'Connor was married in New Haven, Conn., May 14, 1856, to Miss Mary Marley, a native of Ireland, born February 14, 1833. She remained in her native land until 1849, and then came to America, lived two years in New York City, and then went to New Haven. They were the parents of eight children—James E., Sylvester J., Elizabeth M., Joseph M., Francis M., William E., Margaret J. and Agnes L.

James E. is married and lives in Blair, Neb.; Elizabeth was married to Frank W. Schwertley and lives in Harrison County; Francis M. is married and lives in this county, while the remainder of the family are at home. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor were both devout members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. O'Connor brought about $4,000 to the county with him, which was the foundation of their present good home. They now keep about one hundred head of cattle on the place and feed two carloads of steers every winter. Our subject was called from the scenes of this life June 19, 1883.

W. E. O'Connor, a son of our subject, has taught five years in one school district, commencing when eighteen years of age. He exhibits marked ability as an educator, having first fitted himself for

that calling by attending the High School at Logan and otherwise preparing himself for a teacher. At this time he is the Farmers' Alliance candidate for Superintendent of Schools in Harrison County. Margaret, his sister, also follows teaching, having been educated at the Sisters' School, at Council Bluffs, and in the Woodbine Normal.

JOHN CHATBURN, a farmer of section 2, Magnolia Township, who came to the county in the fall of 1863, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born in Lancashire, England, September 26, 1832, remained at home with his parents until September, 1863, when he sailed for America, and came direct to Harrison County, Iowa, where his uncle, Judge Jonas Chatburn was then living, and who persuaded him to come to this country. He was married in Harrison County, Iowa, October 14, 1885, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who was born in Jersey, England, April 21, 1852, and remained with her parents until about 1874, when she went to London, where she was married to William Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of three children: William A., Charles A., and John M. Shortly after their marriage they sailed for America and came direct to Harrison County, settling in Woodbine, but shortly afterward bought a farm in Boyer Township, and remained there until 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatburn have an adopted child, Lottie, who was born May 1, 1890, in Council Bluffs. Mrs. Chatburn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The father of our subject, William Chatburn, born in Lancashire, England, in 1802, came to America in 1863, his wife coming the next year. He died in Harrison County. His wife, Mary (Holton) Chatburn was also a native of Lancashire, born in December, 1800, and remained there until her marriage. They were the parents of seven children of whom our subject was the fourth. His mother died in Harrison County. The father belonged to the Church of England, while his wife was a Baptist.

Upon coming to this county in 1863, our subject rented a farm for two years, and then purchased sixty acres of partly improved land, a part of which was broken, and had a log cabin 12x14 feet upon it. He lived upon this place five years, and then sold the twenty acres of farming land, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and built a frame house 14x20 feet, and afterward made two additions to the same. This constitutes his present place.

EDGAR F. CADWELL, a farmer of section 36, Magnolia Township, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Magnolia Township, August 4, 1855, and remained at home with his parents, Phineas and Harriet Cadwell, until the spring of 1877, when he moved to the farm he now occupies, which is a part of the old homestead, and which he obtained from his father in 1873, and consists of two hundred acres. In the winter of 1876–77 he built a frame house, two stories high 20x28



N. G. Boynton

feet, to which he has since made an addition. In 1880 he built a frame barn, 28x46 feet, and everything about the premises shows him to be a man of taste and order.

April 4, 1877, he was united in marriage. in Magnolia Township, to Ella J. Lewis, and they are now the parents of four children: Vida L., Fannie, Charles F., and James G.

Ella J. (Lewis) Cadwell was born September 7, 1856, in Indiana, and about 1858 her parents came to Harrison County, Iowa, remained until 1861, and went to Ohio, coming back to Harrison County four years later, and settled in Magnolia Township. She taught school about four years, and both she and her husband attended the High School at Magnolia.

NELSON G. BOYNTON, a representative farmer of Calhoun Township, whose charming farmhouse is situated on section 29, came to Harrison County, February 12, 1856, and bought eighty acres, which is a part of his present farm. He paid five dollars per acre for the same, but did not make any improvements the first year. He being of a business turn of mind, persuaded himself that there was something to be made in the mercantile business, so he formed a partnership with Isaac W. Day, and put up a store building in the old village of Calhoun. This building was 20x36, and one story and a half high. The following autumn they stocked it with dry goods and groceries, and operated under the firm name of Day & Boynton, and continued together until the spring of 1857, when our subject sold to his partner, and at once commenced breaking up his land. But not having enough land to occupy his whole attention, he worked out for others at times. In the summer of 1861 he had cottonwood lumber sawed at the mill in Cincinnati Township and black-walnut at Calhoun, of which that autumn he erected a house 14x22 feet, one story high, boarding it up and down with the black-walnut lumber.

A great National storm had been brewing for years, and our once peaceful land was now divided into two contending forces, the anti and pro-slavery elements. Each successive Congress waxed warmer and warmer. The radicals of the North and the radicals of the South, through their representatives, crossed swords in Congress; the press, the pulpit and the rostrum, with the more conservative element tried to avert the impending crisis, but the political conflict was irrepressible, and the blood of tens of thousands of the Nation's best men must needs be sacrificed for the purification of the Nation and the final overthrow of human slavery. Our subject watched with much interest the progress of the Civil War from April, 1861, to January 28, 1862, when he became impressed with the thought that it was his duty to take a personal part in the conflict. So he enlisted as a member of Company H, of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and wore the loyal blue until honorably discharged at Vicksburg, February 20, 1864, and re-enlisted February 21, 1864—the next day—in the same regiment and company, and served until July 24, 1865, when he was discharged at Louisville, Ky. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, which had not its equal in the world's history at that time. Here he was wounded in the right hip. This laid him up three weeks, but he joined his

company as soon as the surgeon would allow him to. He was also in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, and Vicksburg. He was also at the battle of Atlanta, where brave Gen. McPherson was killed, and where Gen. John A. Logan commenced his brilliant career. Here fifteen of our subject's company were taken prisoners. After coming out of the service, the last bugle having sounded and peace fully established, our subject returned to Harrison County, and like legions of his comrades, again became a tiller of the soil.

To acquaint our readers with our subject's earlier career, it may be stated in this connection, that he was born May 12, 1832, in Wethersfield, Vt., and is the son of Levi and Mary (Griswold) Boynton. The father was born March 10, 1787, in Connecticut, and was of English descent. The father married Mary Griswold, June 26, 1812. He passed from the scenes of this life at Wethersfield, when our subject was but three years old, the date of his death being May 10, 1835. His mother died at the same place May 15, 1832, three days after his birth. It was found by referring to a genealogical register by Frederick Field, that Mrs. Mary (Griswold) Boynton (mother of our subject) was born at Westfield, Conn., June 28, 1788, and was the second child of a family of ten children, born to Daniel and Anna (Ames) Griswold. Daniel's ancestors date back to Sir Humphrey Griswold, of Malvern Hall, England, but the first record of coming to this country, was when Edward and Mathew, brothers, came to America in 1645, and settled in Connecticut. Edward, the direct ancestor of Daniel, was born in England in 1607, married there and had a family of nine children, one of whom was John, who was born August 15, 1658, and married and had a family of four children, after which his wife died, and he was again married to Bathsheba North, by whom eleven children were born, among whom was Joseph, born September 26, 1690. He married Temperance Lay, December 29, 1714, and had a family of children, one of whom was John, who married Mary Ward, and reared a family of twelve children, of whom David, father of Mrs. Boynton, was the eighth child. The date of his birth being December 5, 1762. He married Anna (Sinthal) Ames, of South Farms, Middletown, Conn., in January, 1826, and they had a family of ten children. The mother was born February 17, 1764, and died June 8, 1826, and the husband was again married to Mrs. Abigal (Davis) Woodbury, June 6, 1832, and she survived him.

When our subject, Mr. Boynton, was three years old, he was left without father or mother, and went to live with his oldest sister, Mary Sherwin, where he resided until he was seven years old, and then went to live with his next youngest sister, Emily Robinson, of Addison County, Vt., and during the two years with them, they moved to Washington County. In each of these two counties our subject attended district school. At the age of sixteen he returned to Windsor County, where his sister, Martha Topey, lived, and there remained until twenty-one years of age. In the nineteenth year of his age he attended the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary one term, and in October, 1853, he, with about one thousand dollars in money (the most of which had been bequeathed him by his parents), "started West to grow up with the country." He came to Sangamon County, Ill., where for one year he worked out by the month, and the next year rented land. In January, 1856, he again started West, this time making his way

on horseback to Harrison County, Iowa, where he had friends living. By exposure on the way he froze his face and ears, and that night travelled until ten o'clock before he could get a place to stay. At that late hour of the night he reached Winterset.

After having pioneered it in Harrison County, and marched and tented and fought under the burning Southern sky, with none but men for companions, our subject very naturally, after the close of the war, sought the heart and hand of one of the gentler sex, and upon January 2, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Hattie (Cutler) Day, a native of Illinois, and May 22, 1867, she died. July 3, 1888, after having lived a widower for eleven years, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Irena (Best) Elma, a native of Adams County, Wis. By this marriage union two children were born—Carrie I. and Ida M.

Politically, Mr. Boynton is a Republican. He belongs to no church or civic society. He has seen the hardships coincident to pioneer life, having hauled wheat to Council Bluffs, and sold it for 35 cents, one-half being in trade, at that. He now has in his home farm six hundred and eight acres, and all told seven hundred and twenty-two acres, of which about two hundred are under the plow; three hundred and sixty in pasture, and the balance in timber and meadow.

Since living in Iowa, he has made four trips to the old Green Mountain State, where he was born, and attended the Centennial, in 1876, at Philadelphia. The Boynton family hold reunions each year, and are now publishing a family genealogical record, which cannot fail of being of much value.

To thoroughly understand part of this man's success, it should be stated that he has never allowed his name to be presented for any public office, believing that he had all he could do, and do well, to remain at home, and attend to his own private interests, let alone the interests of the public. The house he erected in 1861 has served as a shelter from the cold blasts in winter and the sun and rains of the summer—just thirty years—and in the autumn of 1891 Mr. Boynton and family moved into their new apartments, which is a large two-story frame house, second to none in the township in way of architecture or finish. If you go to his house to-day you will find him the same plain "home spun" man that you found in 1856, while Mrs. Boynton will convince you you are welcome.

CALVIN SCHRODER, of the firm of Schroder & Martin, hardware, harness and implement dealers at Modale, forms the subject of this sketch. In January 1890, Mr. Schroder engaged in the hardware business, beginning with about $1,100, and in May 1891, he took in Reuben A. Martin as a partner, at which time he added agricultural implements and a harness shop. The firm now carry about $3,000 worth of goods. Our subject was born in Lewis County, Mo., September 9, 1863. He is the son of Henry and Jane A. (Waggener) Schroder. When he was four years of age, in August 1867, the family came to Harrison County, Iowa. The father having died in Missouri, the mother married a man by the name of Benjamin Martin and they settled on the land Modale is now on. He platted and called it "Martinville,"

and here they remained until the fall of 1879, Mr. Martin having died in the autumn of 1875. The mother married for her third husband Mr. D. M. Arnold, who took a homestead in Antelope County, Neb., and died there in 1883. The family then came back to Harrison County, and settled in Cincinnati Township and from there removed to Modale. The mother died in March 1884.

Our subject farmed near town, until he went into business. He was married in Harrison County, May 7, 1884, to Miss Martha E. Clifton. Four children have been born to them—Ray L., Arthur E., Harry H., (deceased), and Grace.

Martha E. (Clifton) Schroder, daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. (Hargadine) Clifton was born in Peoria County, Ill., November 28, 1862, and in September 1875, came to Montgomery County, Iowa, and in 1878 they moved to Clark County, Neb., and in 1881, to this county, and settled in Taylor Township.

Our subject obtained his education at the common schools. Politically, he is a Republican, and is now Township Clerk, and was appointed to the office of Mayor of Modale in the summer of 1890, and was elected to that office in March 1891. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, belonging to Mondamin Lodge, No. 192. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

F. W. SCHWERTLE, a resident of Section 17, of Taylor Township, was born in Magnolia Township, April 8, 1858, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years old. He is a son of Frederick and Salome (Brecht) Schwertle. At the above named age, he went to farming for himself in Clay Township, his father giving him the use of seventy acres of land for three years, at the end of which time he purchased it. In 1887, he owned two hundred and forty acres in Clay Township, which he traded for his home in Taylor Township, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres.

Our subject received his early education in the common schools of Harrison County, and attended the High School at Magnolia one term, as well as the High School at Missouri Valley one term. He was united in marriage in Taylor Township, September 12, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, daughter of John and Mary (Marley) O'Connor. By this marriage union three children have been born —Salome M., Frederick J., and John.

Elizabeth (O'Connor) Schwertle, was born near Davenport, Iowa, September 12, 1861, and accompanied her parents to Harrison County in 1869.

ALPHONSO SPOONER, a lumberman at Mondamin, came to Harrison County in 1871. He is a native of the State of New York, and is the son of P. C. and Amelia (Ogden) Spooner. The father is still living but the mother passed from the scenes of this life April 23, 1890. Our subject was born in 1843, in Warren County, N. Y. His early life was spent in his native State. He received his education at the village schools, and later on graduated at Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie,

N. Y. He came West in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad company, furnishing timbers for bridges, culverts, etc. He was with the company three years and went West as the road was constructed. In 1873, he established his present business, hardware, lumber and agricultural implements. Our subject was united in marriage, February, 1870, at Laramie City, to Lizzie Healey, the daughter of John and Mary Healey. She died in January 1885, leaving the following children:—Irving, born in 1871; Sumner, in 1875; Grace, in 1877; and Carrie, in 1880. Our subject was again married in March, 1887, to Miss Olive A. Bryant, of Ohio, the daughter of Hopkins and Mary E. Bryant.

Mr. and Mrs. Spooner are members of the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party.

HENRY CADWELL, farmer and stock-raiser of section 36, Magnolia Township, was born in Harrison County, Iowa, on the farm upon which he now lives, December 8, 1860, having always resided upon the same place. When his father removed to Logan, he remained on the homestead and took charge of the place for his father, until January, 1884, when he bought eighty acres of the place and his father gave him one hundred and sixty acres, making two hundred and forty in all.

Mr. Cadwell was married in Cass Township, March 15, 1882, to Miss Magdalene Aleck, and by this marriage union one child has been born, Carrie, born January 25, 1883. Our subject's wife was born March 26, 1861, in Cass Township, and remained at home until her marriage, with the exception of three years spent in school teaching.

Mr. Cadwell politically is a Republican, and was nominated in the summer of 1885, as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, but was defeated at the election.

JAMA M. FYRANDO, a merchant at the Village of Magnolia, together with interesting facts concerning his parents, will form the subject matter of this notice.

He was born at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, July 26, 1865, and when nine months old, his parents started with ox-teams for Omaha, Neb., reaching that point in the in the spring of 1866, and remained there until the spring of 1869, when they removed to Blair, Neb., where they resided until the spring of 1874, and then came to Magnolia. Here our subject remained with his parents until the spring of 1887, when he went into the general merchandise business, in partnership with J. F. Mintun, the firm being known as J. F. Mintun & Co. In March 1889 our subject's father bought Mr. Mintun's share in the business, when the style of the firm was changed to M. Fyrando & Son, and so stands to this time, his father having died November 22, 1890.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Neutral party, although naturally a Democrat. He belongs to the Latter-Day Saints' Church, and is president of the Magnolia branch. He united with the church July 26, 1874, and was ordained

an Elder December 8, 1888, and chosen District Secretary the same day; December 15, 1888, he was chosen President of the Magnolia branch.

Magnus A. Fyrando, the father of our subject, was born in, or near, Malmo, Sweden, September 28, 1836, and remained in his native country until 1857, when he, with a company of emigrants, sailed for America, having Utah for their objective point. Upon landing in New York harbor they came direct to Omaha, Neb., from which point they made an ox-team, overland trip to Utah, arriving in the "Promised Land" in the spring of 1859, and remained there until 1866, when they returned to Omaha, by ox-train, and remained there until 1869, and in 1874 came to Magnolia. He embraced the religion of the Latter-Day Saints in Sweden, when only sixteen years of age, and was ordained an Elder at the age of seventeen. He suffered persecution in Sweden on account of his religious belief, in some instances being whipped and imprisoned, and even to the day of his death there were marks upon his body received from these persecutions in Sweden when he was yet a youth. He received the Gospel according to this Faith without hearing of or knowing anything about the practice of polygamy, and knew nothing about it until he got to Salt Lake City; and he always denounced the same. He made several attempts to leave there, was branded as an apostate and had his oxen and wagons taken from him, to prevent him from escaping from under the tyrannical rule of Brigham Young. Finally, after seven years, he and his family escaped, under the protection of armed friends.

In 1866 at Omaha, he was baptized into the Reorganized Church. In 1875 he was sent to Sweden as a missionary, continuing until 1878, and was then sent as a missionary to Utah, where he remained one year. At the time he came back from Utah in 1866, he and his family were penniless and without proper clothing. He was a tailor by trade, and worked at this for some time in Omaha, Blair and Magnolia, and also at Weeping Water, Neb.

The mother of our subject, Elsie (Olesen) Fyrando, was born at Malmo, Sweden, December 8, 1826, and remained there until the date of her marriage, in 1857. She is now living in Magnolia. She and her husband were the parents of seven children, five of whom are deceased.

Josephine E., our subject's sister, was born on the Sweet Water River, Utah, August 29, 1859, while her parents were en route for Salt Lake City. She was married December 16, 1879, to D. R. Chambers, now living in Magnolia. One son, Magnus, has been born to them.

GEORGE MILLER, of section 21, Union Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1883, when he removed to the place he now occupies. There was about one hundred and thirty acres broken, but no other improvements. He hauled lumber from Shelby, with which to build a house 16x28 feet, and fenced the whole place with a two-wire fence.

Mr. Miller was born in Washington County, Iowa, July 4, 1846, and removed from there with his parents to Keokuk County. His parents dying when he was twelve years of age, he went to live with his grandfather, who was appointed administrator of his father's estate. He re-

mained there until he was twenty-one years of age, and then took charge of his farm in Keokuk County, which he managed until 1882, and then removed from there to Shelby County, and from there to Harrison County as above related. He sold his farm in Keokuk County, and invested in his present farm, at about $15 per acre. His father's name was George Miller, a native of Germany. His father and mother were the parents of three children, of whom he was the oldest. They were George, Mary and Elizabeth. Our subject was married, March 21, 1872, to Anna M. Glanz, daughter of Christian and Mary Glanz, who were the parents of the following children: Anna M., Henry (deceased), William (deceased), Louis and George.

Mr. Miller and wife are the parents of nine children, named as follows: Mary, born February 17, 1873; Minnie, January 29, 1875; Emma, October 16, 1876; Matilda, September 17, 1878; William, May 10, 1880; Lydia, February 5, 1882; Anna, June 11, 1884; John, August 23, 1887; Robert, November 20, 1889. Politically, our subject votes with the Democratic party.

CHARLES E. CUTLER, M. D., of Magnolia, was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, August 7, 1851, and in March, 1853, his parents removed to Harrison County. The father pre-empted one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 7, of Magnolia Township. The first year they were here his father injured himself while building rail fence, and was confined to his bed for two years, at the end of which time he died. Our subject remained at home until 1876, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended a course of lectures at Pulte Medical College, and after attending one course he returned home, and the following autumn returned to school again and took two courses, graduating the 28th of May, 1878, and came back to Magnolia, where he has practiced medicine ever since.

The year 1878 was an eventful one for our subject, besides being the year in which he graduated, for on June 4 he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie White, who was born in Kenosha County, Wis., November 8, 1856, and when twelve years moved with her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio. By this union three children were born—Atta M., born March 21, 1879, died July 21, 1879; Jennie M., born June 11, 1880, and Roy H., May 8, 1884.

Dr. Cutler's father, Collins I. Cutler, was born in Connecticut in 1809, and when a young man ran a peddling wagon for a firm in New Orleans, delivering goods as he went, as this was before the days of commercial travelers. His trips extended through the Southern States. When he quit that he purchased a farm and lived there until about 1850, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, purchased a farm near Avoca and remained there until 1853, at which time he sold out, came to Harrison County and pre-empted a farm in Magnolia Township and soon after met with the accident in building a fence above referred to and died May 5, 1855.

The mother of our subject, Caroline Todd, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., September 28, 1815, and is now living at Magnolia, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Collins Cutler were the parents of eight children, our subject being the seventh. When

they came to Harrison County, Council Bluffs was the nearest post-office and trading point, and nearly all the settlers were poor and had hard work to tide over from one season to another.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutler are members of the Congregational Church at Magnolia. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party. Most all professional men are appreciated at times, but none so much as the physician who comes to the sick chamber to visit a father, mother or child. By their coming the high fever is allayed and pain almost magic like leaves the body. No wonder they are anxiously looked for by the family, and no wonder they who are finally restored to health are willing to speak kind words regarding them.

THOMAS A. BURLING, of Harrison Township, forms the subject of this notice. He is a native of Cambridgeshire, England, born September 19, 1837. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Burkitt) Burling, who died in England, the father August 21, 1884, in his eighty-eighth year, and the mother December 7, of the same year, aged seventy-six years. The father served in the British Army twenty years and one month, and was in the East Indies sixteen years. He served as Corporal and was commissioned Sergeant previous to his discharge. He enlisted August 20, 1816, and was discharged September 14, 1836. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and belonged to the Wesleyan Church. He was a tailor by trade, and possessed of many sterling qualities. He and his wife reared a family of eight children—Thomas, our subject; Lucy, wife of James Beckwith, a resident of Harrison Township; James, a resident of New York; Amram, a resident of Fordham, England; John, deceased; Sarah Ann, wife of Samuel Gibbons, of London, England; Mary J., wife of J. B. Kirby, of London, England; and an infant deceased.

Thomas, our subject, was reared a subject of the Queen, and in 1854, when he was seventeen years of age, he emigrated to this country and located in New York City for several months and then came to Rochester, where he worked for a man by the name of John Todd, on a farm. He remained at this point until 1855, and then came West to Illinois—Dunton Station, now Arlington Heights—where he had two uncles living. He remained there two years, and then went to Freeport, Ill., and spent two years at farm labor. We next find him in Aurora, Ill., engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, but after six months went to Chicago. and engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad, as a fireman. He remained with them until 1866, and then came to Clinton, Iowa, with the Chicago & Northwestern Company, as an engineer, and ran the first locomotive that rolled over the rails into Council Bluffs, during the month of February, 1867. He was with the Northwestern Company until December 31, 1880, and soon after purchased his farm consisting of two hundred and four acres, on sections 9 and 17, and has added thereto until he has three hundred and twenty-four acres, which is all finely improved, and carries on general farming and stockraising, and ships his own stock.

He was married February 5, 1868, to

Mary E. Broadie, who was born in Uncasville, Conn., was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Holland) Broadie, natives of England. The father is a resident of Freeport, Ill., and has been time-keeper for the Northwestern Railroad Company for thirty-one years, resigning his position April 1, 1891, and is a man seventy-two years of age. His good wife, who journeyed with him through the sunshine and shadow of life, lived to be seventy years old, and fell into the sleep of death, June 19, 1888. This worthy couple celebrated their Golden Wedding September 12, 1887. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared a family of five children—Hamilton H., a resident of Winnebago County, Ill.; Alfred H., deceased; Mary E., wife of our subject; Anna E., wife of John Myers (deceased); Kate, wife of D. O. Clark, a resident of Freeport, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Burling are the parents of four children, all of whom are at home at this writing—Edward, Alfred H., Thomas Arthur, and Joseph B.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife belong to the Farmers' Club. Mrs. Burling is a member of the Congregational Church at Dunlap, and also of the F.W.S. and of the West Side Mission.

ISAAC K. TEETER, a farmer living on section 2, Taylor Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1855, and entered twenty acres of land, one hundred and twenty-five on section 11, also in 1856 purchased a "forty" from Charles Van, a (mulatto). There were no improvements upon this land at the time he obtained it. After securing his land, in the fall of 1855, he returned to his family in Jefferson County, and moved out the following spring. He came with an ox team, and lived in his wagon until a small shanty could be erected, which served the purpose of a house until fall, when he built a log house 16x21 feet. One reason our subject had in wanting this place was the fact that it contained one of the finest springs in Harrison County. It runs a two-inch stream the year round, and gushes forth from the ground at the corner of his house. The family lived in the log house above referred to until the summer of 1884, when their present residence was erected. It is a 16x24 foot frame house, with an addition 15x16 feet two stories high. There is also an excellent milk house 9x22 feet. Their farm now consists of three hundred and eighty acres in Taylor Township, and twenty in Raglan. When our subject first came to the county he did his trading at Council Bluffs, and he relates how that he raised onions from seed and nearly supplied the market at that place.

In his earlier experience in the county he ran a breaking team, and while he was turning the virgin sod and laying bare the bosom of the beautiful prairie land, his family did most of the onion cultivating. At that time there was no settlement from his place to Cincinnati, and as far as his eye could see, up and down the bottom, was one vast sea of prairie land and swamp. From his place to where Modale now stands it was impossible to pass unless one went miles around the swamps, which were about five miles long and from one-half to a mile in width. This is now very valuable land for hay and pas-

ture. Since living in the country our subject has made three trips to the Black Hills, spending three years of his time mining and prospecting in that locality.

To inform the reader of our subject's earlier career, it may be stated in this connection that Mr. Teeter was born in Bedford County, Pa., April 12, 1821. He is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Kaylor) Teeter. The father was a native of the Keystone State, while the mother was born in Maryland. Our subject remained at home on his father's farm until the years of his majority; he then took a trip to Miami County, Ohio. He attended school while there, and went back to Pennsylvania and farmed his father's place, and then came to Jefferson County, Iowa. This was in 1846, when Iowa was yet a Territory. He remained in that county until 1852, farming the first two or three years, having three hundred and twenty acres of land. He then engaged in the mercantile business, and operated a sawmill. The company to which he belonged sank beneath the waves of financial disaster, and our subject had to foot the bills, so far as he was able, which greatly crippled him. So, in 1852, with four yoke of oxen, he crossed the plains to California, starting on the fourth day of May, and landed in California on the nineteenth day of September. Being a blacksmith by trade, he followed that for about one year, and spent the next three years mining. He then returned to Jefferson County, Iowa, making the trip to New York by water, then followed the lakes to Chicago, where he took the cars for Burlington. He remained in Jefferson County until 1855, and then came to this county.

Our subject was united in marriage in Bedford County, Pa., May 8, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Furry) Brown. Our subject and his wife are the parents of twelve children: Samuel, deceased, Mary A., Manuel H., Francis, Franklin P., Erastus M., George E., Albert E., Leonard, William B., Alice, and Minnie (deceased).

Elizabeth (Brown) Teeter, was also born in Bedford County, Pa., September 21, 1826. Her mother died when she was but three weeks old, and she lived with her grandparents until married. She is a member of the German Baptist Church.

Mr. Teeter belongs to the Knights of Labor organization, and cast his vote with the Greenback party so long as they were in the field. He now affiliates with the People's Party.

GEORGE F. NEWLAND, at present a resident of section 35, Union Township, came to Harrison County, April 12, 1881, and bought the forty acres where he now lives, paying $9 per acre for it. He bought of the railroad company, and by paying for the same in a short time, got $1 per acre discount. At the same time he bought eighty-one acres in Pottawattamie County, cornering with this. He built a one-story house 16x22 feet, and commenced breaking up the prairie sod, breaking about forty-five acres the first season, and kept on from year to year, until all was under cultivation. In 1881 he sold the Pottawattamie County land, and in 1891, bought forty acres of wild land, which he planted to corn the same year. This land is in Union Township.

One of the greatest drawbacks our subject has encountered in Harrison County,

was the hog cholera epidemic, which caused him to lose one hundred and eighteen head of hogs valued at $7 per head.

Mr. Newland is a Buckeye, and was born in Marlow County, Ohio, August 25, 1853, and is a son of Garrett and Mary A. Newland, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively. They reared a family of nine children: Sarah M., Mary E., Ann B., James F., Jamima, Elvina (deceased), George, Martha E., and Ervin L.

Our subject was married February 26, 1873, to Abigal L. Cheney, daughter of Amas and Hannah Cheney, natives of New York, who reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject's wife was the tenth child. The following gives the order of the children: Chandler, Sarah (deceased), Ithmer, Hetta, Amasa, Amos, Louisa, Alden, Asberry, Abigal L. Mr. and Mrs. Newland are the parents of one child, William Sargent, born December 31, 1876, the last day of the Centennial year. Politically our subject is identified with the People's party. In religious matter he belongs to the Christian Church.

CARL PETERSON, a skilled blacksmith, who wields his sledge and fans his forge at Persia, has the honor of erecting the first building within this village.

Mr. Peterson was born in the north of Europe, midst the evergreen, pine and cedars, at Drammen, Norway, June 19, 1858, and remained in his native land until twenty-two years of age, when he saw visions of the New World, and sailed for America, July, 1880. Having learned the blacksmith trade in Norway, which by the way, furnishes some of our most skillful ironworkers, he came to Douglass County, Minn., where he worked at his trade a few days, and then went out harvesting, after which he returned to the blacksmith shop, where he found employment until January 1, 1881, and then went to Minneapolis, but failing to find work in that city he went to Mankato and there chopped cord wood until spring, and then engaged to do railroad blacksmithing for a contractor who had two miles of road to grade near Persia, Iowa, but prior to the town site being platted. While thus engaged our subject heard them talking about locating a town on this new railroad, and concluded that he would be the first man on hand. He went to Defiance, Iowa, and staid until October and then came back to the present site of Persia before it had been surveyed and built him a blacksmith shop. He came to the locality with one hundred and fifteen dollars, but being a skillful workman, and well liked by the community, together with his temperate and frugal habits, he has made a financial success; as he owns a first class shop, with a well established business, owns a good residence in town, and an improved farm of eighty acres within a half mile of the place. He makes a special feature of plow work, and has a power emery-wheel, and all of the latest improvements, with which to carry on his business.

Our subject was married February 24, 1885, to Miss Elizabeth Atkin, of Persia, and they are the parents of four children—Frederick M., deceased., Iona J., an infant who died, and Leonard T.

Mrs. Peterson was born in England January 17. 1866, where her father died, and when she was six years old, her mother came to America, and first stopped in

Johnson county, Iowa, but about 1878 they came to Shelby county.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the government of his adopted country, and votes with the Democratic party.

Much credit is due to Mr. Peterson, coming to our shores as he did only eleven years ago, unable to speak a word of English language, and without any capital, save the good trade he had learned in his native land, together with a determination to do, and to dare, in a land where honest toil always receives just reward.

JAMES LAING entered the grocery business at the Village of Persia, in the spring of 1883, and still deals in in groceries and notions.

November 24, 1885, he was appointed Postmaster at that point, serving until July 1, 1889. In 1888 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and is now holding his second term.

He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, November 18, 1831, and May 12, 1854, he sailed for America, and came on from the coast to Whiteside County, Ill., where he arrived July 9, his mother coming with him. He farmed and taught school in Illinois until 1880, when he came to Shelby County, Iowa, and engaged in farming until he came to Persia.

He was married in his native land, April 28, 1854, to Miss Grace Stark, by whom seven children have been born—Margaret T., George W., David, Sophia J., Elizabeth C., Barbara C., James A.

The wife of our subject died in Whiteside County, Ill., August 9, 1873, and June 18, 1882, he married Miss Mary A. Roundy, of Shelby County, Iowa, and they are the parents of four children—Kenneth, Vesta, Verna, and Lora.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party. Mrs. Laing is a member of the Latter-Day Saints' Church.

BENSON TUPPER, of the firm of Tupper Brothers, livery and feed stable, at the Village of Persia, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., January 11, 1862, and three years later his parents moved to Carroll County, Ill., where they remained until 1877, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, settling on section 35, Washington Township. Our subject remained with his parents until 1881, when he went to farming on his own account, renting for two years, and then bought an eighty-acre farm in Pottawattomie County, which he improved and lived upon until 1889, during which year he sold out and returned to Harrison County, and again rented a farm in Washington Township.

March 1, 1891, he formed a partnership with his brother, J. E. Tupper, and engaged in the livery business, and they now have the only business of the kind in Persia.

Besides the different lines of business followed by Mr. Tupper, it may be added that he has devoted some time to "teaching the young idea how to shoot"—that is, he has taught six terms in the public schools.

He was married to Miss Anna J. Plum, of Washington Township, April 16, 1881. They are the parents of three children:

Walter L., born May 13, 1882; Harry J., July 22, 1887; and Charles B., January 30, 1890. Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party. In their religious belief, Mr. and Mrs. Tupper belong to the Christian Church.

DR. FRANCIS M. HILL, a practicing physician, located at Persia, Iowa, is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in Kelloggsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 11, 1844, and when only sixteen years of age went to London, England, where he studied medicine at Guy's Hospital for one year, and then returned home and practiced medicine a year, and June, 1861, enlisted in the Hospital Corps, and was detached, serving as nurse and assistant steward in the hospital, and was discharged September, 1861, but returned in about two months to take his old place in the hospital. In 1862, when Buell moved up the Mississippi, our subject was in one of the hospitals on duty, but Gen. Halleck's order No. 22 found him unfit for duty, and he was booked for discharge, and, being ordered to Louisville, started for that place December 16, 1862, and on his way was overtaken and captured by that notorious raider,. Morgan, and his men, who placed a rope around his neck to hang him, but through the interferance of officers the hanging was postponed, and he was taken to headquarters in the presence of Gen. John Morgan and Gen. Basil W. Duke, who treated him more like a prince than a prisoner, and sent him on his way to Owensborough, Ky., and while there asleep in a wharf boat, the rebels cut a hole in the boat and came near drowning him. A hospital boat came that way and he boarded it for Louisville, arriving there on the 26th of September, and while hunting the quartermaster, went into the Gault House just as Gen. Jeff C. Davis, of Indiana, shot Gen. Nelson. From this place our subject was transferred to the parole hospital at Indianapolis, Ind., but on account of ill health was discharged. We next find him going to New York, where he remained until February, 1863, when he went to Pennsylvania and was mustered into service and put on duty at Elmira, N. Y., in the hospital, and was transferred from that place to Washington, D. C., and served in most of the hospitals in the vicinity of the National Capitol. When Richmond and Petersburg were surrounded by Grant's army, he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where he remained until the close of the war.

He then made a visit to Ohio, after which he went to Forkville, Sullivan County, Pa., and practiced medicine eighteen months, at the end of which time his health failed him, and January, 1868, he came to Iowa, stopping for a short time at Burlington, where he practiced medicine.

From there he went to Adams County, Iowa, remained a short time, when he removed to Shelby County, and settled at the old village of Manteno, where the Doctor will long be remembered.

He remained there until May, 1883, and then came to Persia, where he has practiced his chosen profession ever since.

He is proprietor of a drug store, and has been connected with various newspapers since 1860, and is at present connected with the Missouri Valley *News*.

The Doctor was married to Miss Kate

Kearns, in Afton, Union County, Iowa, October 16, 1869, by which union four children were born—Emma O., the wife of Samuel Alter, now living in Persia; Maude, Virgil A. and Robert B.

Politically our subject believes in the great principles of the Democratic party, believing it best serves the interests of the masses of the American people.

In their religious convictions, the Doctor and his wife are believers in the Diety of a magnanimous God. While his wife believes in the Revelation, the Doctor does not believe in the Pentateuch.

Remarkable indeed has been the vicissitudes of this man's career, leaving the place of his nativity at the youthful age of sixteen years, and braving the dangers of the ocean's deep to England, to prepare himself for his profession, which he had thus early chosen, and his enlistment in the Union army at the very commencement of the great Civil War, his faithful professional duty in the numerous hospitals, where lay the wounded and dying; his narrow escape from being sent into eternity by the Morgan raiders, for loyalty to the old stars and stripes, as well as the successful medical practice and journalistic work, which has marked the last two decades of his life, go toward making up a life replete with historical events.

SAMUEL H. LYTLE came to Harrison County in the spring of 1866, and settled on section 10, of what is now Washington Township, but in 1880 he removed to section 18, where he now lives. He was born in Pennsylvania, at the town of Muncy, June 26, 1809, and removed with his parents, when a boy, to Portage County, Ohio, and stayed there until twenty-eight years of age, when he visited the home of his childhood, in the old Keystone State, where he married Miss Sarah J. Leland, November 25,1835, and then came back to Ohio, remained two years, and removed to Ray County, Mo., where he lived two years; returned to Ohio, remaining until 1854; came to Winnebago County, Ill., and, in 1856, with teams, came to Shelby County, Iowa. In 1858 they moved to Pottawattamie County, and thence to Harrison County in 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Lytle are the parents of ten children—Mariah J., Harriett C., Charles H., Salina, George E.,(deceased); Sarah D., Roda A., (deceased); Marietta, (deceased); an infant, (deceased); and Julia S.

LORING D. TUPPER, of the firm of Gamble & Tupper, general merchandise dealers at Persia, Iowa, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1876, when he settled on a farm on section 35, Washington Township, where he bought eighty acres of wild land; improved the same and lived upon it until the spring of 1891, when he sold, at the time having one hundred and twenty acres. He immediately bought J. H. Puckett's interest in the firm of Gamble & Co.

But to return to our subject's earlier life, that we may learn something concerning his career before coming to Harrison County, it will first be stated that he came from the old Keystone State, and

was born July 5, 1850, in Susquehanna County, Pa., and in 1865, removed with his parents to Carroll County, Ill., where he remained until the autumn of 1872, when he went to farming for himself, continuing until 1875, and then came to Pottawattamie County, remained one winter, and then came to Harrison County where he has been an industrious and good citizen ever since.

An important event in his life occurred in Carroll County, Ill., November 18, 1872, for it was upon that day that he was united in marriage to Miss Ida B. Parker, of Freedom Township that county.

Mr. and Mrs. Tupper are the parents of seven children—J. DeEtte, L. Earl, deceased, Frank P., Floyd V., L. Grant, Emma A. and Robert.

Mr. Tupper and wife are firm believers in the Christian religion and are acceptable members of the Christian Church.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM E. CUTLER, a farmer living on section 8, of Magnolia Township, (township 79, range 43,) came to Harrison County in the spring of 1853, with his parents, who were among the earliest pioneers and who settled in Magnolia Township, on section 7. He remained with his parents until the spring of 1864, when he purchased forty acres of his present farm which was partly improved, having twenty-five acres broken, and a five-room cottage upon it; also a double log stable. In 1870 he built his present residence, which is a brick structure, 28x29 feet, and two stories high. In 1885 he built a barn 40x54 feet, which holds about twenty-five tons of hay. From time to time he has added to his farm until he now has three hundred and sixty-four acres, one-third of which is under the plow, one hundred acres in timber, forty acres in meadow and the balance in pasture land.

At the time he came to Magnolia Township there were but few settlers and their nearest postoffice and trading point was Council Bluffs, while their nearest gristmill was seven miles this side of the Bluffs. During the long, never-to-be-forgotten winter of 1856–57, they lost considerable live stock by reason of the deep snow and severity of the winter. Our subject was here before a single district school-house had been erected in the county, the first one being erected on section 7, directly opposite to Mr. Cutler's barn. Our subject hauled a log to Honey Creek, ten miles north of Council Bluffs, to get lumber for the gables of this building. The first house built in the village of Magnolia was erected the same summer they came, the same being the hotel building erected by Mr. Bates; a postoffice and general store soon followed. Our subject's father paid forty per cent. interest for money with which to enter his land, but when our subject bought his first land he paid $25 per acre for one "forty" and from $5 to $21 for the balance per acre. Nearly all the settlers the Cutler family found when they came to the county were Mormons.

Our subject was born in Michigan, February 20, 1838, and when a small child his parents moved to Montgomery County, Ill., and when he was five years of age they moved to Fairfield, Iowa, and in 1851 to Pottawattamie County, and pur-

chased a claim near Council Bluffs, but left the same in the spring of 1853, and came to Harrison County.

Mr. Cutler was married in Taylor Township, September 17, 1863, to Miss Violet Hall, by whom ten children were born—William I., September 25, 1864; Albert B., April 13, 1866; Frank E., March 5, 1868; Hattie M., February 16, 1870; George M., April 1, 1872; Charles I., January 16, 1874; Henry C., March 31, 1876; Florence V., January 1, 1878; Nettie M., March 20, 1880, and Mollie G., August 20, 1882; William I. died May 5, 1865.

Violet (Hall) Cutler was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 26. 1847, and in 1849 her parents moved to Tipton County, Ind., where they remained until the fall of 1852, and then moved to Mills County, Iowa, and the spring following came to Harrison County and settled in Taylor Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutler are both members of the Congregational Church, he uniting in 1863, and his wife in 1867.

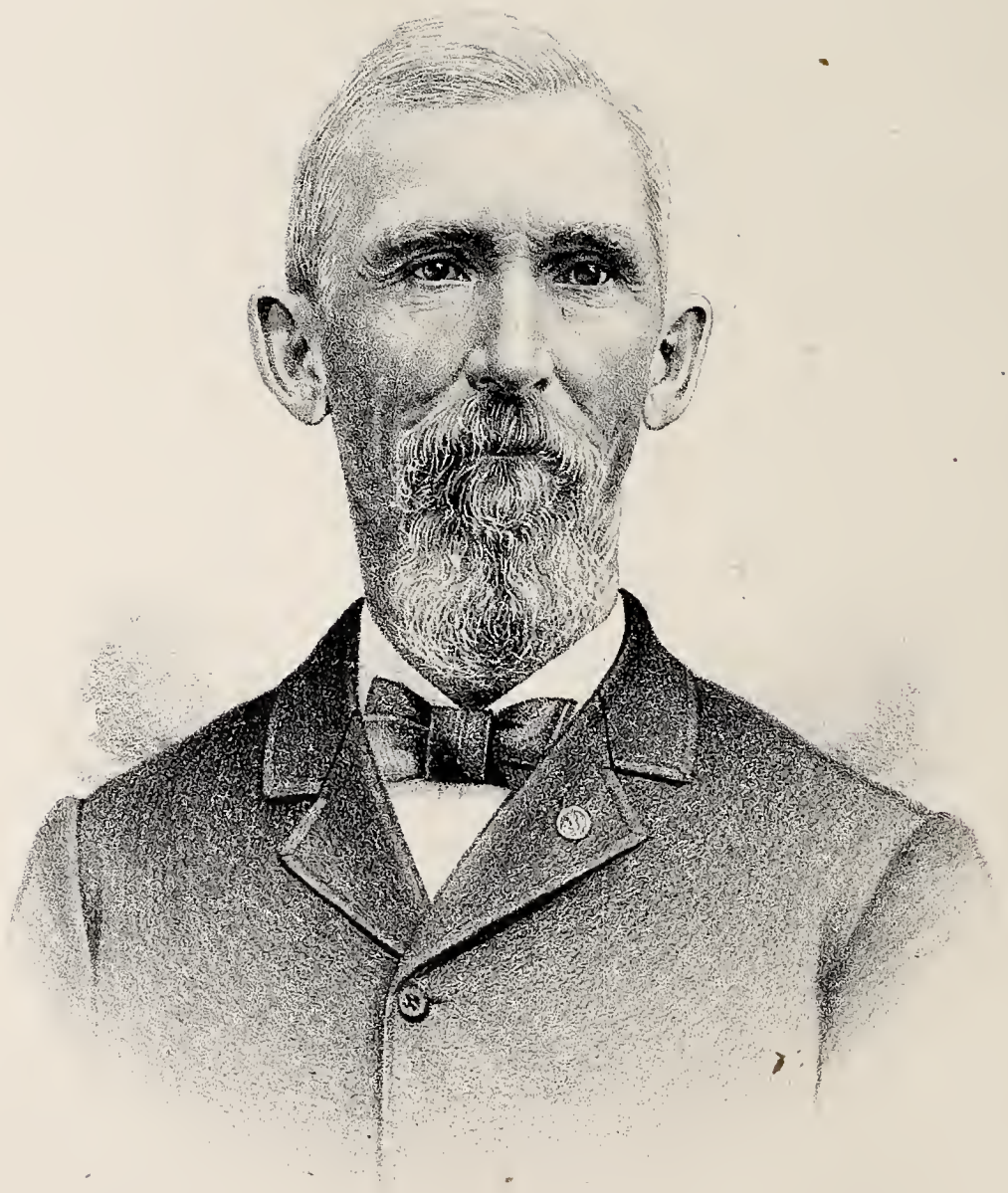
Robert Hall, father of Mrs. Cutler, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., November 2, 1808, and about 1845, came to Muskingum County, Ohio, and died in Harrison County, Iowa, May 18, 1868. He was a member of the Dunkard Church. His wife, Catherine (Wartinbee) Hall, was also born in Armstrong County, Pa., October 5, 1818, and remained there until the day of her marriage. She left Iowa in 1881, and is now living in Crook County, Wyo. They were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Cutler being the second child.

When her father came to Harrison County he bought a claim upon which was a double log house. He first preempted about two hundred and twenty acres. After securing his land and purchasing two cows, he had but twenty cents left. He left Indiana with a horse-team, but lost one of them on the way out. In December, 1856—the hard winter—John Ingerson and his brother, (neighbors to Mr. Hall) went out hunting; it commenced to rain and sleet, then turned to snow, and set in one of the worst storms of the season, and one of the brothers was frozen to death, as was also a man by the name of Barrett. That same day Mr. Cutler was at Calhoun, to mill, but after much trouble succeeded in making his way home.

The space is all too short in which to give an account of the many hardships endured by the pioneers of this section. But this was in their favor–they came to a good country and the toil of their hands was usually rewarded by a bountiful harvest and provided with a good living. Doing their part manfully, Nature came to their rescue and crowned their every honest effort, making them successful husbandmen.

B. S. GREENE, one of the pioneer settlers of Harrison Township, is a native of New London County, Conn., born at the town of Griswold, February 9, 1832. He is the son of William and Mary Greene, natives of Connecticut, of English extraction. Our subject is the great-grandson of Maj. General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

Our subject's parents have always made it their home in Connecticut. They were farmers doing an extensive agricultural business. The father died in the spring of 1861, but the mother is still living at



H. O. Beebe

the advanced age of eighty years. They reared a family of nine children, our subject being the only one who came farther West than Pennsylvania. He was reared to farm life, and attended the schools, common to New England, having to walk three miles to attend, and only being permitted to go during the winter season. Lucy E. Gallup became his wife, December 29, 1855. She was a native of Connecticut and died June 13, 1858, at the age of twenty years. Two children were born by this union, Orra, wife of James A. Moore, born November 21, 1856, and now a resident of Oregon; Lucy G., born June 7, 1858, the wife of Abraham Wangard, of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Greene was again married, September 29, 1859, to Miss Harriet A. Kinney, of Griswold, Conn. She was born in the same place, March 24, 1842. By this marriage union, three children were born—George W., May 27, 1862, now in the employ of the Central School Supply Company, of Chicago, and a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames; Sarah A., June 26, 1864, wife of Frank Rogers, a resident of Dunlap, Iowa, and Frank D., October 27, 1866. He is at present operating his father's farm.

When our subject had attained his majority, he went to work at the carpenter's trade. He followed this trade until he enlisted as a Union soldier in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company D, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, June 18, 1862, and was discharged, August 18, 1865, at Camp Buckingham, Connecticut. Among the hotly contested battles, he participated in, may be mentioned Brandy Station, battle of the Wilderness, battle of Cold Harbor and battle of Petersburg. He was commissioned while in the State Service of Connecticut, under William A. Buckingham, as first Lieutenant, of Company D, Third Regiment, of State Militia, assuming the rank on the 19th of July, 1858. He was a member of the Militia for nine years.

After our subject returned from the Civil War, he remained in Connecticut until the spring of 1870, when he accompanied by his family, came West and located in Harrison Township, Harrison County, Iowa. After he had lived here about six years, and in the autumn of 1875, he purchased one hundred acres of wild prairie land, on section 22, where he has wrought out for himself and family, a home surrounded with all the comforts known to modern farm life. His hundred and four acres of fine farming land was brought to its present high state of cultivation, by and through his own efforts, as when he first took possession of it, it was an unbroken tract of prairie, as was a good portion of the country, surrounding it. Only through years of hard toil and self-sacrifice has our subject been enabled to be so comfortably surrounded.

Politically, Mr. Greene is a Republican, and takes great interest in educational matters, and has been a member of the School Board. He is a member of Shields Post, No. 83, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Dunlap, while Mrs. Greene is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Farmers' Wives Society.

HENRY O. BEEBE, a farmer living on section 28, Taylor Township, came to the county in the autumn of 1859, and rented a farm in Magnolia Township the following year. He had obtained the place he now lives upon

in 1858. He traded for eighty acres and entered sixty acres and commenced to improve his place in 1861. He built a little shanty, having to sleep in his covered wagon, the fore part of the season. With his ox-team he broke forty acres of land and put it in sod corn, potatoes and sugar-cane.

In the fall of 1861 he traded for a house in Cincinnati Township, which he moved to his place. This building, 14x20 feet, served the family until 1884, when he built his present residence, the upright of which is 24x30 feet, with an ell 16x24 feet. Aside from his one hundred and twenty-acre home farm, he has a quarter section in Cincinnati Township; forty acres of meadow in the same township; eighty acres of pasture land in Taylor Township, besides sixty acres of pasture land in Cincinnati Township.

August 18, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He went South and was on detached service much of the time. His regiment was in several battles, in which he did not take part. They were with Gens. Steele and Prentice most of the time, in Arkansas and Louisiana. Our subject was discharged at New Orleans, August 24, 1865, and was paid off at Davenport, Iowa. After coming out of the service he went to Hampden, Mass., and remained until the spring of 1866, and then came to this county.

Mr. Beebe was born in Hampshire County, Mass., June 16, 1832, the son of Abner L. and Dolly (Miller) Beebe. The father was a native of Connecticut, while the mother was born in Massachusetts. When our subject was quite young his parents moved to Hampden County, Mass., and in 1853 he went to Bureau County, Ill., returning to the "Bay State" that fall; remained at home until the spring of 1856, when he again came West, with the expectation of locating in Illinois, but was unable to obtain Government land, so pushed on as far West as Omaha. He spent the winter of 1856–57 in De Soto, and in the spring took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in company with his brother Lyman, at a point near where Blair now stands. They did not keep this land, however, only one year, and in the summer of 1858, he farmed in Washington County, Neb., and the following season, 1859, on April 1, he stated for Pike's Peak, crossing the plains with ox-teams, returning to Harrison County the next fall.

Mr. Beebe was united in marriage in Hampden County, Mass., to Mary A. Winter, the daughter of Alpheus and Prudence Winter. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Boyd Post, No. 379, at Modale. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Beebe is no office-seeker, but has held the position of Trustee and Assessor of his Township.

Our subject and his estimable wife are the parents of five children: Charles L., Ora A., Lena R., George H., and Wells W., (deceased).

ELIDA BARRETT, one of the leading farmers in Harrison Township, who resides on section 4, where he owns two hundred and eighty-six acres of land, which he purchased in July, 1883, and the following October moved to the same, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., February 25, 1823, and is the son of Dyer and Sarah (Rob) Barrett, natives of New York and New Hampshire respectively,

and of English-Irish extraction, but whose American history is of many generations. Our subject's parents are both deceased. The father was a farmer, consequently our subject was raised midst the scenes of rural life. Elida was the fourth child of a family of thirteen children, and is the only one, in this part of the country. When fourteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and they located in Huron County.

Mr. Barrett was united in September 3, 1850, to Miss Wealthy A. Blackman, who was a native of Huron County, Ohio, born December 11, 1829, and is the daughter of Simeon and Wealthy (Barret) Blackman, who were natives of the Empire State, and of Scotch-English ancestry. The father has laid down the burden of life, but the mother still survives and is living in Huron County, Ohio, at the exceptionally advanced age of ninety-one years.

After the marriage of Mr. Barrett, he located upon a farm and through the united efforts of himself and good wife they accumulated and purchased more real-estate, which they disposed of before they came to Iowa, when they purchased their present home. Our subject originally bought one hundred and ninety-six acres, to which he has since added ninety acres, the whole constituting one of the finest farm homes in eastern Harrison County. Mr. Barrett, like most intelligent farmers of to-day, turns his attention to a good grade of stock in connection with his general farming.

Politically, our subject exercises his right of franchise by casting his ballot with the Republican party. In 1865, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Nintety-first, Ohio Infantry. He belongs to Shields Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic. Is a member of New London (Ohio) Lodge, No. 615, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family attend the Congregational Church, and are classed among the worthy and representative families of Harrison County.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are the parents of two children,—Cassius E., who is married and the father of one child; is a traveling salesman residing in Illinois. Frank B., is a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, the proprietor of a merchant tailoring establishment, No. 318, S. 15th Street.

WILLIAM REED, one of the later settlers of Harrison County, located at the village of Persia in the spring of 1882, engaging at blacksmithing. At that time there was nothing to mark a town site, aside from McWilliams' store, the hotel and blacksmith shop—the latter being run by Mr. Peterson. Mr. Reed's family was the second family to locate in the place. He built a shop during that winter, which was 14x20 feet, but subsequently made an addition making his shop 20x44 feet. He also has a good dwelling on the place.

Our subject was born at Waterloo, Canada, March 10, 1837, and when he was twelve years old, his parents removed to Port Huron, Mich., and there remained about eight years, then removed to Saginaw County, Mich., where the family lived until 1862, when our subject came to McHenry County, Ill. Was there five years, at which time he went back to the Wolverine State, remaining until July 1870, then went by team to Kansas and Colorado, but finding nothing to

suit him, he came back to Clay County Mo., and from there to Fort Scott, Kan., where he was laid up two months by illness. We next find him in McDonough County, Ill., working at the blacksmithing trade, at the town of Macomb, where he remained six years, then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, lived on a rented farm one year, and from there moved over into Shelby County, where he lived a year, and then became a resident of Persia.

He was first united in marriage at Grand Haven, Mich., July 13, 1868 to Miss Alvira Greene by whom three children were born—Mary, Warner and James; the latter is deceased. His wife died in McDonough County, Ill. Mr. Reed married for his second wife Vinia Harvey, of Macomb, Ill., by whom two children were born—Essie and Charles M. Their mother died in Pottawattamie County, April 9, 1880, and four years later, January 28, 1884, Mr. Reed married Miss Lizzie Johnson, of Harrison County, who was born in Denmark, August 11, 1854 and came direct to Shelby County, Iowa, May 1881. By this marriage one child was born—Eddie, born September 5, 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed are consistent members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, uniting June 8, 1887. Three of their children—Essie, Christina, and Charles are also members.

GILES L. CHAPMAN, a leading citizen, and an old settler of Harrison County, was born in New London County, Conn., November 19, 1845. He is the son of Joseph N. and Elizabeth A. (Roth) Chapman, both natives of Connecticut, but of English descent. The father, Joseph N., was the son of Joseph and Betsy Chapman, and was born in October 1815, and the mother was born March 2, 1819, and was the daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Shoals) Roth.

Joseph N. and Elizabeth Chapman were married November 28, 1839, in Connecticut, where they remained until 1869, and then moved to Iowa, and settled in Douglas Township, Harrison County, on a farm, after first having spent one year in and around Dunlap. This farm is situated on section 5, and here they erected a fine frame residence, in 1870, and made other valuable improvements on the premises. They lived upon this place until 1880, and then moved to Dunlap, where they now reside. They have been associated with the Baptist Church for many years, having united early in life and have always been active, consistent members of that denomination. Mr. Chapman has been a Deacon in this church for some fifty years. Was Superintendent of the Sabbath-school for a number of years. His family consists of three children: Rosanna, wife of Lucius Eggleston, a resident of Dunlap; George N., deceased, at the age of thirty-three years; he was Principal of the Baltic schools at the time of his death and was in the Civil War four years and sixteen days; Giles L., our subject,. This venerable couple sailed over the changeable sea of life, reared a family of children, who do honor to their name. They were companions on the road until they had passed the fiftieth milestone of their married life, and in the month of October, 1889, when nature was putting on her robes of beauty, and the earlier leaves were falling to the ground, they celebrated their golden wedding and renewed the marriage covenant, that had been solemnized on a like day in 1839.

Giles L. Chapman, the subject of this

sketch, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1868. He was reared on his father's farm, educated at the public schools, and at the age of eighteen commenced teaching himself, and followed it for two years. May 30, 1866, he was married to Juliett Young, who was born in Plainfield, Conn., June 24, 1843. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Wood) Young, who were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively, and died in the former State. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom died in infancy. The second year following the marriage of our subject, he located in Harrison County, Iowa, and took charge of the County Poor Farm for one year, and then removed to Douglas Township, where they purchased forty acres of land, built a house and made other necessary improvements, and lived there for twelve years. He added to his first purchase until he now owns one hundred acres. In 1880 he moved to Dunlap, where he lived four years engaged at various pursuits, including buying and selling property, and also in the butcher business. In 1885 he purchased the farm he now occupies on section 8, the same consisting of seventy acres, upon which he has erected a handsome residence which overlooks the Boyer Valley, presenting a most charming rural landscape, the scene extending for twelve miles. He turns his attention to farming, money-loaning and general brokerage business, and is looked upon as among the far-seeing business men of Harrison County. While he lived in Douglas Township he farmed summers and taught school winters, and was Assessor of the township for four years, and after moving to Harrison Township, was a member of the School Board.

Politically, Mr. Chapman casts his vote with the Republican party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, belonging to Lodge No. 178, at Dunlap, and has passed all the Chairs in that Lodge. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united in 1876, and are also active workers in the Sabbath-school cause. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Nellie I., born in 1870; George N., in 1876; both of whom died and were buried the same day, December 3, 1879. The living children are: Bessie, born September 16, 1881, and Charles, August 1, 1882.

ALVIN SEELEY, a farmer of section 21, Magnolia Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the autumn of 1866, when he bought a quarter section, a part of his present farm. There were about thirty acres under the plow, and a frame house 16x24 feet on the place, in which he lived until 1884, and then built his present farm house. He sold eighty acres of his original place and bought forty more, making one hundred and twenty in his farm, besides forty acres of timber land. When he came to the county, he supposed that he would have a range for his cattle, as long as he lived, believing that the hill sides and uneven surface of Magnolia Township, would never be settled in his day.

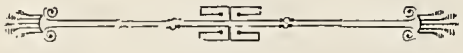
Mr. Seeley was born in Erie County, Pa., March 6, 1830, and in 1843, his parents removed to Knox County, Ohio, and lived there until 1850, then moved to Hillsdale County, Mich., where his father cleared up and improved a farm. In 1852, our subject left the paternal roof

and went to work at $14 per month, and bought forty acres of land with his wages. He remained there until 1866, sold out and came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married in Hillsdale County, Mich., August 26, 1855, to Miss Julia Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley are the parents of five children, born as follows: Jennie M., March 3, 1857; Jerome F., February 13, 1860; Anna, August 20, 1863; Clara M., March 16, 1866; and Roy A., September 27, 1873. Mrs. (Palmer) Seeley was born in Ohio, May 24, 1837, and when a girl moved to Hillsdale, Mich.

Daniel Seeley, father of our subject, was born in Vermont in 1800, and when a small boy his parents removed to Erie County, Penn., and in 1843 moved to Ohio, and in 1850 to Hillsdale County, Mich., where he died in 1889.

Sophia (Hart) Seeley was born in Rhode Island about 1810, and she came to Erie County, Pa., with her parents where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILLIAM GANZHORN, a successful farmer and stock-grower residing on section 1, of Magnolia Township, has been a resident of the county for twenty-one years, coming as he did in the spring of 1870, and worked by the month for Frank Clark, remaining with him ten months. In the spring of 1871, he rented a farm in Magnolia Township, for one year, in partnership with Uncle Henry Zanker, who, the following year, bought a half of section 36, in Allen Township. This was wild prairie land, which they improved and farmed for three years, at the end of which time "Uncle Henry" got away with our subject financially, when he again became a renter, having lost everything except one horse. But being possessed with the genuine grit he rented two years and then bought eighty acres where he now lives. He built a frame house 16x24 feet, with an addition of 14x16 feet, and the same year (1880) erected a barn 24x26 feet, to which he has since added. Year by year this good manager and hard worker has accumulated until he has four hundred and eighty acres in Magnolia Township, and eighty acres in Allen, with two hundred and fifty-five acres under the plow. He usually feeds two car loads of cattle a season.

Mr. Ganzhorn was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 2, 1848. When eight years of age he accompanied his sister to America, having an uncle in Lancaster County, Pa. In 1865 they both came to Johnson County, Iowa. Our subject remained with his uncle two years, receiving $5 through the season, and working for his board in the winter. The next three years he worked for another farmer, at $20 per month, and then came to Harrison County.

He was married in this county, January 1, 1873, to Miss Bertha Bollier, and they were the parents of seven children—Caroline, Magdalena, Arthur, Ernest, Anna, Henry and Effie.

Bertha (Bollier) Ganzhorn was born in Switzerland, May 1, 1855, and accompanied her parents to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1863, and to Harrison County, in 1868. Her parents settled in Magnolia.

Mr. and Mrs. Ganzhorn are members of the Evangelical Church at Magnolia.

Mr. Ganzhorn has seen many a hard

year, and knows full well the cost of every dollar's worth of property he possesses. Coming as he did to this country from the Old World, working by the month at low wages and then losing all that he had gained by reason of a faithless partner, and then rising again to become one of the largest landholders in his township, he is entitled to much credit, and the writer believes that he does have the respect of all within his community.

WILLIAM T. FALLON, a farmer living in Magnolia Township came to Harrison County, in January, 1857, settling at Magnolia, where he clerked in the store for J. W. Bates for about two years, then went into business on his own account, handling general merchandise at Magnolia. He continued this for about three years, and then sold out and went to Colorado. This was in August, 1860. He engaged in freignting with a mule-team making his first trip to Denver. In 1861 he made four trips, and all told he has made thirty-one trips across the plains. Upon one occasion he drove one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle through to Denver. Among his overland freighting trips he made one to Salt Lake and one to Idaho City, and, while it will be remembered that this was during the Indian trouble in the West, he was never molested by them; but upon one occasion they passed where three men had been burned and their wagons destroyed, a few days before they got there. Mr. Fallon quit the plains in the autumn of 1865, and returned to Magnolia, and went to farming on a farm he had purchased on section 33, containing one hundred and sixty acres: this he had purchased in 1855. He improved this farm partly before he went to freighting on the plains, but mostly after he returned. After running this farm for five years he came to Magnolia and operated the Bates House for five years, leaving that in November, 1876. He returned to his farm where he remained until March, 1880, when he returned to the village of Magnolia again, still carrying on his farm. The first house built on his place was a frame structure 14x24 feet, built out of cottonwood lumber. Afterward he built an addition to this house and it is now used as a storehouse for his machinery and also for granery purposes.

He was born in Cecil County, Md., November 15, 1834, and in 1851 came with his parents to Mills County, Iowa, where he remained until 1857, and then came to Harrison County.

He was married at Magnolia, Iowa, January 28, 1866, to Miss Amelia E. Patch, and they are the parents of four children born as follows: Lloyd W., August 15, 1867; Willard B., May 5, 1872; Hattie I., September 28, 1873, and Augustus E., February 5, 1877.

Amelia E. (Patch) Fallon was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, January 19, 1843, and in 1853 her father came to Harrison County, Iowa. Her mother died in Ohio.

The father of our subject (Lloyd Fallon) was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1804, and when a young man went to Maryland, where he was foreman in the Elk Rolling Mills. He worked at this business until 1851, and then left for Mills County, Iowa, where he died in March, 1883. His wife, Sarah (Furgeson) Fallon was born in Cecil County, Md., Decem-

ber 15, 1805, and remained there with her parents until the date of her marriage.

Of the parents of our subject's wife let it be said that Joel H. Patch, the father, was born in Massachusetts, October 10, 1814, and when four years of age his parents moved to Lake County, Ohio, where he remained until 1853, during which year he settled in Magnolia Township, and there remained on his farm until his death, January 21, 1879. He was one of the first pioneers who came to Harrison County, and was one in whom all had confidence.

Hannah (Robinson) Patch was born in Connecticut, August 18, 1817, and came with her parents to Ohio, where she was married. She died in Ohio, June 29, 1847. She and her husband were the parents of four children, of whom our subject's wife was the third child.

Mr. Fallon's parents had six children, he being the eldest. His mother was a widow prior to her marriage to his father, and by her first husband she had two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Fallon are members of the Latter Day Saints Church, he uniting in May 1875, and his wife a year later. The three youngest children are also members of the same church.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, who came to Harrison County in the spring of 1869, located on section 5, of Washington Township, where he now lives. At first he bought forty acres, but his present farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres. He at one time owned three hundred acres, but finally sold and helped his children by getting teams, etc., for them. When he came to the township there was no school nearer than Union Grove, but being desirous to have a school for his children, he informed the School Board that if they would furnish the teacher he would provide the schoolroom, which they concurred in, and a part of his house was used for a schoolroom. This was in the fall of 1870, and there were five terms of school taught in this place, before a schoolhouse was provided.

It may also be said that at the time of our subject's moving to Washington Township that subdivision of the county was not provided with a single wagon bridge. Mr. Chambers built and kept in repair the bridge across Spring Creek, near his house, for fifteen years. His nearest market town was Council Bluffs, and his nearest postoffice Unionburg, at Union Grove, with Howard Smith as Postmaster. When Woodbine was started this provided a new trading point, and upon one occasion he and his brother David went to Woodbine with hogs, and there being no bridges they laid boards down and hauled their wagons across by hand. They could cross with teams but not with a load.

Mr. Chambers was born in Glasgow, Scotland, December 29, 1830, and in 1853 came to America, working his passage across the ocean, landing at New Orleans; he remained there a short time and then came up the river to where Kansas City now stands, and where there was no evidances of a town except a sawmilll and a frame store building. The mill was owned by a Mr. McGee, and our subject worked for him hauling logs and goods to the store driving an ox-team. In July, 1853, or 1854, he hired to drive a team across the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah. He was on

the road three months, and while there worked in a sawmill, which was the first job that presented itself to him.

In 1856 Mr. Chambers sent to Scotland for his father, mother and brother David, who came across the ocean and on by rail to Iowa City, Iowa, and joined the hand-cart caravan, in which the Mormons went across the plains to Utah, and they all came back to Council Bluffs in the spring of 1861, where they remained until our subject came to Harrison County. While at Council Bluffs he started a rope factory, which employed his time there; he also worked at that some after coming to Harrison County.

Our subject was married at Spanish Fork City, Utah, October 5, 1858, to Miss Louisa M. McKee. The ceremony was performed by Col. Stephen Markham. They are the parents of twelve children—David R., born August 17, 1859; Thomas, October 21, 1861; William, October 27, 1863; William J., January 16, 1865; Mary J., June 3, 1867; James, December 15, 1869; Anna L., August 12, 1872; Robert, May 24, 1875; Elizabeth L., December 31, 1877; Flora M., June 29, 1880; Alfred, August 1, 1883, and Mabel F., October 18, 1886. William and Alfred are deceased.

Mrs. Chambers was born in Hancock County, Ohio, January 13, 1842, and in 1854 her parents crossed the plains to Utah, where she remained until married.

David Chambers, father of our subject, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1798, and died in Washington Township, Harrison County, Iowa, February 16, 1878. The mother of our subject, Mary (Malcolm) Chambers, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1798, and died in Washington Township February 14, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. David Chambers were the parents of nine children, of whom our subject was the fifth child. Mr. Chambers united with the Latter Day Saints' Church in the fall of 1862, and is now President of the "second quorum" of Elders.

There are but few men in any community who have passed through a more varied and checkered experience than the man of whom this sketch is written. Starting from his home in Scotland, in 1852, without means, making his passage across the ocean; becoming a day laborer and driver of ox-teams on the site of what now has grown to be the great metropolis of the West—Kansas City, when there were but two houses and one bond store in the place, and on across the plains of Nebraska and Colorado into the wilds of Utah, and back into the Hawkeye State, where he settled on forty acres of wild land, which through good management finally brought about his present well-to do circumstances, this is a record not to be ashamed of, and may well be looked at with pride by those who come after him.

While in Utah, in 1855, our subject was located at a village called Palmyra, sixty miles south of Salt Lake City. The Utah Indians were on the war path and killed a large number of the whites and drove off six hundred head of stock from the herds. It was then that Col. Conover called for volunteers to go after the Indian thieves. The volunteers were to find their own horses and fire-arms and receive $5 per day. Mr. Chambers was one of nearly two hundred who went on such an expedition. They crossed the Utah Lake on the ice, the distance across being about twelve miles. Onward they pressed and finally overtook the Indians and recovered the stolen stock. The trip consumed thirty-two days and the party

were assured that as soon as proper papers, reports, etc., could be sent to Washington all should be paid. But our subject, for one, has looked for all these passing years and has never seen the promised paymaster!

DANIEL P. MINTUN, of section 19, Taylor Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since January, 1874, when he rented a farm for two years, after which he returned to Madison County, Iowa, remained one year, then went to Washington County, where he worked at the trade of a plasterer. He lived there and worked at his trade until the autumn of 1878, when he again removed to Harrison County, and rented the farm which he now occupies. At the end of three years he purchased this farm.

He was born in Hendricks County, Ind., October 16, 1837, and in 1838 his parents removed to Lee County, Iowa, where his father claimed land. Our subject remained with his parents until he was nine years of age, during which time they removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, and remained four years, then removed to Washington County Iowa, and in 1856 went to work at the mason's trade, which he has followed nearly ever since.

Mr. Mintun was united in marriage in Brighton, Washington County, Iowa, March 1, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Donovan, the daughter of George and Ann (Hicks) Donovan. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother a native of Ireland. Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children: Ardivan W.; Ida B., Mrs. Turner; George M.. Josephine, Mrs. Hayes; Edward P. and Mary A., all of whom are living. Mary J. (Donovan) Mintun was born in Clark County, Ohio, March 30, 1838, and in 1849 came with her parents to Washington County, Iowa.

John Mintun, our subject's father, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809, and died in Harrison County, Iowa, January 8, 1874. His mother was Mary (Cox) Mintun, born in Ohio in 1811, and passed from the scenes of this life September 8, 1864, at Brighton. Iowa. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, our subject being the third child. The mother was a member of the Christian Church. Our subject's wife's father was George Donovan, born in Kentucky, December 26, 1807, and died in Washington County, Iowa, February 24, 1882. The mother is still living in Washington County. She was born in Ireland, in 1811, and came to America with her parents when she was a baby. Mr. and Mrs. George Donovan were the parents of fourteen children, nine daughters and five sons, Mrs. Mintun being the third child.

Ida B. (Mintun) Turner, daughter of our subject, was born in Washington County, Iowa, October 6, 1862, and was married in Taylor Township, Harrison County, at her father's home, March 1, 1885, to George W. Turner, by whom she had two children—Daniel B. and Georgie A. George W. Turner died at Daniel P. Mintun's February 4, 1888; he was born near Valparaiso, Ind., April 4, 1853. Mrs. Turner, since the death of her husband, follows school teaching as she had done before her marriage. She has taught twelve terms in all. Josephine (Mintun) Hayes, another daughter, is married and lives at Appleton, Minn.

George M. Mintun, a son of our subject,

was born in Marion County, Iowa, August 10, 1864. He remained at home until he was seventeen years old, and then worked out by the month on a farm. He spent a part of the years 1886-87 in Dakota and Wyoming, teaming for the railroad company, after which he returned to Harrison County, and worked two years for Col. Cochran. He was married February 12, 1890, to Miss Louisa Farber, by whom one child was born, Addison M.

After Mr. and Mrs. Mintun (our subject and his wife) were married, they lived in Washington County three years, then removed to Marion County, remained two years and then removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where they remained a short time and returned to Washington County, Iowa, where they remained until 1874, at which time they came overland to Harrison County.

ZIBA W. PEASE, blacksmith and wagon-maker, at Dunlap, who also deals in agricultural implements, is one of the enterprising mechanical and business factors of that place. He founded his business in July, 1870, in a shop 18x24 feet, and two stories high. Here he carried on his trade until 1880, when he erected his present shop, which is 25x100 feet and two stories high. Here he carries on a general blacksmithing business, operating three forges and manufactures all kinds of farm, spring and road wagons, also does carriage work. He built the first wagons and carriages ever made in Dunlap.

Our subject is a native of Michigan, and was born November 10, 1842. He is a son of H. C. and Louisa (Turner) Pease, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively. They are descendants of the early settlers of the Eastern States, who trace their ancestry back to English origin. The grandfather of our subject was Oliver C. Pease, of Massachusetts. The father of our subject was born in Massachusetts, July 5, 1808, and was reared in the Empire State upon a farm, and also followed sailing on the lakes for a short time. When a young man he went to Adrian, Mich., where he was united in marriage to Louisa P. Turner, who was born in New York State. After they were married they settled in the town of Blissfield, where they resided until about 1863, and about the year 1868, he removed to Bert County, Neb., having resided in Benton County, Iowa, for about five years. In the spring of 1880 or 81 he returned to Iowa, locating at Dunlap, where he died May 19, 1890. The wife is still living. They had a family of nine children, Rebecca R., widow of Jonathan Osborne, a resident of Jefferson, Iowa; J. W., our subject, born November 10, 1842; H. E., a resident of Dunlap; Oliver C., living in Pittsburg, Kan.; Hampton A., living in Mankato, Kan.; Alfred L., a resident of Washington; Louisa R. (deceased), wife of Cyrus Mansfield, Jefferson, Iowa; Vienna A., wife of William Ayles, a resident of Blair, Neb.; Ella W., wife of Frank Courtwright, a resident of Garden City, Kan.

Ziba W. was reared in his native state midst the scenes of rural life, and was educated in the old log school houses common to pioneer days. At the age of nineteen he went to Palmyra, Mich., and learned the wheelwright and blacksmithing trades, mastering both branches. He completed his trade in Adrian, Mich.,

remaining in the Wolverine State and working at his trade some eleven years, and in 1870, located at Dunlap, Iowa, where he has done a large business ever since. He employs three skilled men, and at times has use for more. It may be said of him that he is a thorough mechanic, and purely a self-made man, having worked himself up the financial scale, until to-day he is one of the well-to-do men of Harrison County, owning several valuable pieces of property.

Politically, he is a stanch Republican. He is a member of Golden Rule Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 178, having been a member of that fraternity for twenty-five years, and has taken the Encampment Degree and passed most of the chairs in that lodge.

He was married November 12, 1867, to Elizabeth Francisco, a native of Michigan, born February 9, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Pease are the parents of five children.

It only needs to be added that Mr. Pease is an active, leading citizen, always ready to assist, and is held in high esteem by his friends, who number legion.

SAMUEL BAIRD, a liveryman doing business at Dunlap, established his business there in 1869, commencing with ten horses, and accompanying outfits. He now carries a stock of ten horses for livery purposes, together with good turnouts. He also drives a fine hearse, and attends most of the funerals in that locality. In connection with his livery business he also owns some very fine track horses, among which is "John Sherman," a fine standard bred stallion, that has a record of 2:46, and is the sire of three colts in the "thirty" class. He is a "Bashaw," sired by "Wapsie," who is by "Green's Bashaw." "Adrian's Harry" is another fine specimen of a horse, four years of age, sired by "Adrian Wilkes." "Samuel Sherman," sired by "John Sherman," is a magnificent fine bred black horse. "Bashaw Sherman," a brother of "Sam Sherman," "Clemmie C.," sired by "John Sherman," have a record of 2:39¼.

His stable is among the best in the country for fine strains of blood. He commenced to handle a superior grade of horses in 1881, since which time he has put on the market some splendid trotters, ranging in price from $500 to $2,500.

Personally, it may be said of Mr. Baird, that he is a native of British America, being born at Sidney, January 14, 1847. He is the son of Robert and Jane (McDougall) Baird, and when our subject was six months of age the family removed to Pennsylvania. He spent his earlier years in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and in 1862 he started out in life for himself, locating in Knox County, Ill., where he remained until 1869, except sixteen months of army life. He enlisted in April, 1864, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, which was for one hundred days' service. After which he re-enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, for one year. After leaving the service he returned to Illinois and engaged in the milling business. In 1869 he came to Dunlap, Iowa, where he has devoted his time almost exclusively to livery business and the breeding of fine horses.

He was united in marriage in October, 1866, to Miss Lottie Sears, a native of Illinois, born February 11, 1850, and the

daughter of William and Caroline (Valie) Sears, who were natives of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are the parents of four children—Carrie, born November 16, 1867, died July 16, 1883; Charles, born February 16, 1872; Helen, born December 24, and Fred, born May 30, 1885. Charles was married in November, 1890, to Hattie Howeth, daughter of Daniel Howeth.

Politically, Mr. Baird is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Socially, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, O. Shields Post, No. 83. He is also a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 178, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has officiated in his town and township, having held all the city offices, from Mayor down. He was a Justice of the Peace for six years, during which time he served with much credit to himself and his constituents.

JOHN A. TRAVER, an attorney at law, at Dunlap, Iowa, is a native of the Hoosier State, born March 6, 1848, at LaPorte, Ind. He is the son of John R. and Mary (Drew) Traver, of English and Scotch extraction. The mother died in Indiana in 1858, and in 1853 our subject came to Pottawattamie County with his father, locating at Wheeler's Grove, where he made it his home until 1878. He died December 9, 1880.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, and October 6, 1863, he enlisted as a member of Company M, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and was discharged February 12, 1866, after which he returned to the farm, remained a short time, and then attended Tabor College for two years. He then taught school for two years in Pottawattamie County, and entered the law office of Hale & Stone, of Glenwood, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1873. The following autumn he returned to his old home, in LaPorte, Ind., where he practiced law until 1878, and returned to Iowa. In 1880 he located at Dunlap, and in 1882 was admitted to the practice of his profession in the supreme court. He now has a lucrative practice in Harrison, Shelby, Crawford and Monona Counties.

Politically, he is a stalwart Republican, a strong party worker, and was one of the two men in Dunlap who was counted a "stalwart" in the Garfield-Conklin fight in 1880.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Shields Post, No. 83, also of Red Oak Lodge, No. 57, of the A. F. & A. M.

He is a single man, and is the only bachelor in the family lineage, for two hundred years.

Concerning his father, it should be said that he was a pioneer at Wheeler's Grove, where he entered Government land. The family experienced all the hardships coincident to pioneer life.

Our subject received his education principally after he was twenty years of age. His war record is one to be proud of. Going to the front as he did, when a boy of but fifteen years of age, he possessed all of the courage of a man of mature years, and was never found wanting when duty called. The foe had no terror for him, and it is said by those who were in his company, that he was a brave one among the brave. Upon his return from the service, it seemed like one had

come back from the dead, as his friends had long before mourned him as among the departed.

He had an especial reverence for his father, owing to the fact perhaps that he had to take the part of both father and mother, as the latter was deceased early in his life. His father possessed unusual business ability, having lost and retrieved several fortunes, the losses coming from a combination of circumstances over which he had no control.

WILLIAM R. GRIFFIN, of the firm of Griffin & Jensen, Dunlap, Iowa, who are the proprietors of one of the finest meat market establishments in Western Iowa, will form the subject of this notice. This business was established October 1, 1890. They have worked up a large trade, slaughtering five head of cattle per week. Our subject, who is the senior member of the firm, was born in New London, Canada, May 9, 1869. He is the son of Charles P., and Elizabeth (Piper) Griffin, natives of Devonshire, England, and who are now residents of Stewart, Iowa. The father being a butcher by trade is still engaged at such work. William R., of whom we write, was reared in his native country, up to the time he was four years of age, when the family moved to Eldora, Iowa, where they lived three years and then went to Stewart. Here our subject was reared and educated and when old enough engaged in the butcher business. At the age of nineteen he opened a shop of his own in Stewart, Iowa, where he operated for about one year, and then spent a year in the West, chiefly in Denver, Colo. Upon his return to Iowa, he re-purchased his former business and continued to operate it until he came to Dunlap.

Politically, Mr. Griffin is identified with the Republican party. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias Order, and is what may be termed an enterprising young business man, who is almost sure to win success as the years shall come and go. He is a fine musician, as was every member of his father's family. The children are Albert C., a resident of Denver, Colo., a printer by trade, who is also the leader of the Alpha Band; William R., our subject; Ethel, at home a music teacher, also a member of the family band; Arthur H., at home, a butcher by trade and teacher of band music; Frank, at home, a member of the family band; Fred, at home and a member of the family band; Edgar, at home and a member of the family band. The family constitutes a full band, both brass and orchestra music, each member handling an instrument of some kind. It is a remarkable family in this respect, their musical talent being a gift of nature, none of them ever taking lessons outside of their home circle.

CHRISTOPHER M. JENSEN, junior partner of the firm of Griffin & Jensen, proprietors of a meat market at Dunlap, Iowa. He was born in Europe, July 23, 1863, and when six years of age, he in company with his parents and two sisters came to America, and located at Dexter, Dallas County,

Iowa, where he was reared and received his education at the public schools, and also took a thorough course in German. When he was twenty-one years of age he embarked in business for himself, at the town of Dexter, where he operated a meat market for two years, and then removed to Stewart, Iowa, where he worked a short time at his trade and then purchased an interest in the meat market. After about eighteen months he removed to Denver, Colo., spent four months and returned to Iowa, and spent his time at various places until 1890, when he located in Dunlap.

His parents were Julius and Dorothy (Clausan) Jensen. The father resides at Dexter, Iowa, his good wife dying when our subject was but seven years old. The family consisted of four children—Anna, wife of J. Abbott, a resident of Creston, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Benjamin Wilt, of Earlham, Madison County, Iowa; our subject, Christopher; Ida, deceased.

Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN A. BENJAMIN, of Dunlap, one of the pioneer settlers of Western Iowa, came from Du Page County, Ill., in 1857, and located at Galland's Grove for a time, where he purchased a tract of timber-land and rented a farm near the Village of Manteno, Shelby County, where he made his home until 1862, and August 18, of that year (the second year of the Civil War), he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, by a rifle-ball, in the leg; he was taken prisoner of war the same day, April 30, 1864, and was held at Camden, Ark., three months. He was at Shreveport, La., and Camp Ford, Tex., and was paroled February 25, 1865. He participated in the battles of Helena, Ark., in 1863; Little Rock, Ark., the same year, and Jenkins' Ferry. The last named was one continuous fire of rifle and cannon-shot. Our subject was honorably discharged June 3, 1865, after which he returned to Shelby County, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1867, when he moved to his farm, on section 12, Harrison Township, which consisted of eighty acres, to which he has added a hundred acres, including timber-land in Shelby County. He improved and resided on this place until 1880, when he removed to Dunlap, in order to educate his children. He has retired from active service, and is enjoying the fruits of his long years of toil.

To go back earlier in his life, it may be stated that he was born in Warren County, Ind., February 26, 1831, and when three years of age his parents removed to Du Page County, Ill. He was reared and educated in the Prairie State upon a farm, attending the district school. He remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-four years old. October 1, 1854, he was married to Margaret Billings, a native of Warren County, Ind., born January 27, 1834. After his marriage his family remained in Illinois until 1859, when they came to Iowa. His family consists of eight children: Wilson, a resident of Colorado: Alice, wife of H. S. Runnalds, of Council Bluffs; Robert; Allen, a resident of Dunlap; Lillie, wife of George Clark, of Crawford County, Iowa; Frank, (deceased); James and Benton,

(twins). James resides at home and Benton in Utah.

Our subject is a stanch Republican, and is a member of Shields Post No. 83, of the Grand Army of the Republic; also a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 178, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is Past Grand, and has filled all the chairs in his lodge.

The father of our subject is still living in Illinois, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The mother died in 1862. They reared a family of eight children:—William, John A., Nathan and Daniel, (twins); Elizabeth, George, Walter and Elva.

The father was a farmer by occupation, and one of the leading citizens of the county in which he lives. His son, our subject, a "chip of the old block," when he came to this county only possessed ten dollars in money, a span of horses and a wagon, and a little household furniture, but to-day he is counted a well-to-do citizen.

PHILIP A. STERN, a clothing merchant at Missouri Valley, came to the place in 1868, and engaged in the clothing business on Sixth Street, continuing two or three years, when the firm was known as Stern & Altschuler, when they removed to Erie Street and there conducted a store until 1880, when Mr. Stern removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he is still engaged in trade as well as at Missouri Valley, doing a business of about $60,000 per annum in clothing and dry-goods. In September, 1891, he opened his present clothing house in the Herm Block.

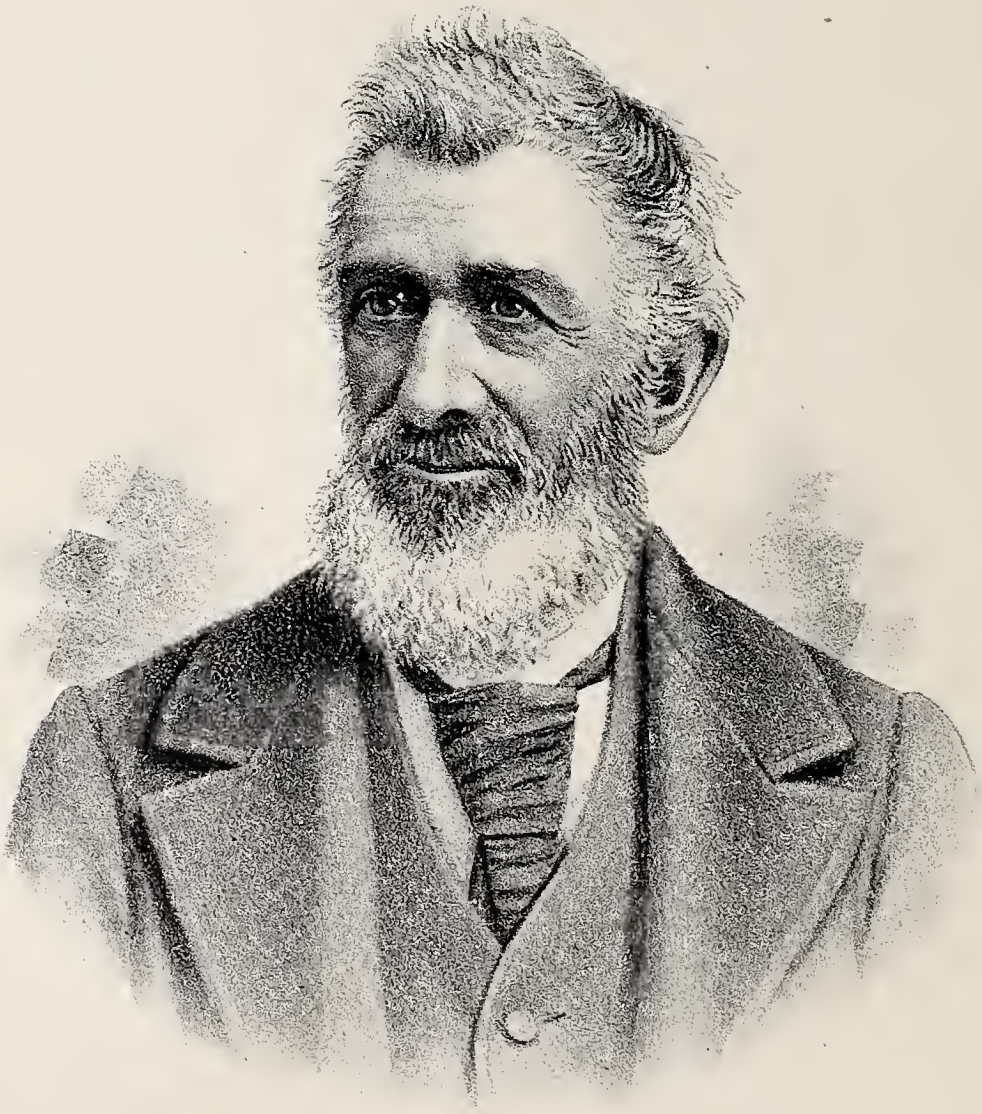
Philip A. Stern came from Prussia, Germany, in 1866, directly to Missouri Valley, and has been identified with the business interests of the place ever since. He is a son of Abraham Stern, of Germany.

Philip was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Altshuler, a native of Germany, in 1871, and their home has been Marshalltown, Iowa, ever since removing from Missouri Valley in 1880.

Mr. Stern is noted for his business enterprise and sagacity, as well as for his liberality, in all that goes for the upbuilding of Missouri Valley and Marshalltown.

HIRAM B. ENNIS ranks among the early pioneers of Harrison County, arriving as he did June 10, 1856. His father was a gunsmith, and ran a gun-store at old Calhoun, and remained there until 1877. The mother died at Little Sioux, in 1874, but the father lived until 1879, and they were both buried in the Little Sioux cemetery. Their family consisted of seven sons and three daughters. Of this number our subject was the ninth child, only two of whom are living, our subject and a sister, the wife of Walter Richardson, living near Mondamin.

Our subject was born October 5, 1844, near Dixon, Lee County, Ill., and at the age of nine years came to Harrison County, with his parents; so his education was received both in Illinois and Iowa. After he was grown to manhood he engaged in farming in Calhoun and St. John's Townships. In 1876 he gave up farm-life and removed to Missouri Valley,



Stephen Mahoney.

where he has since resided. He ran a corn-sheller for about three years, and was elected Constable, which office he has held continuously for twelve years. He is now the owner of eight handsome dwelling houses, which he rents. In political matters, Mr. Ennis belongs to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 170, and has been a member of the Missouri Valley fire department for fifteen years. He was married October 8, 1863, in Calhoun Township, to Nancy Earnest, the daughter of B. Earnest, a farmer living three miles north of Calhoun. Mrs. Ennis was born in Pottawattamie County. The family came from Kentucky at a very early day. Her parents are both dead. She has three brothers and two sisters living in this county, and one sister residing at Council Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis are the parents of three children — Albert, born March 13, 1867, living at home, and is a railroad man in the employ of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad; Harry, born February 22, 1879, living at home; Lewis, born in December, 1883.

Our subject is active in all that goes toward the advancement of Iowa in general, of Harrison County in particular, but more particularly is he interested in Missouri Valley.

STEPHEN MAHONEY, (deceased), was born in Elkton, Md., February 13, 1809, and remained in that locality until the month of April, 1850, when, in company with numerous other emigrants, he, with his family, started for the far West, and in due time they reached the Missouri River. They stopped at Council Bluffs, then known as Kanesville, their company numbering about one hundred and thirty in all. He had buried his companion about three months before leaving his old home in Maryland, but his family of eleven children started with him, one of whom, Lucinda M., died before reaching Council Bluffs. Mr. Mahoney, for his second wife, married Martha Beaver, in Council Bluffs, April 5, 1851; she was one of a party who started from Philadelphia to make the trip to Utah. By this marriage six children were born— Hyrum S., December 27, 1852; Benjamin F., August 20, 1854; John T., July 4, 1856; Margaret A., May 12, 1858; Elisha, October 18, 1860; and Sarah E., September 2, 1868.

They came to Harrison County in the spring of 1852, and entered a piece of land on section 33, township 80, range 43, the farm that the widow now lives upon. They built a log cabin sixteen feet square and moved into the same before the puncheon floor was laid. They lived in this house, with one attached to it, until about 1858, and then built a frame house one story and a half high. Mr. Mahoney built a saw-mill at this time, which was the first one to cut lumber in Harrison County, and a large throng gathered to see the first slab, which some of the men carried off as a relic. People said when this mill was started, "Now we can have tables and doors." Prior to the saw-mill being started he had operated a small grist-mill, to which he added the saw-mill and a lath and shingle mill. Judge Jonas Chatburn, now of Harlan, Iowa, a sketch of whom appears in this work, was a partner of Mr. Mahoney's for sixteen years, both in farming and milling. They started the first mill (saw and grist) in the county.

It was propelled by the water of the Willow River, which was dammed where Elisha Mahoney now lives.

Judge Chatburn and Mr. Mahoney came to the county together, and were very much attached to one another. They came here in the summer of 1851, and commenced to build the mill-dam, but did not get ready to grind until about 1853. After working all summer in 1851, their work was all lost, as the high water had taken out their dam. Being possessed of genuine pioneer grit they were not dismayed, but went to work at it again. These two gentleman "kept house" in their wagons, and saw very hard times, returning home in the fall shaking with the ague. They borrowed money to enter their lands, paying forty per cent. interest.

After a long and unusually eventful life, this grand old pioneer, Stephen Mahoney, passed from the scenes and conflicts of this life to immortality, February 22, 1888.

Margaret, his first wife, was born in Maryland in 1811, and died in the same State, having been the mother of eleven children. Her death occurred in 1850. The children born by this wife were as follows: Rachel, April 23, 1832; Anna M., April 16, 1833; Harriet E., August 30, 1834; Theodore, February 29, 1836; James H., March 28, 1838; Stephen C., November 25, 1839; Jeremiah, November 5, 1841; William, October 8, 1843; Joseph S., October 20, 1845; Hannah E., November 5, 1847; Lucinda M., September 17, 1849.

Martha (Beaver) Mahoney was born April 11, 1828, in Barnsley, England, and in 1848 she came to Philadelphia, having been married in England to Mr. Beaver, by whom two children were born, both deceased.

Our subject belonged to the Reorganized Church for over twenty years, and had belonged to the Old Church before coming West, as had also his widow, she uniting a short time before leaving Philadelphia for the West. She has belonged to the Reorganized branch for twenty-two years.

In sketching the career of a pioneer possessed with such sterling traits of character, and one who indeed laid the cornerstone of Harrison County, in many ways, the writer is baffled to know what particular line to mark out, in order to give a correct history of such a man's life; but, suffice it to say, his good works follow him, and he "builded far better than he knew."

JOHN C. CALEY, dealer in boots and shoes at Missouri Valley, came to this county in 1866, and established a shoe shop at old St. Johns, but in December of the same year he moved to Missouri Valley and established the first restaurant in the place, in partnership with John Henry, in which business he continued for two months, when he sold out and opened a harness shop, with John Casey, the same being the first shop of the kind in the place. This was early in 1867, and their place of business was where Skelton's blacksmith shop now stands. Our subject bought his partner out in 1878, and has continued in the shoe business ever since. In 1875 he removed to his present location on Erie Street, and now conducts a general boot and shoe business on quite an extensive scale.

Mr. Caley was born in Rochester, N.Y., November 25, 1843. The family origin-

ated on the Isle of Man, near England, where the parents were born and united in marriage. They came to the United States in 1838. Our subject's parents were John and Esther (Christian) Caley. The father was a merchant. They had three children, our subject being the only one that grew to maturity. When he was quite small, his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio. The father is still engaged in the mercantile business in that place, and is now seventy-six years of age. The mother passed from the scenes of this life several years ago. Our subject attended the schools of Cleveland, and worked in the store with his father. October 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run; and was taken sick and discharged on account of disability, returning home in 1863. He went to Montana to regain his health, and was absent about two years, when he went home on a visit, and in 1866 embarked in business in old St. Johns.

Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, believing it best serves the interests of the American people. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Order, belonging to Lodge No. 170, at Missouri Valley.

GEORGE H. RATHBUN, who is engaged in the dairy business and the breeding of Holstein cattle in Boyer Townshfp, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., April 13, 1845, and has remained with his parents to the present time. He was married to Celia White, in Delaware County, N. Y., October 10, 1866. His wife was a native of that county, born June 1, 1844, and remained with her parents until the date of her marriage.

In the autumn of 1860 our subject commenced a three-year course at Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., in the Delaware Literary Institute, but on account of ill-health was compelled to close after two and one-half years.

Mr. Rathbun, in company with his father, Henry H. Rathbun, owns one hundred and twenty and twenty acres of land on section 22, Boyer Township, which has come to be a finely improved and valuable tract of land. They also have forty acres of pasture land on section 15, and are doing a good dairy and stock business. Politically Mr. Rathbun votes with the Democratic party. He belongs to Lodge 259, A. O. U. W., at Woodbine, and in religious matters favors the Episcopalian Church.

HENRY H. RATHBUN came to Harrison County in the fall of 1878, and settled at Woodbine, but in the spring of 1879 moved to a forty-acre farm on section 22, of Boyer Township, where he built a frame house, the upright of which was 16x32 feet, and two stories high, and with two additions 12x14 feet. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., September 13, 1817, and remained there until 1836, and then emigrated to LaPorte County, Ind., where he remained three years and then returned to the Empire State and remained until he came to Harrison County.

Our subject was married to Miss Morgeanna Rathbun in Otsego County, N.Y.,

in 1844. She was born April 13, 1825, and remained at home until the date of her marriage. By this union one child was born—George H., born April 13, 1845.

Mr. Rathbun is the son of Samuel and Beulah Rathbun. The father and mother were both natives of Connecticut and reared a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters, our subject being the youngest child. One son and two daughters are living—one daughter in Kansas and one in New York.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity and politically he votes with the Democratic party.

RANSOM W. BEEBEE, ex-liveryman at Missouri Valley, has been a resident of Harrison County for twenty years. In 1871 he located in La Grange Township, where he engaged at farming, purchasing land in sections 24 and 26, of that township. He followed farm-life until 1888, and then entered the livery business at Missouri Valley. To inform the reader more concerning his personal and domestic relations, it may be said that he was born in Madison County, N. Y., April 28, 1835. He is a son of James L. and Alma C. (Williams) Beebee. The Beebee family was originally from Wales, but have been in New York State for many generations. The Williams family were from England. The father was a contractor, and helped construct the Erie Canal, and also assisted in enlarging the same. He was also extensively engaged in farming. The mother died in 1885, in La Grange Township, this county, and was buried at Council Bluffs. Our subject was the fourth child of a family of nine sons and two daughters. Of this number five sons and one daughter are living. H. C. Beebee lives in Council Bluffs. Three live in La Grange Township; a sister, Mrs. Carrie Mosher, lives in Cayuga County, N. Y. The father came to Harrison County in 1871, and carried on farming in La Grange Township until the spring of 1891, and then returned to the Empire State, where he now resides. He is now eighty-two years of age, though quite active for one so old. He was again married in 1890, to Mary Warhouse.

Our subject's great-grandfathers were both in the Revolutionary War, and were men of much distinction in their day and generation.

Our subject was married in September, 1866, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Catherine Myers, who was a native of Erie County, N. Y., born in Fairview Township. Her parents were farmers, and are both deceased. June 9, 1887, the Angel of Death visited the home of our subject in La Grange Township and claimed his wife while yet in the prime of her young womanhood. She was buried in the Logan Cemetery. She was an exemplary Christian lady, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Beebee married for his second wife Annie O'Connor, in March, 1888. This lady is a native of Iowa, the daughter of Thomas and Marie O'Connor, farmers living in La Grange Township. By this union two children were born—Alma, born August 27, 1889, and Annie, born November, 1890.

Politically, Mr. Beebee had always been a Republican. He has served La Grange Township in various official capacities, having been member of the School Board there for fourteen years. He belongs to

the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Geneva Lodge, No. 421, at Geneva, N. Y. In a general way, it may be said that our subject obtained his education in the common schools of New York, and came to Harrison County May 12, 1871; and in the same day of the year, in 1887, he passed over the road to bury his wife. He was an American Express messenger for fifteen years, ten years of which he ran between Cleveland and Buffalo. He relates how that, in one trip in 1864, he had charge of ten tons of specie.

JAMES B. KELLEY, physician, surgeon and druggist at Modale, came to Harrison County in May, 1888, and located at Modale and commenced the practice of medicine. In December, 1888, he purchased Dr. Drew's drug business and has been thus engaged ever since. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 30, 1859. He is the son of Henry F. and Sophia (Strait) Kelley, both natives of the Buckeye State. He remained at home with his parents on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to teaching school, which he followed six years prior to coming to Iowa to locate; however, he had been to Polk County in the spring of 1882, as he attended lectures in Des Moines in the winters of 1882–83. He attended the State University at Iowa City, in the winter of 1883–84, and received his certificate from the Iowa State Board of Pharmacy. He received his diploma from the State Board of Examiners at Des Moines, in the spring of 1886. He engaged in the drug business at St. Charles, Iowa, in 1884, and was also a practicing physician until he came to Harrison County in the spring of 1888.

The Doctor was united in marriage in Polk County, Iowa, September 3, 1884, to Miss Emma Booth, by which marriage union one child has been born—Callie L., November 16, 1885.

The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Masonic order, having become a member at St. Charles, Iowa.

Emma (Booth) Kelley was born in Jasper County, Iowa, September 9, 1863. Her mother died when she was young and when she was fourteen years of age she went to live with her brother, Dr. W. H. Booth, at Altoona, Polk County, Iowa, where she remained until the date of her marriage. She is of a family of six children, two sisters and three brothers.

Our subject is one of a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, he being the fourth child. He received his early education at the High School at New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio. In his political choice he is identified with the Republican party.

HEBER WILLIAM CHAPMAN, a dry-goods merchant and a popular citizen of the Village of Persia, Harrison County, Iowa, will form the subject of this sketch. He was born in Wiltshire, England, July 7, 1854, and in the spring of 1861, his parents came to the United States and from the coast came direct to Florence, Neb., near Omaha, and from there went overland by team to Salt Lake City, Utah, and returned to Florence, Neb., in 1864, and in the spring of 1865 came to Harrison

County and settled on the Pigeon, in Cass Township, where they rented a farm for two years and then bought forty acres of land in Jefferson Township, near Reeder's Mills. The place was improved at the time they purchased it and they held it until 1870, when they sold and moved to Valley View in Union Township, where they bought a piece of wild land comprising two hundred acres, which they improved. The Village of Persia was just started at this time (1882) and our subject started in the general merchandising business at that point, his being the first dry-goods store of the place. He is still carrying on an extensive business.

He was married to Miss Frances M. Legan, of Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, November 14, 1875, and they are the parents of eight children—Maria, Robert, Elsie, Mabel, Emily, Edna, Willie and Elvin. Emily is deceased.

Mrs. Chapman was born in Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., and she and her husband, together with their two oldest children, are acceptable members of the Latter Day Saints Church. Mr. Chapman is a member of the Masonic order, Lodge No. 490, at Persia. Politically, Mr. Chapman votes with the Democratic party.

HENRY B. COX, whose beautiful farm home, is situated just on the eastern borders of the city of Missouri Valley, came to Harrison County in 1854, hence may well be styled a pioneer. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 17, 1826. He is the son of Abraham and Lydia (Reel) Cox. His father was born in Tennessee, and his mother in Virginia. They were married in Montgomery County, Ohio, and both passed from the scenes of this life at their home in Indiana. The mother died September 24, 1842, and the father survived until December 16, 1849. They reared a family of nine children, of whom our subject was the seventh; all are living but two, and four are living in Harrison County, Iowa, while three reside in Indiana. They trace their ancestry back to Germany, both grandfathers speaking the German language, but were American born.

Our subject's father followed farming, and Henry B. received his early education in the Hoosier State in a subscription school, and he, like his fore-fathers, has chosen to be a tiller of the soil, always having followed agricultural pursuits. In 1851 our subject might have been seen peering from out a prairie schooner, wending his way toward Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he remained three years and then removed to Harrison County, settling upon the farm he now resides upon in St. John's Township. Politically, Mr. Cox is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has been elected to numerous local offices since his residence in the county, including Justice of the Peace and member of the Board of Supervisors, having been re-elected to both positions, and was also President of the Harrison County Agricultural Society for a number of years.

Our subject was united in marriage, March 30, 1851, to Caroline Reel, and one week after their marriage ceremony had been performed, these two young people possessing strong arms and loving hearts, started West beneath the folds of a covered wagon. The years may come and go,

and this pioneer may add to his landed possession, but happier and more hopeful years will never come to him than those of his early married life, when in the vigor of his young manhood, he traced his way over unbridged and angry streams, through unsettled States and counties, and like the Star of Empire, headed toward the setting sun. Not that all was one paradise, where thornless roses were ever in bloom, for there were seasons of distress. The memorable winter of 1856-57 with its mountain-like snow drifts, scarcity of food and general suffering, together with the dark days of the Civil War, and the subsequent plague years of flood and grasshoppers, which devastated parts of the Missouri Slope, all required the hardihood and courage that none but a genuine pioneer could well endure.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox were the parents of five children: John L., married and living at home, is a graduate of West Point, and served in the Regular army one year; Annete is married to Edward Athey, and now lives in Jackson Township; Mary, wife of John A. George, a resident of Missouri Valley; William Riley and Henry Hudson are at home.

Mrs. Caroline (Reel) Cox was the daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Murphy) Reel, natives of Ohio, who died in Putnam County, Ind. For thirty-six years this noble woman, our subject's wife, walked by his side as his faithful companion, and reared a family, the members of which are an ornament to society, and do honor to her name. Finally the summons came, and all that was mortal of Mrs. Cox was deposited in Rosehill Cemetery, at Missouri Valley. The date of her death was October 14, 1887.

October 24, 1888, our subject married the widow of William Reel, whose husband died in Clay County, Ind. Her maiden name was Maggie Forney, the daughter of Joshua and Julia Ann (Rhodes) Forney. She is a native of Putnam County, Ind.

Mr. Cox has always been a hard working and industrious man, and fortunately possesses a faculty for accumulating property, as is evinced by his present landed estate, which comprises fourteen hundred acres of Harrison County's productive soil. Six hundred acres of this is now under a high state of cultivation, while the balance is in timber and pasture land. His homestead, near the bustling little city of Missouri Valley, possesses many charming attractions, including the well-kept grounds and well-ordered surroundings, showing him to be a man of method and taste. Indeed it is looked upon by the passer-by, as among the most valuable homes in the valley.

It is not the object of this volume to laud and exalt one man's characteristics, achievements and possessions above another's, yet in this case the writer cannot refrain from paying a passing tribute toward the life-work of this, one of Harrison County's earliest pioneers, for in it there is a lesson to be learned by the readers, though it be in the coming generations, when the leaves of this volume shall have turned yellow with age; it is this: that the secret of this man's more than average successful life, is found in the fact of his having started out early in life with a determination to accomplish something by following the line of legitimate labor. Again he came from a long line of sturdy ancestors, his grandfather having served in the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812, and they doubtless transmitted many of the sterling qualities to our subject, for it will be remembered that genuine pioneers are born, not made.

The cause of nine failures out of ten in the world, occurs in vacillating and flying from one object to another, in the place of choosing a life-work, locating the field upon which life's battle is to be fought, and then "fighting it out on that line," as Grant did his campaigns.

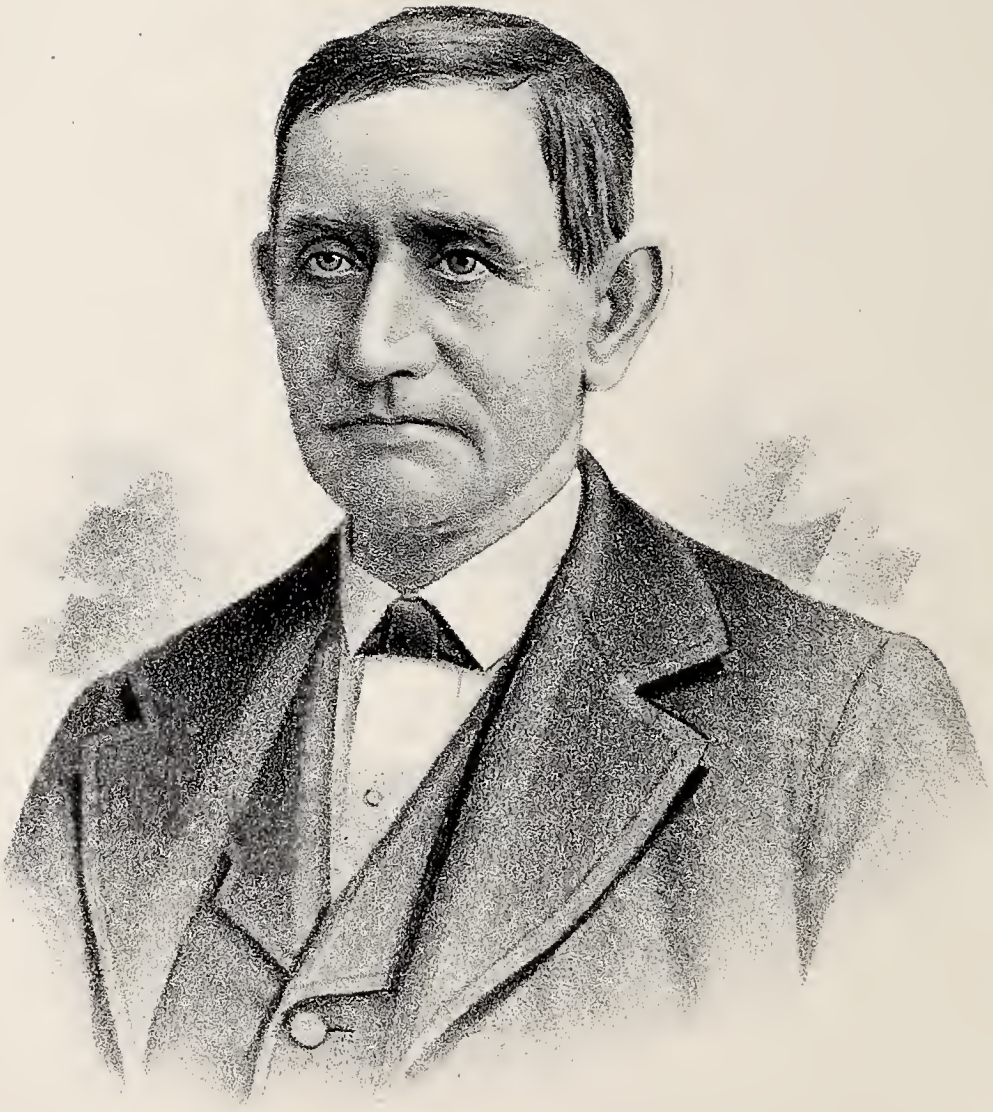
ADDISON L. McINTOSH, a farmer of St. John's Township, came to Harrison County with his parents in 1856. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., December 25, 1840, and can trace his ancestry back to George McIntosh, a native of Kentucky, who moved to the Hoosier State at an early day, where his father, Moses B. McIntosh, went with the grandfather; they both working in a mill. Our subject's father married Elizabeth Marksbury, of Kentucky, the daughter of Richard and Margaret (Hoffman) Marksbury, and continued to operate a flour mill for many years in Indiana. In 1856, sold and came to Iowa, at which time our subject was but fifteen years of age. He had attended the common schools of Indiana, but upon coming to this country no school privileges, were to be had at that early day. In the winter of 1856-57—the winter of the deep snow—the family lived on the present site of Missouri Valley, and when the snow storm first came up, the cattle stampeded to the Missouri River and they did not find them for weeks. In the spring when the snow melted and the floods came, everything on the flats was submerged.

In 1869 Mr. McIntosh purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land west of town on section 9, to which he has added until he now has five hundred and forty-three acres, two hundred and sixty being under cultivation. In 1882, he moved from his farm west of Missouri Valley, to his present residence on section 34. He has a fine lake on his farm covering twenty-five acres.

September 28, 1868 he was united in marriage in Missouri Valley, to Miss Margaret Snyder, who was the daughter of Louis S. and Mary (Fysing) Snyder, of Pennsylvania, who came to Harrison County, in 1860. This union resulted in five children, all of whom are living at this time—Minnie, born May 13, 1869; Oscar, born January 13, 1871; Jennie, January 30, 1873; Frank, April 8, 1876, and Ida, January 11, 1879.

In August 1862, our subject enlisted at Council Bluffs, in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the West. His first battle was that of Helena, Ark., after which he participated in the engagements at Little Rock, Mobile and Spanish Fort, from which point they were sent by water to the mouth of the Rio Grande river in Texas. He was mustered out of service in August 1865, at New Orleans. After his return from the service he came home and at once went to making hay, where Missouri Valley now stands, remaining at home working the farm until he went to his own place.

HENRY A. BECHTEL, a lumber dealer of the village of Persia, is made the subject of the following biographical notice. He is a native of the "Hawkeye State," having been born June 18, 1855, in Dubuque, and when



John Noyes

fourteen years of age commenced clerking for Osborne & Richmond, dealers in hats, caps and millinery goods in Dubuque, and remained with them for four years, and then went to Chickasaw County, and clerked in a general store in the town of Lawler, remaining there until the summer of 1877, when he went to California. He remained in and about Los Angeles and San Diego, until some time during 1878, when he enlisted in the regular army, Company K, Sixth United States Cavalry, and was stationed in Arizona Territory. The date of his enlistment was January 7, 1878, and he was discharged January 6, 1883, at Ft. Lowell, Ariz., when he returned to Chickasaw County, Iowa, engaging in general merchandising with his father, A. Bechtel. He remained there until the spring of 1887 and then went to Gowrie, Webster County, Iowa, where he was engaged in the lumber business until the spring of 1890, and then came to Persia.

Mr. Bechtel was married at the Village of Lawler, July 19, 1884, to Belle Anderson, and they are the parents of two children—Raymond E. and Donald G.

Mrs. Bechtel was born in Norway, and when a small child emigrated to Fayette County, Iowa, with her parents.

JOHN NOYES, (or Captain Noyes, as he was familiarly called during his lifetime), by virtue of his long residence and close identification with Harrison County's every interest, is justly entitled to more than a passing notice in this connection. From May, 1856, up to the date of his death, he was a central figure as well as one of the more prominent factors among the hardy band of Harrison County's pioneers. He had a part in the earlier, as well as later development of what has come to be one of the banner counties of the commonwealth of Iowa. He bore a conspicuous part in the history of the Missouri slope, being actively engaged in various capacities, and always had the respect of all within the range of his extended acquaintance. It would require a volume to contain the actual record of the events of a man's life possessed of such ambitious and energetic qualities as those of Capt. Noyes; but for the purpose of handing down to coming generations, some of the more important events which transpired in his career, perhaps the subjoined will in a measure suffice.

Mr. Noyes was born in the State of Maine, February 27, 1812. His parents, who were also natives of the Pine Tree State, were Joseph and Esther (Emerson) Noyes, of English descent. In the father's family there were fifteen children—Esther, Joseph, Almira, John, Peter, Robert, Ruth, William, Maria, Jonathan, Washington, Julian, Lydia, LaFayette and Hannah. Four of this number still survive.

When three years of age our subject, John Noyes, accompanied his parents to Guernsey County, Ohio, and subsequently to Athens County, the same State. When yet quite young he went to Morgan County, Ohio, where for some time he was engaged in the salt works. He also followed the great rivers as a flat-boatman, assisting in the transportation of salt and flour to New Orleans. We next find him the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment at Hooksburg, Ohio, in which busi-

ness he remained until 1856, during which year he sold. Believing in the future of the great and then but little developed West, he emigrated to Harrison County, Iowa, coming by boat to St. Joseph, Mo., where teams were engaged to convey the company, which was composed of a goodly number, to their new home.

Mr. Noyes and family located on the southwest quarter of section 20, of what is known as Morgan Township. He at once began turning over the rich virgin soil, and assisted by his sons, succeeded in getting in a crop, as it was in May when he arrived. About 1858 he placed in operation the second steam sawmill in that portion of the county. It stood about a mile and one-half to the north and west of the present sprightly village of Mondamin. He operated this mill, which was highly prized by the early pioneers, until about the close of the Civil War period, and then sold to his sons, who operated it a few years longer, when it was sold and a part of the machinery taken to Nebraska. This mill cut large quantities of lumber, which provided building material for scores of the settlers, who previous to this were compelled to either draw lumber from the mill on the Pigeon River, in Pottawattamie County, or hew timbers and puncheon in the primitive manner by the use of score-line and ax.

Mr. Noyes being a man full of life and manly energy, he soon accumulated a large tract of land, at one time having four thousand acres within Harrison County. Having the financial means, he was variously engaged, and in consequence employed many men, in fact the most of his neighbors looked to him for employment during seasons when they must have been idle had it not been for his thrift and enterprise. By reason of this, together with his strict integrity, he naturally won the confidence and genuine friendship of his community, the members of which never lost an opportunity of speaking complimentary words regarding him.

Early in the 70s, Mr. Noyes became interested in the Woodbine Woolen Mills (a thorn in many a man's side in Harrison County), which business proved a great loss to him. He also lost heavily by going security for friends, and thus much of his hard-earned property slipped from him.

Mr. Noyes was first married in 1833, to Hettie Stanley, by whom five children were born. They were: Jane, afterward Mrs. Ruffcorn, now deceased; Catherine, who became the wife of Mr. Chamberlain, but now deceased; John H.; LaFayette, deceased; and Washington, now residing at River Sioux, Iowa. Mrs. Noyes, the mother of these children, passed from the scenes of this life, in 1847. In 1848 Mr. Noyes married Mary Starks, daughter of Charles and Susan Starks, of Pennsylvania. By this union three sons and two daughters were born: Esther; William, deceased; Z. Taylor, now a merchant of Mondamin, Iowa; Fillmore and Maria Z.

In 1883, while driving in a thunder shower, Mr. Noyes was unfortunate in having his horse struck by lightning and killed. At the same time Mr. Noyes received a heavy charge of the electric current, the effects of which he never fully recovered from. This accident, coupled with the mental strain, brought about by reason of his financial losses, caused a derangement of his mind, and he was sent to the asylum at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in hopes he might, under proper treatment, recover. He remained there about three months, was brought home, and only survived until February 23, 1885, when all that was mortal of John Noyes, passed from the

shifting scenes of this life. His had been a busy, useful life. In addition to his extensive mill and farm-life in Harrison County, he also operated a large steam sawmill in Texas, where he sawed hundreds of thousands of railroad ties. He engaged in merchandising at Mondamin in 1868. His son being associated with him, succeeded him, and is still the leading merchant of the town.

To Capt. Noyes is largely due the honor of naming Mondamin, the busy trading mart of Morgan Township. Mr. Noyes was an extensive raiser of, and dealer in Indian corn. His township came to be the banner township in the county for corn, and so very appropriately, the railroad station, from which so many thousands of bushels of this product was annually shipped; was given the Indian name for corn, which is "Mondamin."

In sketching the career of this pioneer's eventful life, possessed as it was, with so many sterling traits of noble manhood, and whose influence was felt in almost every branch of business and every political, as well as social circle, the writer is baffled to know which particular part of his well-rounded life to emphasize the most. It is certain, however, that his early manhood; his domestic relations; his hardihood in becoming a pioneer in this section of Iowa, in 1856; his official duties as Drainage Commissioner as well as his connection with the Harrison County Agricultural Society have all proven the late Capt. John Noyes to have been possessed of far more than the ordinary ability found among the rank and file of earth's busy workers. He was generous, kind-hearted and true in every position he was placed. His name will go down to posterity as prominent among the vanguard of Harrison County pioneers.

JOHN L. COX, son of H. B. and Caroline (Reel) Cox, was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, September 12, 1853, and came to Harrison County with his parents when less than two years old, and has been a resident of the county ever since. He left the paternal roof in the spring of 1874, having atte ded the schools of this county where he received a good education, and at that time entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained four years, graduating June 16, 1878, after which he returned to his home, remained a short time, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, in the Twentieth United States Infantry, and went to Ft. Brown, Tex., and served one year, returning home.

September 7, 1879, he was united in marriage to Evelyn Harris, the daughter of W. T. and Margaret (Murphy) Harris. She was born in Harrison County, March 1, 1859, and was the third child of a family of four, who grew to their majority. Soon after their marriage, our subject and his wife moved to their present place, into an old house. His present farm consists of two hundred and seventy acres, ninety of which are under the plow, twenty acres in timber and the balance in pasture and meadow land. Since moving to the place, Mr. Cox has provided the premises with a modern style farm house, the upright of which is 16x32 feet and two stories high.

Their home has been blessed by the advent of four children, born as follows: Guy H., July 29, 1880; Gertrude, December 7, 1882; Grace M., April 12, 1885, and Benjamin, September 19, 1890.

Of our subject's wife's people, it may be said, that they came to Harrison County at an early day and about 1866 returned to Clay County, Ind., where her mother

died June 2, 1888, aged sixty-six years, while the father still survives, and is seventy-two years of age at this writing.

ISAAC ELLISON was born in Monroe County, Va., June 2, 1807,. and was the son of Mat and Anna (Campbell) Ellison. At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Ellison started for himself. He first went to Ohio, lived there ten months, and then went to Wayne County, Ind., then to Missouri, and then retraced his steps to Pike County, Ill., and in 1850, came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and three years later to Harrison County.

Mr. Ellison was married in Virginia, in 1831, to Sinda Clark, and they had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living, one of whom was Lehi, who came with his parents to this county in the fall of 1853, and located on section 17, of Cass Township. He was born in Jim-Town, Henry County, Ind., in 1837, and removed with his parents to Iowa in 1850. In September, 1864, he was married to Lydia M. Scofield, a native of Ohio, born in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Lehi Ellison are the parents of two children, who still live, and two deceased.

Mrs. Isaac Ellison is a native of Virginia, born February 23, 1815. Her parents were Alexander and Mary Clark. Mary Clark's maiden name was Hocking. Isaac Ellison and wife have fifty-three grandchildren, and forty-one great-grandchildren, most of whom live in Harrison County.

Another son of Isaac Ellison is Alma, who accompanied his parents to this county, as above related. His father entered eighty acres of land at a time when wild game was very plenty. He erected a hewed log house, in which lived the family consisting of parents and ten children. Alma was born in Pike County, Ill., in March, 1840, left there when ten years of age, with his parents for Iowa. When twenty-two years old he embarked in life for himself, by farming a tract of land he owned on section 16, of Cass Township. He was married August 24, 1862, to Sarah M. Runyan, a native of Iowa, born in 1844.

WILLIAM D. HOWARTH, was born in Harrison County in January, 1865, and has been a constant resident of the county ever since. He clerked for Kibler Bros., at Woodbine for about eight years and then formed a partnership with W. J. Callender, in the grocery business. He was married to Miss Cora McGarver, of Shelby County, Iowa, in 1834. By this union two children were born—Bessie and Harry.

Edward Howarth, father of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Harrison County; he came in the autumn of 1851, and settled in what is now Douglas Township. His mother died when he was a small boy and he lived with his father, Daniel Howarth, until he was sixteen years of age, and then went to work by the month.

Daniel Howarth entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Douglas Township, which his son Edward purchased of his father in about 1866.

Edward was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1837, and came to Harrison County with his father Daniel, in 1851.

Edward married Betty C. Armstrong of Harrison County, in 1864, and they are the parents of seven children—William D., Fannie B., Cora E., Sylva V., Luettie O., Albert E. and Florence M.

Mrs. Edward Howarth was born in Illinois, in June, 1846, and came to Harrison County, with her father's family, who located in Six-Mile Grove, where she remained until the date of her marriage.

GEORGE PUGSLEY, a resident of section 11, Boyer Township, was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 17, 1850. At the age of five years he came with his parents to Harrison County, Iowa, arriving in the autumn of 1855. They came overland with teams and crossed the vast country with but little settlements here and there. His father entered land in what is now Douglas Township. Our subject remained with his parents on the farm until 1877, having bought land however in this township as early as 1872. This land was on section 6, and was unimproved. At first he bought eighty-eight acres, but added to it until he had two hundred acres.

In the summer of 1876 he erected a house upon this land, into which he moved in the autumn of 1877. It was a frame house sixteen feet square and one story and a half high, to which in 1877, he added an apartment 14x28 feet and one story high.

Mr. Pugsley remained on this farm until the spring of 1882, when he sold his farm and purchased another in Lincoln Township, the same being situated on section 6, and also on section 31, in Willow Township, Monona County, the county line dividing his farm. This farm comprised nine hundred and sixty acres of land, six hundred and forty of which was in Monona County and three hundred and twenty in Harrison County. He built on this farm a house one story and a half high, the upright of which was 16x28 feet, together with a lean-to sixteen feet square.

The land was just as the hand of nature had left it and our subject had all the improving to do himself. That portion of the farm which is in Monona County is used for grazing purposes and of the portion in Harrison County ninety acres are under cultivation and the remainder about equally divided between meadow and pasture land. In the fall of 1882 he built a well-arranged barn forty feet square. He aims to keep on hand at this place about three hundred head of cattle. In the spring of 1885 he moved to Moorhead, on John B. Moorhead's farm, over which he was manager until the spring of 1888, when he moved back to his own place, remained that summer, and the following winter visited his parents in Florida, and in the spring of 1889, returned to Harrison County and moved to the place upon which he now lives, which he had bought in 1888. This place is situated on section 11, of Boyer Township, upon which there was built a good brick farmhouse. It was also provided with a barn 30x50 feet. This farm contains two hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and twenty acres of which are under the plow.

Our subject was married September 20, 1877, and by this union three children were born—Charles W., born August 12, 1878; Sadie E., January 5, 1882, and one who died in infancy.

Mrs. Pugsley's maiden name was Ida Kennedy, born in Crawford County, Iowa,

March 20, 1858. Her father was Samuel Kennedy, who died when she was one year old. The mother was Mary (Howarth) Kennedy, who after her husband's death remained a widow several years, and then married John B. Moorhead. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kennedy were the parents of two children, Mrs. Pugsley being the youngest and remained with her mother until the date of her marriage.

The father of our subject, George W. Pugsley, came to Harrison County in 1855, settling in Douglas Township, where he built a log cabin sixteen feet square, in which he lived for seven years and then traded his farm for another near Whitesboro, between Logan and Woodbine, the same being in Jefferson Township. The last named place was improved, had a log house upon it and consisted of eighty acres of plow land and forty acres of timber. He remained there until the spring of 1872, and then moved to Woodbine, where he traded for the hotel property, which he operated for nine years, after which he rented the hotel and bought a residence, but looked after a small farm in the valley near Woodbine. After renting his hotel property two years he disposed of it. He remained in Woodbine until the autumn of 1882, when he removed to Putnam County, Fla., where he now owns a ten-acre orange grove, which he planted after going there.

Our subject was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1816, and remained there until the time of his coming to this county. Upon his arrival here he had three horses and a wagon and less than $1 in money, and that being the memorable winter for deep snow and cold weather, the family had but little to eat but corn bread and venison.

Mr. Pugsley was married to Rachel Francis, in Athens County, Ohio, about 1841. By this union eight children were born—the subject of our sketch, George, being the fifth child. The mother was born in Ohio about 1821, and her mother died when she was a small girl.

Politically our subject is in sympathy with the Prohibition party, and in religious matters is a Christian.

FRANCIS L. DAVIS, loan and insurance agent at Missouri Valley, came to the place in 1872, having been a resident of Harrison County two years prior to that, living at River Sioux, where he was engaged in the stock business.

Mr. Davis was born June 21, 1841, in Millport, N. Y. His parents were Elisha J. and Fannie (Shannon) Davis. The Davis family were from New Jersey, and were of old Puritanic stock. The Shannon family were early settlers near Seneca Lake, N. Y. The father followed harness-making and lumbering, and the family moved to Harrison County, in 1869, settling at River Sioux. In 1870, our subject came and entered into partnership with his father in the stock business, and continued until 1872. The father died in 1876, and was buried in Rose Hill cemetery, at Missouri Valley. His widow makes her home at River Sioux. and at Onawa, Iowa.

Our subject's early education was received at Wellsville, N. Y., at Alfred Academy. In August, 1861, Mr. Davis enlisted in Company E, Fifth New York Cavalry, and went to Staten Island, from there to Baltimore and thence to Annapolis, where he was ruptured, and conse-

quently returned home. While he enlisted for "three years or during the war" he was not engaged in any struggles of that great conflict on account of the accident above referred to. At Little Valley, N. Y., he served as Deputy Sheriff and Constable until he moved to Harrison County, and soon after coming here was appointed Deputy Sheriff under J. J. Peck. He was appointed Constable at Missouri Valley, and subsequently filled that office by election. He also served as Marshal at Missouri Valley. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In political matters he has always been an ardent Republican.

Christine L. Ames, a native of Little Valley, N. Y., became his wife in 1868.

October 30, 1878, he married Mrs. Clara A. Pike, by whom one child was born, the same dying when seven months of age, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Missouri Valley. Mrs. Davis came from Springfield, Mass., and is President of the Woman's Relief Corps at Missouri Valley.

JAMES ERVIN first settled in La-Grange Township in June, 1857, where he rented two years and in the spring of 1859, went to Reeder's Mills, farmed one year then returned to La Grange Township, remained one year, removed to his present place in Jefferson Township, where he opened up a new farm. He built a log cabin sixteen feet square, which was provided with a cottonwood floor. He now has a fine farm house which was erected in 1879. Upon coming to the county he had $100 and a span of horses.

Our subject was born in Monroe County, W. Va., in March, 1831, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Moorhead) Ervin, who came to Harrison County in the fall of 1856, and lived with his children until his death in 1862. The mother died in June, 1868. Our subject remained at home until he was nineteen years of age and then learned the cabinetmaker's trade at Rocky Point, W. Va. He followed the cabinet business five years prior to his coming to Harrison County, on his own account.

In December, 1852, he married Sarah Higginbotham, who is the third child of a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin are the parents of a family of seven children—Eliza J., Annis, Alcesta, Etta, James, Verna and John.

J. B. PATTERSON, a successful merchant at Dunlap, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He is a native of Athens County, Ohio, born December 6, 1848, the son of Joseph and Martha (Van Pelt) Patterson, who were also natives of the Buckeye State, who descended from the pioneers of New England, and were of the Quaker faith. Our subject was of a family of ten children, he being the only member of the family in Harrison County. His early life was spent on a farm, and when about ten years old, his father removed to Annsville, where he engaged in general mercantile business. Here our subject spent most of his time, until he was thirteen years of age, when his father removed from New England to Athens County, Ohio. Here our subject assistsd his father in a store, of which he was the proprietor.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. Patterson

enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, and served until the fall of 1865, entering the service in October, 1863. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., Franklin and several minor engagements. After leaving the service he remained in Ohio, at his old home, for about one year, and then came to Dunlap in September 1867. Upon arriving he had but $50 as his capital with which to commence life in the new country. The first six months he was in Harrison County; he worked at haying and harvesting, after which he entered the employment of R. B. Hillas in his mercantile establishment, where he was engaged for two years, when he entered the employ of Mitchell & Bryan, who were also running a general store on the same lot, occupied at present by our subject. With this firm he remained eight years, and then embarked in business for himself, as a member of the firm of Patterson, Dalley & Co., who carried a general merchandise stock. This copartnership existed for six years, when Mr. Patterson disposed of his interest. At first they carried a stock of $4,000, but at the time our subject retired, they carried $16,000.

After being out of business three months, Mr. Patterson formed a partnership with H. E. McElroy. This establishment was conducted for twenty months, during which time H. C. Laub, of Denison, had purchased the stock of the former establishment, of which our subject had been a member, and in January, 1890, H. C. Laub and our subject purchased McElroy's interest and consolidated the two firms under the firm name of J. B. Patterson & Co., Mr. Patterson assuming control. They carry a general stock, and have an average of $50,000 annual sales. Their store is a model of neatness, while the best quality of goods is found on their shelves. They keep a force of four clerks.

Politically, Mr. Patterson is a Republican, and has served his town by holding most of the local offices, and is at this time President of the School Board, where he has proven himself the right man in the right place. He is a member of Shield's Post No. 83, G. A. R., also of Lodge No. 284, K. of P.

He was united in marriage in November, 1871, to Miss Maggie Ferren, daughter of Peter and Margaret Ferren. Our subject's wife was born in the old Dominion State—Virginia—and of Irish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have a family of four children—Louis J., with his father in the store; Pearl H., at home; John Leo., at home; Tessa, deceased at the age of six months; Cassius, at home.

The family are members of the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of Dunlap.

Remarkable indeed, has been the career of this business man, who came to Harrison County with the paltry sum of $50, but possessing the genuine spirit of industry, coupled with the fact that he was a citizen of the best country for a man of small means to rise in the financial scale, of which the history of the world is acquainted, has enabled him to take first rank among the business men of Harrison County.

CHESTER J. BRIGGS, proprietor of one of the markets at Missouri Valley, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Windom County, Vt., October 15, 1833. He is a son of Thomas and Philena



L. Wolaus

PASSING OF A PIONEER.



Judge D. M. Harris, veteran editor of Missouri Valley and life-long democrat, who died Monday

Oct. 90,

We wash every bottle fou

The air in which the bee

Every bottle of Schlitz i
ealed, by a process invente

Light starts decay even
lass gives protection agains

The brown bottle protec
he brewery to your glass.

If you knew what we k
would say, "Schlitz—Schlitz

See that crown or cork
is branded "Schlitz."

The Beer
de Milwauke

(Stanciff) Briggs. Both parents were of English ancestry, the grandfathers on both sides coming from England. Our subject's mother died when he was but fourteen years of age, and his father survived until August 17, 1891, aged eighty years. Our subject had one brother and one sister; the former is deceased and the latter lives in Halifax, Vt.

Mr. Briggs' early education was received in the Green Mountain State where he usually worked at farming; also spent three years at the butcher business, prior to coming West.

August 29, 1862, he enlisted as a wagoner of Capt. David Ball's Company, which was "D," of the Sixteenth Vermont Militia Volunteers. He served nine months and was injured and laid in the hospital two weeks.

In 1871 he moved to Lee County, Ill., where he farmed three years, and in 1874, settled in Cass County, Iowa, where he farmed seven years, after which he conducted a meat market for two years at Anita, the same county. From there he removed to Griswold, and in 1886, came to Missouri Valley, since which time he has operated a first-class meat and provision market.

He was united in marriage January 29, 1859, at South Londonderry, Vt., to Laura L. Robinson, whose parents were very early settlers in Windom County, Vt., Her father died April 18, 1889, aged seventy-one years, while his good wife is a resident of Corning, Adams County, Iowa. Laura L. Robinson was born October 5, 1842.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are the parents of eight children—Adelbert C., born November 20, 1859, at home; Fred R. April 4, 1862, married and living in Missouri Valley; Albert T. July 28, 1865, at home; Minnie E. April 16, 1867, died at twelve years and six months of age; she was buried in Cass County; Myrta L. born July 3, 1869, at home; Cora L. January 16, 1878, at home; Maud I., January 27, 1880, at home; Ada, February 26, 1882, at home.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Missouri Valley, and in his political belief, Mr. Briggs is a Democrat.

Fred R., son of our subject, is also a butcher by trade. He married Miss Nora Sproll, a native of this county. They are the parents of two children—Sadie Lula and Bessie R.

HON. D. M. HARRIS, more familiarly styled Judge Harris, editor of Missouri Valley *Times*, is too well known throughout the length and breadth of Iowa, and especially of the Missouri Slope to need an introduction to the readers of this volume. But for the information of those who may come after him, it may be said in this connection that Mr. Harris came to Missouri Valley when that town was yet in its infancy and established the *Times* in the month of June, 1868. The first paper was issued July 3d, and he has been the editor-in-chief ever since, with the exception of four years. For a full account of the history of this newspaper the reader is referred to the city history of Missouri Valley.

A man who is three-score-and-ten years old, if he has improved his time and talents, has had ample time to accomplish much toward filling the short space necessarily alloted to him for a biographical notice in the history of his home county.

Our subject was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, at what is now the city of Dayton, July 21, 1821. He is the son of Daniel and Mercy (Boker) Harris. The father was from Massachusetts and the mother from Pennsylvania. His parents died when he was but nine years of age, and he went to Maury County, Tenn. to live and remained there until 1854, and there received his early education in the common schools, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, then read law and was admitted to the bar in Maury County, and practiced law there for four years, and in 1854 removed to Audubon County, Iowa, remaining there until 1862, following the practice of law until 1876 in various places. He was elected County Judge of Audubon County, in 1856, being the second Judge of that county. He served two terms as Judge, and in the autumn of 1859 was elected as a Member of the House in the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, serving in the regular session of 1860 and the extra (war)session of 1861. His district comprised four counties. In 1886, he was elected to the Twenty-first General Assembly, serving with distinction and in a satisfactory manner to his constituents. Politically, the Judge is a Democrat, and one who is ever ready to defend the principles of that party, being at all times ready to give a reason for the hope within him concerning his political faith.

He was united in marriage July 29, 1841 to Martha M. White, who is a native of Tennessee, by which union ten children have been born, all of whom are still living, six sons and four daughters—Mary Isabel, wife of John Crane, of Exira, Iowa; William J., Daniel W., of South Dakota; Clarinda C., widow of John P. Lahman; John W., at home; Robert H., at home; Edwin T., of Sheldon, Iowa; Ellis N., in South Dakota; Virginia Tennessee, wife of William W. Rutledge, of Castleton, N. Dak.; and Emma E., wife of Charles H. Russel, now of Clarinda, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have fourteen grand-children and one great-grandchild. They are exemplary members of the Christian Church. He is a member and a leading spirit in the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, at Missouri Valley and his wife is identified with the Eastern Star and Rebecca degrees of these orders.

Among the most enjoyable occasions it is the good pleasure for man and wife to take part in, is that of a Golden Wedding anniversary which bespeaks of fifty years of wedded life. Such a boon is of rare occurrence, but Providence has permitted Judge Harris and his estimable wife to travel life's journey as man and wife for a half century, and to rear a family of ten children, with never a death in their household the family chain being yet unbroken. So it was that on July 29, 1891, a large company of their good friends at Missouri Valley and elsewhere, assembled at the Judge's residence, and after the marriage ceremony was renewed, a reminder of that day in 1841 when they embarked in life together, many golden gifts were bestowed upon this worthy couple, who count their friends, wherever they have lived, by the one word legion. Among such gifts was a purse filled with gold presented to the good wife and mother, while a magnificent Elgin gold watch was presented to Mr. Harris, with befitting remarks, and the watch itself having an appropriate inscription engraved upon its chaste case.

Judge Harris has been a strong political factor in the Hawkeye State, for many long years; and while he is a man of deep

convictions, and in his editorial writings, at times scathing, yet he perforce of his genial and manly course, makes but few personal enemies, and like most men who express their political and religious convictions, regardless of fear or favor or of what the world may say, he stands to-day high in the estimation of a very large class of people in Western Iowa. At one time he edited the *Defender*, at Exira, Iowa; and also a paper called the *Capsheaf*, at Atlantic, Iowa; and the Kansas *Democrat*, at Independence, Kan., which has given him a diversified editorial experience as the conductor of a genuine Democratic journal.

In 1884 Mr. Harris was a delegate-at large to the Democratic National Convention, and was the first man in Iowa to raise a flag in honor of Grover Cleveland. Twice served on the electoral Democratic ticket of Iowa, and in 1888 was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, running considerably ahead of his party ticket. He has served four terms as Mayor of Missouri Valley, and filled many other minor offices in the city and county. As editor he has conducted the Guthrie County *Leader*; *Harrisonian*, of Missouri Valley; Kansas *Democrat*, of Independence, Kan.; Audubon County *Defender*; Atlantic *Capsheaf*, and then returned and bought his old office, which had been changed to the Missouri Valley *Times*. He began his editorial profession in 1864, and has been connected with the business ever since.

LUCIAN WILSON settled on section 16, of Washington Township, in the spring of 1867, where he bought a quarter-section of wild land, and built a frame house, 14x18 feet, one story and a half high, to which he has made two additions. At the time of his coming to this locality, there was but little improvement in what is now Washington Township. There was a log school house at Walkers' Grove, and a few settlers living here and there; but generally speaking, this part of the country was a sea of prairie grass. Since coming to the county, he has added to his farm until he now has a half section of well improved land. Four years after coming in, there was a school house built within one mile of his place. At first he had to go to Logan. or Woodbine to trade, but upon the construction of the Rock Island Road, he went to Neola and Shelby, until the building of the Milwaukee lines through Persia.

Our subject comes from good old Puritan stock, and was born February 16, 1835, in Berkshire County, Mass. At the age of nineteen went out into the world for himself, and followed agriculture, until he came to Harrison County.

He was married in the county of his nativity, March, 1856, to Miss Mary Churchill, by whom two children have been born, Adaline L., and a boy which was still-born. The mother, for reasons best known to themselves, did not come West, but the little daughter did, and has lived a portion of the time in this county with her father, but is now married and living in York State. After coming West, Mr. Wilson obtained a divorce, and married Miss Frances Place, of York State, with whom he had been acquainted since he was a child. She died in 1869, leaving him with a girl baby, Sophronia Amanda, one year old, who died in 1889, with typhoid fever.

He married his present wife, Sarah C. Shaw, a resident of Harrison Co., in 1872.

The father of our subject, James Wil-

son, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1803, and died in the same county during the month of August, 1880.

The mother of our subject, Amanda (Garfield) Wilson, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., and died in the same county.

Politically, our subject is in sympathy with the Republican party. In his religious views, was raised a Methodist, but never united with any church.

Mr. Wilson does a general farming and stock-raising business, and is a breeder of Hereford cattle, having at present eighty head, every one of which are white-faced, and, as a herd, this is looked upon as the finest in Western Iowa. Every acre of this man's farm is under the plow, except what is in tame grass, with about ten acres timber.

SAMUEL R. HARVEY, a blacksmith, who wields the sledge, and fans the forge at the village of Modale came to Harrison county in the spring of 1880, first operating a shop at California Junction, in partnership with Rance Dewell. In the autumn of that year he bought Mr. Dewell out and continued the business alone, until the spring of 1881, when he sold and went to Council Bluffs, where he worked at boiler repairing and also constructed some new boilers, being in company with A. S. McCreary. In August of the same year he came to Modale and formed a partnership with Rance Dewell, which continued until the fall of 1882, when he built the shop he now occupies; the same being 16 x 42 feet. He is a skillful mechanic and can construct almost any article made from iron.

He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 7, 1848. He remained at home until twelve years of age, and for the next two years worked on a farm, at the end of which time he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade at Wellsville, Ohio, serving an apprenticeship of three years. After having mastered his trade, he continued in the shop for six months, and then went to dressing tools for the C. P. & W. R. R. Company, with whom he remained for six months, and then became a fireman on the same road. After serving in that capacity for six months, he became engineer of that road and followed it for one year and a half and then went to blacksmithing again. He was at Liverpool, Ohio, and on the Ohio River, for eighteen months, where he learned steamboat engineering. We next find him in Wellsville, Ohio, where he was made foreman in the shop in which he learned his trade. He remained there until the autumn of 1876, and then went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and followed his trade for three years and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage in Beaver County, Pa., on July 5, 1875, to Miss Lizzie Marker and they were the parents of seven children—Samuel S., Lelia F., and Bertha. The deceased are, William Charles, Emma and a boy who died in infancy.

Lizzie (Marker) Harvey was born in Liverpool, Ohio, and when a girl her parents moved to Hancock county, Va., where she remained until the date of her marriage. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party. During the Civil

War he belonged to the Ohio State Militia, and helped capture John Morgan, who made his noted raid through Ohio. Our subject belonged to Company I, and was only thirteen years old at the time he enlisted.

FRANK A. DEAN, druggist, Dunlap, Iowa, is a native of Clinton County, Iowa, born October 2, 1866, son of H. F. and E. P. (Pelhan) Dean, natives of New York State, but now residents of West Side, Iowa.

The father of our subject removed to Iowa from the Empire State in 1857. He was married in 1865, at the close of the war. He served in Company H, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He entered the service as Color-Sergeant and was discharged as First Lieutenant. He has always followed farming and stock raising. He and and his wife are the parents of seven children—Frank A.; Alfred S., a resident of Gowrie, Iowa; Jessie is a teacher in the Dunlap schools; Dasie, Grace, Boran and Claude.

Frank A. was educated in the common schools, and when twelve years of age entered the drug store in West Side, where he remained one year and then went to Arcadia, where he remained five years. The next year he spent in Carroll, and in 1885 came to Dunlap and entered the employ of L. G. Tyler, with whom he was employed for one year, at the end of which time he formed a co-partnership with Ed. Lehan, under the firm name of F. A. Dean & Co., who are now carrying about a $6.000 stock, and their sales amount to $20,000 per annum. They have a fine business house, well furnished with all that pertains to a first-class drug-store.

Mr. Dean was married October 7, 1887, to Miss Minnie Bickford. They are the parents of two children—Minnie, born July 29, 1888; Hazel, March 16, 1891.

Mr. Dean is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Hospitable Lodge, No. 244, A. F. & A. M.; Golden Rule Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F., of which lodge he is Vice Grand and Secretary. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Politically Mr. Dean is a Republican and has held many of the local offices in his community, and is the present City Treasurer of Dunlap, and was Recorder for two terms; he is also a member of the School Board.

MARION ARNOLD, a resident of Harrison Township, is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born in May, 1827, and is a son of Moses and Mary (Morgan) Arnold, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. Our subject was reared in the Buckeye State, until he was eighteen years of age, and was brought up to farm life. The family removed to Indiana, and remained until 1856, and then came to Iowa, locating in Decatur County. The mother died in Ohio, and the father in Harrison County, Iowa, to which locality he came in 1869. They had a family of sixteen children, our subject being the third child, and when about twenty years of age, he began life for himself, coming to Harrison County, in 1868, from Potawattamie County. He is a carpenter by trade, but has paid spec-

ial attention to his farm labors. He came to Harrison Township, in 1886. He operates the Kellogg farm.

Politically he is a supporter of the Republican party. He was married in 1860 to Miss Susan Stewart, who was born in Ohio, in 1837. By this marriage union five children have been born—Ella J., wife of James Boyd, residing in Harrison Township; Albert, in Harrison Township, Mary E., wife of Justin Rigg, a resident of Lincoln Township; Charles E. and Orville M., at home.

Our subject and his wife, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Arnold is the oldest representative of his father's family. His father passed from the scenes of this life about 1885.

DANIEL P. BAKER, an energetic business man of Missouri Valley, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Mills County, Iowa, November 1, 1861. He is a son of Daniel B. and Martha (Stringfield) Baker, the former a native of Pennsylvania, descending from the Pennsylvania German stock, while the latter was a native of Kentucky. The Stringfields are of Scotch descent. Our subject's father was a soldier in the Rebellion, and went from Mills County, Iowa. He was through the whole war and served one year and a half after the general surrender. He held the rank of Captain and was wounded in battle, from which he never fully recovered. After the war he followed farming, and was a blacksmith by trade. He now resides in Jefferson County, Kan., at Meriden, near Topeka. The mother died in the spring of 1888, and was buried at Meriden, Kan. Their family consisted of three children, of whom our subject was the second. Daniel received his education in Kansas, to which State the family moved in the spring of 1867. When twelve years of age he left home and began to serve an apprenticeship as a printer. For three years he followed railroading in Missouri and Iowa, and has been engaged in the pump, well and windmill business since that time. He has for a partner E. F. James.

Our subject was married, July 29, 1884, at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to Miss Maude Day. Her parents are Scotch, and she herself was born in Scotland. Her father was a farmer, and now lives a retired life at Sac City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of one child—Gertie, born July 4, 1886.

Mr. Baker in his political choice affiliates with the Democratic party. He was a member of the City Council one term and has been Water Commissioner ever since the waterworks were provided.

MICHAEL BARRETT, one of the representative business men of Dunlap, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1868. Having been a prominent factor inHarrison County, it is appropriate in this connection, that the subjoined sketch of him should appear.

Mr. Barrett is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in County Mayo, Ireland, November 11, 1834. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (O'Connell) Barrett, who emigrated to America in 1847, and located in New York State, and two years later re-

moved to Madison, Ind., where the family remained until 1852, then moved to Clinton County, Iowa, where they made their home until 1868. During that year our subject came with his family to Harrison County; having been here the year previous, just as Dunlap was being platted, and located lands in Shelby, Crawford and Harrison Counties, purchasing some thirteen hundred acres. He moved his family to his farm, one mile south of Dunlap, where they remained two years. In 1870, he in company with two of his brothers, engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Barrett Bros., which firm continued until 1879; Martin Barrett, however retired in 1875. In 1879 J. H. retired leaving our subject in full control of the business, and in 1884 the firm name was changed to Barrett & Sons, composed of Michael Barrett, E. H. Barrett and M. J. Barrett, which firm put in a stock of general merchandise with a cash capital of fifteen thousand dollars. The firm has always done a general business, and is now carrying a stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, their annual sales amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars. The business is conducted in a fine two-story brick building, which was the first brick business house erected in Dunlap it, being completed in 1874. This building is twenty-five feet front, by one hundred feet in depth. M. J., one of the firm, managed a branch store at Ute, Iowa, for four years. They are also extensively engaged in stock raising, principally standard grade horses, and have turned off some very fine trotters; having reared some animals of the 2:30 class. At this writing they have fifteen standard bred horses. Among them might be mentioned, "Almont Wagoner," "Fred Dunlap" and "Young Ranger." They have in and around Harrison county, over thirty thousand dollars worth of real estate, as connected with their farming and breeding ranch enterprises.

The parents of our subject came to Harrison Township, in 1870, where the father died July 1, 1887, at the age of eighty-two years. The mother is still living aged seventy-nine years. They reared a family of six sons and four daughters—Michael, our subject; Ann, widow of L. Devitt, a resident of Dunlap; Mary, wife of Thomas Higgins, of Dunlap; Martin, a resident of Dunlap; Rose, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Jacob H., president of the Omaha Vinegar Works, and the owner of a cattle ranch in Nebraska; Edward and Thomas, both deceased.

Our subject was united in marriage at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, in July 1853, to Rose Caulffield, born in Ireland in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are the parents of ten children—Anthony, deceased; Bessie, wife of of M. C. Dally, a resident of Dunlap; Jennie, wife of J. M. Smith, of Dunlap; Edward H., a member of the firm of M. Barrett & Sons; M. J., a member of the same firm; Mary, wife of Dr. William Beatty, of Dunlap; Ella, wife of James H. Purcell, of Omaha; Josephine, deceased; Jacob, deceased, and James F. at home.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has held his share of local offices. He has been a member of the school board, as well as one of the Town Council. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and have always been liberal donators to their own church, as to those of other denominations. Our subject has improved six farms in this

and adjoining counties, besides erecting several substantial buildings.

The man of whom this sketch is written, together with his family, is a true example of what honest industry can accomplish, under our form of government. It will be remembered that our subject exchanged his native land—Ireland, for America when he was a mere boy, and hence has made all he has since coming to our shores.

SMITH M. CHILD, present Post-Master at Dunlap, ranks amongst the very earliest pioneers of that place, as may be seen by the subjoined notice.

He is a native of Bath, Grafton County, N. H., born October 5, 1836. He is the son of David and Charlotte M. (Moulton) Child, both natives of the Granite State. The mother died in 1886, at Nevada, Iowa, at the age of seventy-five years, and the father died in Illinois, in April, 1891, aged eighty-six years. They were of English ancestry and were among the pioneers of Story County, Iowa, and came to the State in the spring of 1855.

Our subject was one of a family of seven children. His education was obtained in the public schools and acadamies of the East. At the age of seventeen years, he started out for himself, traveling over many of the Western States and territories, until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, being mustered out in the spring of 1865. He made a faithful soldier, and belonged to the Sixteenth Army Corps under A. J. Smith, and was in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Nashville, Tupelo, was with Sherman on his Meriden expedition; also on the Red River raid. After his service in the Robellion, he entered the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, commencing as clerk at the Nevada office, which was at that time the end of the road. At the end of one year, he was placed in charge of several important points along the line and in the winter of 1867, he was located at Woodbine, and in June of that year came to Dunlap, and opened the depot office, in a box-car, before there had been a single building erected in the place. He built one of the first residences of the place, in which he still lives. He remained as station agent at Dunlap, until 1873, since which time he has been variously engaged, but principally in the stock business. He traveled for a commission firm some five years, and was Deputy Sheriff, of Harrison County for four years. He was also special agent for the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

In February, 1890, he received the appointment of Postmaster at Dunlap, under President Harrison's administration. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and of late years, has been active in the political work of his county.

He is a member of Shields Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been Commander twice. He is Vice Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias order.

Mr. Childs was married June 10, 1867, to Miss Rachel L. Trumble, of Delaware County, Ohio, where she was born April 2, 1844, the daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Wells) Trumble.

Mr. and Mrs. Childs are the parents of two sons, Edward T., and David T., both

at home. The former is at school and the latter is his father's assistant in the Post-office.

ALFRED SELLERS, who is numbered among the pioneer band who sought for themselves a home in this goodly portion of Iowa, has been a resident of Harrison County, since 1853 and hence a short sketch of his career is truly befitting in this connection. He is now a resident of section 21, Union Township. He first settled at Union Grove, where he became a "squatter." He and his uncle bought out some old Mormon claims, upon which had been erected log cabins, and a few acres of hazle-brush land under cultivation. Here our subject remained with his uncle about three years, and then purchased eighty acres of land; forty of which was Government land, and the remainder he bought of the county, paying $1.25 per acre. This land was fenced by rails, stakes and posts riven from the native forests by his own hands. Among the improvements that he put upon this place was a house 18x20 feet and twelve feet high, with an addition, 8x20 feet. Here our subject remained for twelve years, when he sold the place and removed to Council Bluffs, where he rented land one season; then went to Illinois and farmed one year, when he became convinced that no state was quite equal to the Hawkeye, so he moved to Des Moines, where he was employed at carpenter work one season, but by a force of circumstances, again returned to Illinois, where under contract, he hauled coal for two years, and then moved back to Harrison County, Iowa.

Of his earlier life, it should be said that he was born in Ohio, and was the son of Peter and Mary Sellers, who were natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. They were the parents of two sons—William, (deceased) and Alfred, our subject.

Mr. Sellers, of whom this sketch is written, was united in marriage during the month of June, 1841, to Betsy Ann Kinnet, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kennet, by whom five children were born —Mary, Salem, deceased; Elizabeth, Amanda and Jane.

After nearly a quarter of a century of married life, Mr. Sellers was bereft of his wife, who died about 1864, and three years later, married Matilda, daughter of Henry and Frances Peckenpaugh, who were natives of Indiana, and had a family of eleven children in the following order—Justice, Stephen, Lewis, deceased; May, deceased; Harvey, Thomas, deceased; Didama, deceased; George, Matilda, Parker and Virginia.

By Mr. Sellers' second marriage, six children have been born—Emma, February 8, 1878; Annie, April 7, 1869; William, July 1, 1870, deceased; Mary, August 7, 1873, deceased; Lovinia, September 21, 1874, deceased; and Rosy, May 19, 1877.

Mr. Sellers' second wife had been previously married and by such union had two children—Leona, born October 10, 1860 and Edora, January 17, 1862.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, a highly respected citizen of Missouri Valley, came there on May 6, 1869, and was in the employ of Snow & Tabor, general merchandisers. He remained with them until July, 1874, at which time he

went to work for Ellis & Avery, with whom he remained two years. The next six months he was in M. Holbrook's bank, and the remainder of the year followed railroading. He worked one year and one-half for A. S. Avery, and then formed a partnership with J. W. Butler, and purchased Avery's stock of goods, and operated under the firm name of Butler & Bradley. This co partnership existed two and one-half years, when Butler sold to C. W. Neitzsch, who remained a partner with him one year, at the end of which time C. A. Walker bought into the firm. For the next four years the firm was Walker & Bradley, and then Bradley sold his interest to Walker, and for the next three years our subject was in the employ of S. B. Shields & Co., after which he was with Boies & Anderson, until he entered the employ of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Companies.

Mr. Bradley was born September 12, 1848, at London, Ont., and is a son of James and Mary Jane (Flynn) Bradley. The parents were born in Ireland, and came to Canada in 1844. They were the parents of thirteen children, and of this number our subject was the fourth child. Of this number four sons and three daughters still survive. John is in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the general offices at Omaha; Edward lives in Missouri Valley; Joseph is news agent, running out of Kansas City; the oldest and youngest sisters live in Chicago. The former is the wife of James Henderson, and the latter the wife of Thomas P. Doran. The other sister is Mrs. T. L. Tracy, of Missouri Valley. The parents are deceased. The mother died in 1875, and was buried in London, Canada. The father died in 1887, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Missouri Valley, as is also our subject's brother, Harry.

Mr. Bradley was united in marriage May 3, 1873, at Magnolia, Iowa, to Maria J. Wisler, a native of Adams County, Pa., who came to Harrison County in 1870. Her father is still living, but the mother is deceased. Mrs. Bradley had a brother, W. E. Wisler, who works for the railroad company at Missouri Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of five daughters and two sons—Florence, born March 20, 1874; Edward, May 4, 1875; Fannie, December 17, 1876; Blanche, May 17, 1879; Pearl, July 23, 1881; Bessie, October 4, 1883; William, May 18, 1885.

Our subject and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Valley Lodge, No. 232, and also to Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., also being in the Encampment.

EDWARD A. BOIES, of Missouri Valley, came to Harrison County in 1867, and for two years made it his home at Magnolia, where he worked at the tinsmith trade. In 1869 he went to Missouri Valley, entered the employ of Harris & McGavren, hardware dealers, with whom he was associated until the spring of 1873, when Carlisle Bros., purchased the hardware store of Harris & McGavren. He continued to work for Carlisle Bros., until 1875, when he engaged in the hardware trade on his own account, but one year later sold out to Mr. Cheever, and moved to California. In September, 1876, he returned to Missouri Valley and remained one year and a half,

then with his family moved to Portland, Ore., but not liking that country, again went to California, where he remained six months, and again returned to Missouri Valley. For two years he did not engage in any business, owing to ill health, but in May, 1881, he engaged in the hardware business, and continued until the autumn of 1890. January 10, 1887, he formed a co-partnership with John Anderson, which existed until July 28, 1890, at which time our subject sold his interest to Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Boies was born January 2, 1847, at Newberg, Ohio. He is the son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Moffet) Boies. The Boies family are of Irish descent. Our subject's father is living at Laramie City, Wyo., at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The Moffet family was a large one, and came from Bucyrus, Ohio. Our subject was the youngest of a family of five children—three of whom are now living. One brother lives in Woodbine, and his sister is a Mrs. Sherer, who resides at Mt. Jackson, Pa. Our subject's mother died in 1854, and was buried at Poland, Ohio.

The grandfather Boies was in the War of 1812, and many of his ancestors were engaged in the Revolutionary War.

Our subject's early education was received in Wisconsin. When he was about eight years of age, his father left him at a sister's, in Ohio, and moved to Wisconsin, and two years later our subject joined his father, in the Badger State. Six months later his father went to Pike's Peak. From the time our subject was ten years of age, he has made his own way through life. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and was mostly employed doing guard duty. Was around Nashville, and was in the Johnsonville fight. He received an honorable discharge in July, 1865, after which he returned to Wisconsin, remained two years, and then came to Harrison County. Politically, Mr. Boies has always been a Republican, of the outspoken stripe. Since living in Missouri Valley, he has served as a member of the Town Council, and has always taken much interest in the general welfare of the place.

He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and for fifteen years belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to Lodge No. 232, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri Valley.

He was united in marriage May 8, 1872, in old St. John's, at the residence of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGavren. He married their only daughter, Mary E., an extended sketch of whose father appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Boies are the parents of two children—Orley M., who died when two years and a half of age, and was buried in St. John's Cemetery; and Harry, born December 20, 1882.

Mrs. Boies is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a devoted Christian lady, active in every good work. She is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies' Aid Society, and Eastern Star.

JOHN B. LOWREY, an extensive farmer and landowner, came to Harrison County in the fall of 1866, settling at the village of Olmstead, where he was pastor of the Congregational Church for one year, but on account of ill health, left the ministry and bought a piece of wild prairie land, on section 5, in Douglas Township, which he improved and lived upon until the autumn of 1879, at

which time he traded that farm for his present place which, at the time of the exchange, had a frame house and only fifteen acres broken. That tract consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has added until he now owns a half section.

Mr. Lowrey was born March 27, 1841, at Oswegatchie, N. Y. He was reared in the Empire State, living in various places, from the fact that his father was a Methodist preacher and was one of the few who assisted in organizing the Wesleyan Church, in America. At the age of nineteen he went to Staten Island, where he filled a vacancy in the Methodist Church for six months, and after the conference met he travelled on a circuit in Sullivan County, N. Y., for one year, and was then sent as a missionary to Virginia, and from there to Kentucky, at Camp Nelson, among the colored troops. There his health failed, occasioning his return to New York, but a short time later we find him at Tabor, Mills County, Iowa, and in Fremont County, where he remained eighteen months, just previous to coming to Harrison County. He lived longer in Saratoga County than in any other county in New York, and came from there to Iowa.

August 6, 1864, he was united in marriage to Helen M. Deuel, of Saratoga County, N. Y., and through this union three children were born—Viola M., born November 17, 1865; Austin, April 8, 1869; Leon, January 25, 1873. The last named died December 25, 1881. Viola M. married Charles P. Davis, and they are living in Douglas Township at present.

Helen M. (Deuel) Lowrey was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., May 16, 1842, and there remained until the date of her marriage. Her father was Edmond Deuel, who was born in Malta, N. Y., August 24, 1809, and is still living near his birth-place. The mother, Martha Bailey, was born in Greenfield, N. Y., in 1816, and they were united in marriage in 1834, and became the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Lowrey was the third. The mother died in Greenfield, November 11, 1881.

The father of our subject, John Lowrey, was born in Ireland, on March 29, 1809, and when a mere babe emigrated with his parents to America, stopping at Albany, and from there to Canada, where the family lived for some years, and finally came back to New York. This man, who was born in the Emerald Isle, and who had seen much of the eastern portion of this country was, in the autumn of 1865, induced to come to Amity, Page County, Iowa, where he died October 12, 1874. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born in May, 1816, in the old Green Mountain State—Vermont, and her maiden name was Nancy Wilder. This worthy couple were married at Bombay, Franklin County, N. Y., September 12, 1839, and were the parents of seven children, our subject being the second born.

Politically, Mr. Lowrey is identified with the Republican party, and is a firm believer in the Orthodox faith, both he and his estimable wife being members of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY FITZGIBBON, whose farm is situated on sections 19 and 30, of Calhoun Township, near the old village of Calhoun, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1878, to remain, but had been there the autumn before.

He was born in the County of Limerick,

Ireland, in about 1839. He is the son of James and Mary (Markahan) Fitzgibbon. The father followed farming in Ireland and died there in 1859; the mother dying a year earlier. They reared a family of six children—five sons and one daughter. Our subject and four others came to America. However Henry remained in Ireland at the home of his parents until after their death. He came to this country in April, 1862, landing at New York harbor and from there went to Bureau County, Ill., and worked on a farm for two years, and then rented land until he came to Pottawattamie County, in the spring of 1835. The first year or two after coming to Iowa he worked about a sawmill and rafted on the river, and after that followed farming.

He was married April 2, 1867, to Laura Lewis, a native of New York, born October 9, 1843. She is the daughter of Nelson and Katharine (Moulter) Lewis. The father was a farmer who located in Wisconsin in 1853, and in 1866 came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he stayed until after the Indian trouble, when he pushed on further west; lived in Nebraska three years, but in 1873 went to Oregon where he died November 12, 1890. His wife died in Oregon, March 15, 1880. They reared a family of seven children, of which our subject's wife was the third child.

Of Mr. Fitzgibbon's parental family, it may be said that her grandmother on her mother's side, was Martha Bathia Robbins, who lived to be nearly ninety years of age. Mrs. Fitzgibbon's father's mother was Mary Ann Micks, and she lived to be ninety-two years old, and her husband, Elias Lewis, was in the War of 1812, as was her grandfather on her mother's side. Nelson Lewis, father of Mrs. Fitzgibbons, was always noted for his good disposition and honorable traits of character. Reuben Lewis, brother of Nelson Lewis, was one of the first emigrants to California—going through with Kit Carson and Gen. John C. Fremont's expedition, and was six months on the way. He was not heard from for twenty-five years, but when they heard from him it was learned that he was one of the wealthiest men in that part of the country, and upon finding that his people were in Wisconsin, he returned to that State, and finding his father had died, he took his mother with him to Oregon, where she afterwards died. He had a large landed estate on the Pacific Slope, and was a man of great prominence.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon are the parents of ten children — Anna M., John H., James N., Katie I., Grace L., Rosa M., Harry M., Maggie S., Frances A., Daisy M., all living and at home. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in his political views, he is a Republican, and has held many of the local offices. Anna and John, children of our subject, are graduates of the Missouri Valley High School, while James, Kate and Grace are attending the same school at present.

Mr. Fitzgibbon now owns five hundred and sixty acres of land, two hundred of which are under the plow, and the remainder in timber, meadow and pasture land. When he came to the country he had no money, and all that he possesses of this world's goods, he attributes to hard work, good management and the form of government under which he lives.

While living in the old country, Mr. Fitzgibbon commenced working out when fourteen years of age, at farm labor, receiving ten shillings for three months'

work. He then worked for a farmer and grain dealer, receiving £1 for three months' work. For two years he followed this and was compelled to be on the road every other night, to be on hand the next morning at the market place. In this way he secured money enough to take passage for America, where he worked on a farm for $8 per month for two years, (he received $15 the last year). He then bought horses for the Government, making a neat profit. He closed his business in Illinois and came to Iowa City, where he attended school six months. He married a young, well-educated wife and many were the evenings they sat together, she giving him instructions until twelve o'clock. In this way he became proficient in mathematics, etc. Not having much chance in early life himself to obtain a good education, he is aiming to give each one of his children a good opportunity.

JOHN M. PETERS was not one of the pioneer band of Harrison County, but has been a resident since March, 1877, having bought a quarter-section of land on the south half of section 2, in Douglas Township. He remained a couple of months, doing some breaking and then returned to McLean County, Ill. The following spring he brought his family and moved on his land, upon which he had built a frame house 12x20 feet, and one story high, in which he lived until the spring of 1881, when an addition was built, 16x24 feet, and in 1889 another addition was built of the same dimensions. From time to time he has added to his land, which is all under cultivation, except about thirty acres. He has good outbuildings and the general appearance of the farm shows him to be a man of taste and order.

Our subject was born in Antrim County, Ireland, April 9, 1832. At the age of sixteen he bid farewell to the old Emerald Isle and came to America, locating in Indiana County, Pa., working at masonry, learning his trade at Centerville, Pa. He worked at this trade for five years in Pennsylvania, and then came to LaSalle County, Ill., where he followed his trade for several years, and then removed to McLean County, of that State and worked at his trade until he came to Iowa, where he engaged in farming.

He was married in LaSalle County, Ill., in 1856 to Miss Agnes Brown, by whom two children were born, both of whom are deceased. Their mother died in LaSalle County, Ill., in 1850, and he was again married in the same county, October 1865, to Miss Maranda Hartley, by whom one son was born—Sherman W. Maranda (Hartley) Peters died in McLean County, Ill., January 26, 1873, and February 17, 1874, our subject was married to Mrs. Julia A. Walker, by which union five children were born; Grace M., David A., Edward F., Winnie M., John H.

Politically, Mr. Peters is a Republican, and in his religious belief he is a Free Will Baptist.

WILLIAM G. MEFFERD. Of the old settlers who came to Harrison County, prior to 1851, there are at present but few still living in the county. The man whose name heads this sketch settled in Oak Grove, in Jefferson Town-

ship, where he farmed until 1853, then moved to Douglas Township, locating on section 29, where he has lived every since. At the time he entered the township there was but one other settler in the territory, a man named Pierse, who left in May of the same year, going to Utah. He sold his claim to Matthew Hall, who was the next settler in Douglas Township.

In the fall of 1853 there were but four votes reported from Douglas Township. Mr. Mefferd (or rather his father, George Mefferd) did the first improving of any consequence in the township. The first year they broke about twenty-five acres. They did not have much to work with, and the ox-team process was a slow one. They lived in a log-house and everything was of the pioneer order. The house still stands with a few alterations and is used by the father as a residence, but one visiting the spot to-day would scarcely imagine that this was the pioneer abode of the Mefferd's.

At that time their nearest trading-point was Council Bluffs, then known as Kanesville.

Among the early-day associations of Mr. Mefferd's place was the first church service held in Douglas Township, which was several years after they came into the place.

The first school taught in the township was taught on the subscription plan, and the school was held at George Mefferd's and taught by Nathaniel Mefferd, in the winter of 1855–56.

Our subject was born in Muhlenberg County, Ky., May 30, 1832, and he remained there until 1847, when he accompanied his parents to Butler County, and remained there until 1850, when they emigrated to Western Iowa with ox-teams, the party being made up of eight families, including his grandfather, John Hunt, together with his sons and sons-in-laws. They stopped in Pottawattamie County the first month and then came to Harrison County.

Mr. Mefferd was united in marriage in Harrison County, September 5, 1854, to Martha C. Leslie, by whom six children were born—Nancy E., born June 22, 1855; George W., December 30, 1856; Andrew J., July 17, 1858; Amanda C., October 24, 1860; Mary R., July 28, 1862; William H., March 24, 1865.

George W., died in 1861; W. H. died in infancy, in 1865; Mary R., died October 28, 1867. Martha C. (Leslie) Mefferd died in Harrison County, June 1, 1881, and Mr. Mefferd was again married to Mrs. Martha J. Reynolds, in Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, March 23, 1890. This lady was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Whitinger, born in Wayne County, Ind., July 5, 1838, and in 1854 the parents became pioneers in Dallas County, Iowa, remaining there until the autumn of 1855 when they removed to Denison, Crawford County, Iowa, and engaged in the hotel business, being the first to conduct a hotel in that place.

She was married in Dallas County to Frank Reynolds, moving to Denison in the fall of 1856 and living there until 1860, when they removed to Gallands Grove, in Shelby County and were there about three years, and then went to Davis County, and after one year to Van Buren County, remaining there five years and then returning to Shelby County, and remaining there until 1879 and then went to Chicago, where Mr. Reynolds died January 21, 1880. Mrs. Reynolds then came back to Shelby County, where she remained until married to Mr. Mefferd. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents

of six children—Ida L., Oscar, infants, (twins), Edwin A. and Carl.

Mr. and Mrs. Mefferd are both members of the Latter Day Saints Church, the wife having been a member since February, 1861, and her husband since October 6, 1881.

SILAS W. MORTON, a farmer residing on section 3, of Douglas Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1879, and settled on the farm he now occupies, having purchased a half section of land in 1868, to which he moved in 1879. His place is now a very finely improved and valuable farm.

Mr. Morton was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 21. 1840. He is the son of Marcus A. and Lydia (Nichols) Morton; the father a native of New York and the mother of Massachusetts. In about 1852 they moved to Wood County, Ohio, where the family remained until the autumn of 1855, and then moved to Indiana, the father dying in December of that year. The following fall, our subject with his mother and the family came to Jasper County, Iowa, and settled on a farm. Silas learned the tinner's trade, and worked at the same for three years at Newton, after which he went to the mining region of Colorado, mining one summer, returned to Newton and in the spring of 1861, with a horse team freighted across the plains to Denver. He loaded at Des Moines with hams and made two trips that season, and that fall went to Wood County, Ohio, where he leased a sawmill, operating the same until the autumn of 1864, when he returned to Jasper County, Iowa, and purchased a farm which he cultivated until he came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage in Lorain County, Ohio, October, 15, 1863, to Miss Ervinna Bronson, daughter of Ransom Bronson. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Eva, (deceased), Edward M. and Myrtle.

Mrs. Morton was born in Lorain County, Ohio, and there remained until the date of her marriage. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Morton belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and politically he is a stanch Republican, and in the fall of 1889 was candidate for Sheriff, but was caught in the "land-slide" when Governor Boies was elected.

MARTIN KINNE came to Harrison County in the spring of 1870, and settled on his present farm on section 17, of Douglas Township. It was wild land at the time, there being no improvements but a small house. The farm now consists of one hundred and sixty acres of well-tilled land. He was born in Windham County, Conn., November 4, 1818. He spent his early years as most youths did at that time in the Free-Stone State, helping his parents and attending the common-schools. He married Miss Sarah Thompson, January 1, 1844. They are the parents of nine children—Charles E., Emma C., Hannah E., Elizabeth A., William E., Ella A., an infant, Albert M., Sarah A. Of these children Hannah E., Elizabeth and Elbert are deceased.

After Mr. and Mrs. Kinne were married they removed to a farm where they remained until they came to Harrison County.

Mrs. Kinne was born in New London County, Conn., February 19, 1823, and



J. H. Stocker

removed to Windham County, where she remained until the time of her marriage. She died in Douglas Township, Harrison County, November 28, 1890.

Politically Mr. Kinne is identified with the Democratic party and in religious matters he is a believer in Christianity.

JOHN W. STOCKER, a busy business man, and the present Postmaster at Logan, will be spoken of in this connection, as being one of the number of those who braved Harrison County when it was almost a wilderness. He came to the county in March, 1857, locating at Little Sioux, where he engaged at work as a carpenter and sawmill hand. He labored in that vicinity until the breaking out of the Civil War, and August 18, 1862, enlisted as a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving his country, as only the brave and self-sacrificing will, until August 10, 1865, at which time he was mustered out of the Union army at New Orleans. Receiving his final discharge at Davenport, Iowa, September 1, of that year. He entered the service as a private, but through bravery and competency was promoted to First Lieutenant. He participated in many engagements, among which may be named the following: Shell Mound, Miss., March, 1863; Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863; Prairie Duane, Camden, surrender at Mobile, Ala., April 12, 1865, which siege commenced March 17; a small engagement at the village of Whistler, April 13, 1865, which was perhaps the last engagement of the war.

After leaving the service our subject came to Harrison County and purchased an interest in the Woodbine Woolen Mills. In order to enter this enterprise he took what money he had saved, while playing the role of a soldier, together with what his land near Little Sioux had brought him, making about $1,000 in all. The woolen mills at that time were run under the firm name of Bartemus, Stocker & Co. Our subject not finding this business profitable, owing to the decline of woolen goods, the scarcity of sheep in this locality, as well as heavy Eastern competition, in April, 1866, he sold his interest to J. W. Dalley. He then went to Magnolia, which was still the county seat, and engaged in the furniture trade with C. S. Stowell, renting a building the first year and later erecting one of their own.

At the general election of 1866, our subject was elected to the office of Clerk of the Courts, serving two terms, still retaining his interest in the furniture business, but before the term of his office had expired, he purchased his partner's interest, and a short time afterward closed out the furniture business and sold the building to N. B. Hardy, who turned it into a dwelling. After this Mr. Stocker went on a farm, situated on section 11, of Magnolia Township; it was a two hundred and forty acre tract of wild land, which he finally brought under a high state of cultivation, and on which he built a good farm house. He sold his place in the spring of 1877, and moved to Logan, which place the year previous had secured the county seat. During that year he made a trip to California, remaining about two months and the remainder of the time he was occupied in adjusting old business matters. His next business was that of buying corn, cattle and hogs, in

which he was quite successful, and in which he is still engaged, in connection with the extensive grocery business which he established in 1879, first locating in what was known as the Foreman & Greenough building.

Our subject built his present brick business house in 1882, moving into the same November 1, 1882.

He of whom we write was born in Caldonia County, Vt., June 2, 1835, and is a son of Samuel and Calista (Fullerton) Stocker, and is the second child of a family of three children. His father was a Methodist minister and had also learned the stonemason's trade; he died in McHenry County, Ill., in 1880, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in the autumn of 1840. Our subject thrown out thus early in life, upon his own resources, was according to the custom of that day, bound out to learn the trade of a miller, and was with his master until he was thirteen years of age, at which time life was anything but a continual round of pleasure for him, and possessing a spirit of independence, born with most of the sons of the old Green Mountain State, he ran away and commenced working in a woolen factory at Lowell, Mass., where he remained until the autumn of 1853. His father's family came to that section and bought a farm which gave him a home to fall back on until he reached his majority, at which time he came to McHenry County, Iowa, for the purpose of starting some woolen mill machinery, for a man named Deeds. He remained there that summer and in the autumn of 1856 went to Buchanan County, Iowa, and ran the old Colby farm when corn was worth a shilling a bushel and wheat thirty cents. We next find him in Harrison County, Iowa, where he has been a successful business man ever since.

May 27 1860, marked another important era in this man's life, for it was upon that day that he was united in marriage to Susan B. Bonny, a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., born April 23, 1834. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Isadora (Jenks.)

Mr. and Mrs. Stocker are the parents of five children, Carrie I., born April 11, 1861; Katie B., November 1, 1862; Helen I., June 28, 1868. Lewis P., deceased, in 1870 and Benjamin T., deceased, born in 1873.

To one who is acquainted with our subject, it would go without saying that he is a man of great force of character, and of decided convictions, which in the matter of politics, lead him to cast his vote with the Republican party, which as he believes, is the best safe guard of American institutions.

He is a member of Fuller Post, No. 38, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Unlike the man who has slipped noiselessly through life, scarcely being seen, heard or felt, this man's busy life has left its impression and drawn from almost every avenue, of business and society within the radius of the communities, in which he has lived. And be it said to his to his credit, that he has ever been a good reflection of the puritanic stock, from which he descended; being not only loyal to his country, but liberal and broad-minded, in the support of all of our public institutions. As one evidence of his popularity among his fellow-citizens, and his political standing, it should be stated that he received the appointment as Postmaster at Logan, under President Harrison's administration, and is the present incumbent of such office.

MICHAEL FITZGIBBON, a successful farmer living on section 24, of Calhoun Township, came to Harrison County in the month of March, 1837, and settled on his present place, which he bought from the heirs of William McDonald. This place consists of one hundred and sixty acres, now all well improved. He built a house in the winter of 1886–87, which is 14x26 feet, and everything about the place gives evidence of thrift and good management.

Mr. Fitzgibbon was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, about 1846, and at the age of eleven years was left an orphan, his mother dying when he was ten years of age and his father a year later, after which he worked out receiving the handsome sum of twenty-four shillings a year, and followed this until he came to America, in 1871, never receiving higher than $40 per year. When twenty-four years of age he bid farewell to old Erin, took boat for America, landed in Castle Garden, and immediately went to Melrose, Mass., where he worked six weeks at $1.75 per day, which, to him, seemed big money. After that he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, by rail. His elder brother was living there at the time, and he worked in that section at $12 per month for about a year, and then went to work on the Northwestern Railroad as a section hand, continuing this for three years, receiving from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, from which he managed to lay by about $20 per month. He then worked for his brother a year, bought him a team and commenced farming for himself on rented land until he came to Harrison County. He came to America with no means, but has been prospered reasonably well in this country.

January 9, 1878, our subject was married to Mary Sennett, a native of Iowa, born June 26, 1855. She was the daughter of William and Katherine (Purcell) Sennett. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon have reared a family of five children, all of whom are still living—Margaret, Edward J., William J., Katherine and Salome. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Fitzgibbons, in his political belief, is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

Mr. Fitzgibbon's brothers and sisters are Thomas, Patrick, William and Richard.

THEODORE P. KELLOGG found his way to Harrison County in April, 1858, settling on sections 10 and 11, of Harrison Township, where he pre-empted eighty acres of land—forty acres on section 10 and forty acres on section 11. After his pre-emption had been made he found a man had filed a land warrant on the same tract, so he waived his right, and bought the man out. He remained there four or five years, and then bought another place on section 21, near the village of Olmstead, improving the same, and remaining there for five years, when he sold his Harrison Township land and purchased his present place, consisting of one hundred and sixty-three acres, all of which is under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Hamden County, Mass., January 5, 1827, and when thirteen years of age his parents removed to Tolland County, Conn., where he remained until he was of age, at which time he had mastered the carpenter's trade, and went to New Jersey, working at the

same for about three years, when he returned to Tolland County, built a house for his father, in the village of Rockville, and remained there for two years. He then went to Lake County, Ohio, and worked at his trade for two years, and then went to Columbus, where he worked on the State Capitol for about six months. He then went to Chicago, where he followed his trade for two years, at the end of which time he came to Harrison County. He came by railway as far as Iowa City, which was as far as any railroad was found in the United States, at that time. From that point he drove through.

He was married to Miss Pamelia Bissell, in Rockville, Conn. March 21, 1853. By this union five children have been born, George E., Theodore P., Walter E., Clarence W., and Grace U. Theodore died in Chicago, August 6, 1857.

Mrs. Kellogg was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., November 24, 1828, and with her parents moved to Tolland County, Conn., where she remained from the time she was a small child until the date of her marriage.

George Kellogg, eldest son of our subject, married Miss Lena Marquison in Sioux City, January 1, 1888, and they still reside in that place. Walter was married to Miss May Musgrave in Harrison County, March 3, 1886.

January 1, 1863, Mr. Kellogg, the subject of this sketch, enlisted as a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Regiment, infantry, responding to the call of President Lincoln, for "three hundred thousand men." He participated in the battles of Turner Creek, Duane Prairie, Battle of Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Siege of Mobile, and then went to Texas, and from there was sent to New Orleans, at which point he was discharged, in August, 1865. He then returned home to his family in Harrison Township.

As Harrison County was made up largely of able bodied men, large numbers of volunteers offered their services in defence of the Stars and Stripes, which necessarily left few men at home to provide for the "War Widows." Our subject's wife saw many of the hardships co-incident with that terrible conflict, and made sacrifices which should here be recorded as a memorial to her unalloyed loyalty. Upon one occasion a man was owing Mrs. Kellogg a trifling amount, and agreed to haul her a load of wood but did not, and finally she sent her nine-year-old boy through the drifted snows, for about five miles. on foot, to get the man to haul the wood, which he finally consented to do, but the quality of the wood was not of the kind that would keep the "war widow" and her little family warm without a great amount of faith, as it was green willow!

When our subject came to Harrison Township, he had but four families for neighbors, and upon moving to Douglas Township only one family lived in his neighborhood, the settlement at Twelve Mile Grove being the only one of any importance. The first improvement made upon his Douglas Township farm, was the building of a frame house, 14x24 feet, with an addition, 14x20, the same standing on a brick basement. On his first place he built a house by digging in the hillside, boarding it up, and then throwing dirt against it for protection. This rude domicile was afterward used by the people of Dunlap for their small-pox patients.

Upon coming to the county, the chief trading point was Council Bluffs, and with the passing years, our subject has noticed the decline of a wilderness, which

has been transformed into a real garden spot, and now surrounded with the comforts of life, our subject and his estimable family, are reaping the reward for their early-day and war-time hardships. Politically, Mr. Kellogg casts his lot with the Republican party, believing as he does, that it best subserves the interests of the masses.

Religiously, our subject and his wife are believers in the Protestant faith, believing that Christ is the door, and the "only mediator between God and man."

SAFETY M. HENDERSON, a farmer living on section 5, of Union Township, ranks among the earliest pioneers of Harrison County, coming in company with his parents, and first settling in Jefferson Township in 1853, at which time he was four years of age. What schooling he obtained was at the district school, but owing to the fact that it was a new country, and he had to assist his father in developing a wild tract of land, it was indeed limited. He remained at home four days after he was of age, when he left for Nebraska Territory, with forty-five cents in money, in his pocket; a sack of corn for seed and another filled with meal for bread. He went in company with his elder brother and ran a breaking team for two seasons. Upon arriving in Nebraska he pre-empted a claim at the cost of $2 and the next year homesteaded eighty acres, and let the other go back. After four years he traded this land for the place he now lives on, which was partly improved at the time. The place now contains a good farmhouse, barn and outbuildings.

Mr. Henderson is a son of James W. and Elizabeth Henderson, who were the parents of the following twelve children—Peter C., Emory J., deceased; Nathan D., Ann E., deceased; Safety M., Sarah C., Amos P., Mary E., Clara H., James F., Winfield S., and Thomas J.

The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Illinois.

Our subject was married February 27, 1873, to Elvira Howard, daughter of William and Sarah Howard, natives of Illinois who had four children—Mary J., Elizabeth, Elvira and William D., all of whom are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are the parents of two children—James W., born February 11, 1874; and Mary E., August 10, 1889.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, Mr. Henderson votes with the Democratic party.

MRS. MARY E. WOOD, widow of William W. Wood, who resides at her beautiful farm home, situated on section 27, of Union Township, will form the subject of the following biographical notice.

She was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1837, and is the daughter of Jonas and Mary Chatburn, who were the parents of seven children, our subject being the third. The following is the order of these children—Thomas, Jane, Mary, Margaret, Sarah, deceased, Celia and George.

Our subject's father is Judge Jonas Chatburn, now a resident of Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, who came to Western Iowa in 1850, and when our subject was five years of age, settled on Willow

Creek, near where Magnolia now stands, and she remained with her parents until sixteen years of age, when she married William W. Wood, who was a minister in the Latter Day Saints Church. After their marriage they moved into the house with her husband's father, Samuel Wood, and farmed his land for four years, at the end of which time, our subject's husband bought her present place, which now contains two hundred and forty-three acres of valuable land, which cost $8 per acre. Here Mr. Wood spent many years of hard labor in the subduing of this wild land, having to build a log house, every stick of which he hewed, and every shingle of which he shaved; besides this farm work, he taught school winters, for the purpose of getting money with which to pay for his land, and none but those who have gone through such pioneer struggles, can fully understand the hardships endured by this man, in common with others, in Western Iowa at that date. Mr. Wood was born in Caldwell County, Mo., and came to Unionburg, Iowa, when he was eight years of age, at which time his parents emigrated to this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of thirteen children, born in the following order: Wilburt, born October 8, 1865, now deceased; Leona, born September 4, 1866; Friendie, January 25, 1868; Rose, April 4, 1870; Mary, born November 28, 1872. now deceased; Samuel born February 11, 1873; Anna, born October 16, 1874, now deceased; Pearl, born March 2, 1876; Jonas, August 28, 1877; Bruce, born January 3, 1878, now deceased; William, born November 16, 1880; Clarence, September 7, 1882; and George, born August 31, 1886, now deceased.

Mrs. Wood in her religious convictions, is a believer in the doctrines as taught by the Latter Day Saints Church, as was her husband.

Our subject's husband, William H. Wood, departed this life February 1, 1890, bearing the respect of all with whom he was acquainted through his long term of years in this county, where he lived and faithfully labored for the good of mankind.

BENJAMIN DRAPER, came to Harrison county in the autumn of 1865, and is now a farmer on section 1, of Union Township. His first work in the county was cutting saw logs, and railroad ties, following this business eighteen months, during which time he earned money enough to send for his family in Canada. He and his family were taken sick with the fever and ague, and they "shook" about one year, which left our subject without money, and in debt for a doctor's bill. After recovering, Mr. Draper split rails at two dollars per hundred to support his family for six months, after which time his parents came on from Canada, bringing with them eight hundred dollars in gold, and bargained for one hundred and twenty acres of school land in Union Township. This land was improved by our subject and his father, and constitutes a part of his present farm.

He has held the office of township treasurer, and school treasurer, having as high as three thousand dollars in his possession at one time.

He was born in England May 1, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Clark) Draper, who reared a family of six children. Mr. Draper was married November 22, 1861, to Elizabeth A.,

daughter of William and Margaret Cornwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper have the following children:—Benjamin E., born September 19, 1862; William P., September 5, 1866; Eliza J., October 17, 1863; Alfred, November 25, 1870; Arthur, August 8, 1873; Paul, July 24, 1876: and Ella, August 30, 1884.

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1865, and is now located on section 2, of Union Township, where he has come to be a prosperous farmer. He accompanied his parents, to the county, and they rented a farm of Lindley Evans, in Cass Township, from where they moved to Harris Grove. At this point he started to the district school, being seven years of age. The family remained there two years, and then located where our subject now lives, improving a piece of wild land, building a house 18x20 feet, and a story and a half high; a barn 14x20 feet, together with numerous outbuildings.

Benjamin remained with his parents until he was of age, and then farmed his father's land for six years thereafter, and then bought the old homestead, around which still clings many a fond memory of those early pioneer days, when hope was their chief capital! He paid $4.50 for one "forty," and $7.60 for the other, raising this amount in four years.

Our subject was married, November 22, 1885, to Thirza, a daughter of William and Martha Spanswick, natives of England, who reared a family of seven children, whose names appear in this connection—Mary, William T., (deceased), Thirza, Oliver, Valentine, Adalede, (deceased), and William T.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, are the parents of the following four children—Benjamin O., born March 2, 1887; Arthur T., born August 29, 1888, (deceased); Albert, born October 2, 1889; John W., December 20, 1890.

Mr. Chapman in his political opinions, favors no special party. In religious matters he and his wife are believers in the Latter Day Saints faith.

Concerning the parents of our subject and their family, it may be said that their names were John and Harriet (Coleman) Chapman, who were the parents of the following living children,—James, Elijah, Judah, John, Nephi, William, and Benjamin.

It may be recorded here, that when they went to Utah in 1861, contrary to usual custom, they carried no fire-arms with them, or about their wagons, yet they passed through numerous bands of hostile Indians, unmolested.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Sr., came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, and settled on the Pigeon farm. He rented that farm of Mr. Lindley Evans, and after one year removed to Harris Grove in LaGrange Township, where he purchased forty acres of land, twenty acres improved and twenty acres timber. He lived there three years, sold out, and moved back to the Pigeon, in Union township, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land, improved it, and there remained until the autumn of 1889, when he moved into Persia.

He was born in Wiltshire, England, July 14, 1818, where he remained until

1861, and sailed for America. He was twenty-eight days on the ocean, and finally found his way to Florence, Neb., halted six weeks, and then with ox teams started for Ogden, Utah, accompanied by his brother William, who came from Utah to meet him. They left Florence in July and arrived in Ogden, September 12, 1861. He remained in Utah until 1864, and then made the overland trip back to Florence, Neb., arriving in July. In the spring of 1865, he came to Harrison County.

He was married in England, May 6, 1838, to Miss Harriet Cealman, by whom eleven children were born—James, Elijah, Rebecca, Judah, John, Nephi, Harriett J., Eliza J., Heber W., Thomas, and Benjamin.

Harriett (Coleman) Chapman was born in Wiltshire, England, in August, 1815, and remained with her parents, until the date of her marriage.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman united with the Latter Day Saints Church in England.

LIBBIEUS D. HARRIS came to Harrison County in the spring of 1878, and settled on section 32, Douglas. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which is now well improved.

Mr. Harris was born near Binghampton, N. Y., September 5, 1823, and moved with his parents to Cortland County, of the same State, in 1825. When he was three years of age he went to Madison County, lived there six years, then went to Syracuse, lived there three years, then back to Madison County, remained there five years, and then returned to Cortland County, remaining there seven years, which brought him to the spring of 1867, at which time he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he engaged in the hotel business, which occupation he had followed before. After twelve years in the hotel, he rented the same and moved to Blencoe, Monona County, Iowa, where he owned a farm of two hundred acres. After he had improved this farm he disposed of it, and returned to Council Bluffs and again entered the hotel, remaining there until 1878, at which time he traded his hotel property for the farm upon which he now lives.

He was married in Cattaragus County, N. Y., October 23, 1850, to Miss Ann J. Wilber, by whom four children have been reared—Julius A., born December 3, 1852, and died when he was eleven months old. Abigal J. was born July 5, 1855; Mary I., October 27, 1857; Libbie V., October 24, 1860.

The mother of these children was born in Cortland County, N. Y., November 18, 1826. She moved with her parents when she was about thirteen years old to Cattaragus County, remaining there until she was married.

Concerning the father of our subject, Evan Harris, it may be said, he was born in the State of New York in 1778, and died in Cortland County of that State in 1845. His wife, the mother of our subject, Sallie (Braggs) Harris, was born in Virginia in 1779, and died in Cortland County, N. Y., in 1855.

This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, our subject being the fifth child.

When Mr. Harris engaged in the hotel business at Council Bluffs, he had an old building which stood across the street from where the present Ogden House

now stands. During one year he made $8,000 out of the hotel business. Since leaving the hotel and engaging in farm pursuits, he has been very successful, and probably was the most extensive dairyman within Harrison County. Just at this time (December, 1891) he has leased the "Lusk House" at Logan.

In viewing the life of our subject, we find that success has attended him all along the passing years, especially since he came to this garden spot of the West. Whether in the role of landlord, trying to please his guests, or trying to subdue the wild prairie sod of his farm, or superintending his dairy farm, he is the same affable, correct and painstaking man.

JOHN W. VARNS, a farmer residing on section 19, of St. John's Township, came to Harrison County in 1870, when he located eighty acres of his present farm, for which he paid $20 per acre. The place was partly improved at the time he bought it, but he has added many substantial improvements and added to his land from time to time, until at one time he owned seven hundred and twenty acres, but now has but six hundred, all surrounded by a good fence, and two hundred and twenty acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Williams County, Ohio, February 18, 1866. John Varns, a native of Ohio, and of German descent, and a farmer by occupation, married and was the father of eight children, five of whom are yet living—Jacob, in Kansas; George in Missouri Valley; Margaret, Mrs. Corbett, of Ohio; Mary, Mrs. Shafer; Clara, of Ohio; and Albert of Ohio.

George Varns, father of our subject, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, December 7, 1844, and there spent his early life. He married Caroline Weaver, the daughter of William Weaver, and they were the parents of seven children, of whom our subject was the oldest. They were born in the following order—John W., February 18, 1866; Francis M., May 9, 1871; May M., March 4, 1876; Addie Florence, August 22, 1878; Bertha Pearl, September 1, 1883 and Hulda D., March 21, 1886.

Our subject accompanied his parents to this county when but five years of age. He attended the country and High School at Missouri Valley, after which he began work for himself, as the overseer of his father's large farm, which position he still holds.

Our subject was united in marriage November 20, 1890, to Nancy J. Deal, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Deal, who came to this county in 1853, and of whom a biography appears elsewhere in this book.

Politically Mr. Varns is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party.

SAMUEL ETTINGER, one of the business men of Dunlap, and also one of the early settlers of Harrison County, is a native of Franklin County, Pa., being born August 4, 1825. He is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Laymaster) Ettinger, of German ancestry, but natives of the Keystone State. When our subject was two years of age their family removed to New York State, and

after about three years moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated at the common schools. When about fourteen years of age, his father and mother were both called from the scenes of earth, and after this sad affliction he was bound out to learn the sign painter's trade, at which he was engaged for some two years. When twenty years of age he dropped his painter's brush and took to the stage, travelling with theatrical troupes for four years, and then returned to Bellevue, Ohio, where he followed sign-painting, and in 1855 came to Mitchell County, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Humphrey. They continued in business for five years at Mitchell, after which he made a trip to Pike's Peak, and upon his return trip from the Rockies, he had the pleasure of killing a buffalo. He then remained in Mitchell, Iowa, until 1862, when he with his wife and two children crossed the plains to Sacramento, Cal., where he kept hotel four years, and then removed to Appleton, Wis., and engaged in the grocery and crockery trade with his brother, Jesse. They remained in business at that point about four years and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, where they each purchased a farm in Harrison Township. Our subject made a purchase of one hundred and sixty acres, on sections 32 and 33, where he farmed for three years, after which he and his brother embarked in the grocery, boot and shoe business at Dunlap. They continued as partners eight or nine years, when he purchased his brother's interest and took in his son as a partner, who was associated with him until his death, January 22, 1887; after which our subject retired from trade, but subsequently engaged in the restaurant business, which he still conducts.

He was united in marriage in 1856 to Mary A. Sneer, who was born in Utica, N. Y., and died May 15, 1887. They had a family of four children—Everett H., deceased; Mary E., wife of Samuel G. Liscomb, of Dunlap; Anna B., wife of Fred Frazier, a resident of Dunlap; and Flora M., wife of W. E. Kinsella, a resident of Madison, Neb.

Politically, Mr. Ettinger affiliates with the Democratic party. He has been a member of the City Council of Dunlap, and is counted one of the good citizens of the place.

GEORGE MUSGRAVE, editor of the *Nucleus*, at Logan, Iowa, is a native of England, and has been connected with the newspaper press longer than almost any other man in Western Iowa, and has lived in Harrison County since 1851, two years before the organization of the county. He was born in Westmoreland County, in the North of England, June 2, 1838, and is the son of Richard and Margaret (Bailey) Musgrave. His grandfather was Thomas Musgrave, and on the mother's side the grandfather was John Bailey. Our subject was one of a family of seven children, three of whom are now living. The early days of his childhood were spent in his native land, but his early education was received in the schools of St. Louis, and Harrison County, Iowa. His father's family came to America in 1847, locating in St. Louis, his father being a machinist. Four years later they came to Harrison County, locating near where Woodbine now stands, at which place the parents died. Our sub-

ject was engaged as a printer on the *Harrison County Republican*, at Magnolia, and after one year purchased a half interest in the same and continued to operate it for twelve years in Magnolia, but in 1872, after the building of the Northwestern Railway, he moved the plant to Logan, the name of the paper having been changed to the *Western Star*. Four years later he sold the plant which was removed to Harlan. In 1870, he established the *Reporter* at Dunlap. He also published the *Tekamah Herald*, of Nebraska one year. He started the *Woodbine Twiner* in 1879 and operated it until 1885, when he sold it to J. D. De Tar and then leased the *Courier*, at Logan, for one year. At the expiration of this time started the *Logan Observer*, which he conducted five years and then sold to J. C. McCabe. May 24, 1890, appeared the first number of his present journal, the *Nucleus*.

In 1863, Mr. Musgrave was appoined Sheriff of the county by the Board of Supervisors to fill a vacancy. He is a member of Lodge No. 355, I. O. O. F., at Logan.

Mr. Musgrave was married in January, 1861, at Magnolia, Iowa, to Miss Amanda Hetheri gton, the daughter of Townsend and Nancy Hetherington, natives of New York. After Mr. Hetherington's death the widow and her family came to Harrison County in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave are the parents of six children, now living and named as follows: Edgar W., Marie L., Maggie May, George R., Maude A. and Aggie J.

Mr. Musgrave is a keen, forcible writer, as is evinced from a glance at the various newspaper files on the Missouri slope, with which he has been connected during the last quarter of a century. More than can be said of this man's journalistic ability in this connection will be found in the various village and town histories in which he has published papers, but suffice to say that he is a thorough-going, practical newspaper man.

LOUIS E. MASSIE, present Treasurer of Harrison County, has been a resident of this locality since 1868. He came from Virginia to Iowa, locating in Missouri Valley that year. He was born in Virginia in 1849. His father was a farmer and our subject's early life was spent in assisting his father and attending the common schools of the Old Dominion State, remaining at home until he was nineteen years of age. His parents were T. B. and Margaret Massie, natives of Virginia and of Irish ancestry. They reared a family of ten children of whom Louis was the oldest.

After coming to Harrison County our subject engaged in merchandising, and was elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1887 by a majority of three on the Democratic ticket. In the fall of 1889 was re-elected by a majority of nine hundred and ninety-nine, and again in 1891, by a majority of seven hundred and eight, which shows conclusively the popularity of the man and the ability he exhibited in the performance of his official duties. No Treasurer in Harrison County has filled this position with more credit to himself and with greater satisfaction to the taxpayers than has our subject, he having always been obliging both in and out of office.

Politically, Mr. Massie believes in the principles of the Democratic party, cast-

ing his first vote for President, for Samuel J. Tilden.

He was united in marriage in 1879 to Miss L. E. Snowden, the daughter of John and Susan Snowden, who were natives of Illinois; her early life was spent in Boonville, Mo., where she attained her education. By this marriage three children were born—L. B., C. B. and F. B.

Our subject was bereaved by the loss of his wife in 1883. She died while yet in the prime of her womanhood.

Mr. Massie is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Valley Lodge No. 232, A. F. & A. M.; Tribune Chapter, at Missouri Valley and also to Ivanhoe Commandery of Knight Templars, at Council Bluffs.

His business interest in Harrison County consists of a stock of merchandise at Missouri Valley.

WILLIAM T. WILSON, a highly-respected citizen of St. John's Township, came to the county in 1865, first locating on section 28, where he purchased eighty acres of partly-improved land. He remained there one year and then purchased forty acres of his present place on section 21. It was wild land at the time, upon which he has placed many substantial improvements, and to which he has added until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres, all improved but fifteen acres. He makes a specialty of breeding fine horses and hogs.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Knox County, Ky., born August 5, 1820, and traces his ancestry back to Peter Wilson, a native of Virginia, who married Elizabeth Seers, by whom eight children were born—Enoch, John, David, Peter, William, Peggy, Mrs. Furgeson, America, Mrs. Furgeson, Diana, Mrs. Hamlin. David Hamlin, the father of our subject, was born and reared on his father's farm in Kentucky, and married Mary Witt, of Georgia. She was the daughter of Asbro Witt. David Wilson and wife are the parents of twelve children, five of whom still survive—Almeda, Mrs. Claghorn, (deceased); Enoch, a resident of Kentucky; Virginia, Mrs. Hart (deceased); Elizabeth, Mrs. Hamlin, (deceased); William, our subject; Asbro, a resident of Colorado; Peter (deceased); Obedience, Mrs. Cox, of Kansas; Susan, Mrs. Brown, (deceased): John, a resident of Indiana; Sampson, of Indiana; and James (deceased.)

Mr. Wilson was born in Knox County, Ky., and was reared on his father's farm, and went to farming for himself when he became of age. In 1843 he moved to Putnam County, Ind., bought forty acres of land, and in 1856, moved to Park County, bought a farm which he cultivated four years, and then returned to Putnum County, and remained until the time of his coming to Harrison County, in 1865.

Our subject was united in marriage January 22, 1857, in Indiana, to Lucy A. Cox, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Pruett) Cox, of Kentucky. Fourteen children have been born of this union, six of whom still survive— Mary, Mrs. James, of Woodbury County; Senia (deceased); Enoch, deceased; Maggie, Mrs. Alexander, residing at Long Pine, Neb.; Eliza Ellen, deceased; Thomas S., a resident of Harrison County; Virginia, deceased: Ardella, and Susan at home; Hattie, Hettie and Harley, (triplets) deceased;

William P., deceased; and Millie at home.

Politically Mr. Wilson affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Mutual Protection society.

W. D. CROMIE, who will form the subject of this notice, has been a resident of Harrison County since April 1, 1867, when he with his father settled on a farm three miles north of Woodbine, and there remained until 1875, and was then appointed Postmaster at that place, which office he held for eight years. He also engaged in the grocery business, continuing until the spring of 1878, when he put in a general stock. While in the grocery business, he occupied the building now used by Mr. Canfield, north of Mr. Kibler's block. But when he put in his general stock, he moved into a building now occupied by Mr. Pickard's restaurant, as he required more room. He remained in that building until 1880, during which year, he bought a store room of J. A. Rohner, which he occupied until 1884, and then went out of business. In the spring of 1887, he again resumed general merchandising in which he is still engaged and also owns a half interest in a store at Moorhead, Iowa. His store building at Woodbine is 28x100 feet and is owned by Stephen King.

Our subject was born in Cecil County, Md., June 29, 1851, and he remained there until he came to Harrison County. His father was James Cromie, a son of the Emerald Isle, born in Ireland, in 1819. The mother was Frances (Maloy) Cromie, born in Ireland, in 1825.

Mr. Cromie was married October 25, 1877, to Miss Florence Dally, by whom four children were born—Fred F., April 21, 1880; Frank, July 2, 1882; Lee, August 22, 1885 and Bernard, July 31, 1887. In our subject's father's family, of which he is one of seven children, there were four sisters and three brothers. His brother, John, was his partner in trade from March, 1888 until August, 1889., H. M. Gilchrist from August 1888 until March, 1889. Mr. Cromie carries a stock of goods, ranging from $10,000 to $15,000.

His has been a life of activity as well as business success. He now enjoys the good will and patronage of a large class of people living within the radius of Woodbine.

WILLIAM J. CALENDER, a resident of Woodbine, Iowa, was born in Racine County, Wis., April 8, 1857, and came with his parents to Harrison County, settling at Woodbine in 1868. His parents were Thomas and Jane Calender, natives of Ireland.

Our subject's early youth was spent as was that of most of the Badger State boys, working and attending the district school. In the autumn of 1876, he entered Bailey's Business College at Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained six months, and came back to Woodbine, where he spent six months in the railroad office, learning telegraphy, after which he engaged as a clerk for C. D. Stevens, with whom he remained in the capacity of salesman for three years. We next find him employed as a salesman for Kibler Bros., with whom he was associated for nearly eight years, when he erected a business house and engaged in the grocery business, and February 16, 1891, took W. D. Hayworth as a partner.

Our subject was married to Miss Alice M. Sisson, in Woodbine, April 14, 1881 and they are the parents of three children —Harry C., born July 31, 1882; Camilla M., December 8, 1885; Ivyl C., April 28, 1887; Camilla M. died May 1, 1886. Our subject's wife was born in New York State, April 2, 1863, and remained with her parents until the date of her marriage.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, and in religious matters, he is a Presbyterian.

He is a charter member of Lodge, No. 405, I. O. O. F. of Woodbine.

Thus far in life, Mr. Calender has made a good record, possessing the characteristics of a good business man, and forming a wide acquantance in and about Woodbine, where he has established himself in a lucrative retail grocery trade.

JACOB BYERS, a mechanic in the employ of the railroad repair shops, at Missouri Valley, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 1, 1835, and is the son of Andrew and Saphronia (Spidle) Byers, the former a descendant of German stock, and the latter of German-English origin. They had a family of nine children, our subject being the fifth child of the family. One brother, Thomas Byers, is a farmer of Neosho County, Kan. Of his sisters, he knows nothing definitely, but supposes that four of them are living in Indiana. The father followed farming and cabinet-making. Both parents are dead. The father died in Ohio, and the mother in Indiana.

Our subject learned the carriage blacksmithing trade, in Hartford, Knox County, Ohio, but had only just completed the same when the Civil War broke out and threatened to dissolve the union of States. In the autumn of 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and for three years carried a musket, and was in all the battles and marches which his Company took part in. He was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and was with Gen. William T. Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea." At the expiration of three years our subject re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Veteran Corps, and continued to wear the Loyal Blue until the close of the conflict. Thirty days' leave of absence was granted him in which to visit his old home, and at the expiration of this time he joined his comrades, and was at once made Bugler in his own regiment—the Sixty-fifth Ohio. The only wound he received was a slight one in the side, which, however, did not prove permanent.

At the close of the war Mr. Byers returned to the Buckeye State, and soon joined his family at Magnolia, Iowa, to which point they had removed two years previous. Here our subject remained four years, following blacksmithing. He next located at Missouri Valley, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of four years near Creighton, Neb., where he farmed. He has been in the employ of the North-Western Railroad Company for seventeen years, working in the capacity of a blacksmith in the repair shops.

He was united in marriage October 18, 1857, in Knox County, Ohio, to Miss Matilda Goodrich, by which marriage union three children were born–Josephine, wife of Henry Rainbow, of Missouri Valley; Annie, deceased in infancy; and Charley W., who married Ella Butler, a native of

Carson, Iowa. He is engaged at railroading. Henry Rainbow and wife are the parents of one son.

Mrs. Byers is a sister of L. M. Goodrich of Missouri Valley, and for the family history we refer the reader to Mr. Goodrich's sketch. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and politically, he has always been a Republican. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic at Missouri Valley, and takes much interest in the Post. It will be remembered that he saw his share of hard-fought battlefields during the days of the Rebellion, including Stone River, Chickamauga, Corinth, Winchester, Pea Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, being in nineteen engagements in all.

EPHRAIM BRANDRIFF, (deceased) located in Taylor Township in 1864 and remained there on a farm three years. November 25, 1866, Mrs. Hattie E. Long became his wife, by whom five children were born, three of whom are living. They lost two little boys. The other children are—Mary M. wife of Thomas L. Riley, a travelling salesman; Louis, fifteen years of age, and Jessie, thirteen years of age. The family lived in Cincinnati Township until March, 1889, when they moved into town. The deceased owned five hundred and sixty acres of land, and lived on the farm twenty-two years. Mr. Brandriff belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is a Congregationalist. In his political views he was a Republican, and was a strong temperance advocate. He was made a member of the Odd Fellows order in New Jersey. In his home he seemed at his best, was kind and affectionate to all, and in consequence had many friends.

Our subject was born in Millville, N. J., October 13, 1821, and died July 14, 1889, at the age of sixty-nine years, and was buried in the Calhoun Cemetery.

Mrs. Brandriff's maiden name was Maynard, and she was a native of Mt. Clemens, Mich. She came to Council Bluffs in 1854.

MORGAN B. COX, Editor and Proprietor of the Woodbine *Courier*, came to Harrison County, August, 1888, and established the Missouri Valley *Eye*, which he edited until January 1, 1890, when he sold to R. J. Miller, and came to Woodbine, as an employee on the *Courier*, for J. D. De Tar, who a month later, leased the paper to E. H. Wills, our subject still being employed in the office, but November 1, 1890, Mr. Cox bought the plant.

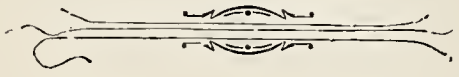
Mr. Cox was born in Shelby County, Iowa, November 29, 1866, and remained at home until fifteen years of age, when he left school and went to Oakland, Pottawattamie County, to learn the printer's trade with his brother, who was running the Oakland *Acorn*. He remained there until July, 1885, when he established the Lewis *Independent*, at Lewis, Cass County, Iowa. He conducted that journal, until July, 1887, at which time he sold the paper, returned to Harlan, and with his brother, A. T. Cox, established the *Industrial American*, with which paper he was connected until he went to Missouri Valley in July, 1888.

Mr. Cox was united in marriage December 25, 1888, to Miss Minnie M. Parks,

They are the parents of two children—Edward L., born October 18, 1889, and Fred P., February 18, 1891.

Our subject's father was James M. Cox, born in Jamestown, Ind., in 1821, and his mother was Mary P. (Trotter) Cox, who was born in Jamestown, Ind., in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. James Cox were the parents of nine children of whom our subject was the youngest.

Politically, Mr. Cox is an Independent.



THOMAS THOMPSON, a pioneer of the pioneers, who has been a resident of Harrison County since the autumn of 1852, will form the subject of this biographical notice. But few of the early band of pioneers yet remain within the county to give the historian detailed facts concerning the early settlement. Before reviewing this gentleman's history as connected with Harrison County, we will speak of his earlier years. He was born in Berkshire, Scotland, June 7, 1824. His early years were spent with the enjoyment that only comes to boyhood and at the age of thirteen years he left home and worked upon a farm until May 26, 1850, when he married Miss Agnes Sharp, and at once emigrated to America, landing at New York harbor. They at once came to La Porte, Ind. Their voyage on the ocean occupied five weeks, and then they were tossed to and fro two weeks longer on the Erie Canal and Great Lakes. They made their home at La Porte until 1852, when they came to this county.

Of Mrs. Thompson let it be said that she was born in Berkshire, Scotland, August 5, 1829, and remained there until married. Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters—Robert, born October 29, 1851, and died January 10, 1852; Isabel, born April 13, 1853; Agnes, March 16, 1855; Nettie, September 2, 1856; Wallace, September 29, 1858, and died December 16, 1858; Thomas, born December 16, 1859; William, November 3, 1861, died September 19, 1878; Jane, born January 6, 1863; George, December 29, 1865, and died April 15, 1868; Anna, born April 1, 1867; James, September 28, 1872.

Upon coming to Harrison County Mr. Thompson settled on the banks of the creek now bearing his name, at the north side of Bigler's Grove, and on section 18, where he now lives, the same being in Boyer Township.

He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, erected a log cabin in 14x18 feet, in which he lived until 1856, and then built the house in which he now lives, which is a frame structure 14x24 feet, and in 1876, he made an addition of twelve feet to this building, making his present residence 24x26 feet, and one and one-half stories high. During 1881 he erected a barn 14x30 feet, with twelve-foot posts. His present farm comprises three hundred acres of choice, well-improved land in Boyer Township. When our subject came to the county his nearest post-office was Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, and to that point he had to go for whatever article he wished to purchase, and the journey required two days' time. Land was not in the market at that time, so he pre-empted his place and held on until it was for sale at Government price.

The way of the pioneer was hard, and Mr. Thompson relates how, that during the winter of 1856–57 (one never to be



J. C. Milliman

forgotten by those who lived within the Hawkeye State at that time), he went to a neighbor's a mile distant, the entire day being consumed in going and coming, so drifted was the snow. Again, that he, in company with a neighbor, started to mill with one sack of corn, and an ox-team. They had to go five miles, which journey took them two days. Their bread stuff at that date consisted of corn and buckwheat. The mill referred to was L. D. Butler's, on the present site of the Woodbine Mills, and what little machinery there was derived its motion from the waters of the Boyer, but, alas! the mill building was not there. The burrs stood out in the open air, and they ground their corn, and Mr. Butler, proprietor of "The Mill," bolted the coarsely ground meal by means of a hand bolt, which was within a rude shanty, and was turned like a grind-stone.

The first winter our subject lived in the county they had to go to Crescent City to mill, which is in Pottawattamie County, and bought feed for his horses, nine miles east of Council Bluffs, and two years after his arrival, Magnolia was started, where they could procure some of the necessaries of life, providing they had the money.

In the autumn of 1855, the Indians came here to hunt deer. They came from near where Omaha now stands, and the people thought they would run them out. So the settlers living at Magnolia, headed by the Sheriff of the county, gave them chase. They were on the Willow, in Lincoln Township, and numbered about sixty, and they turned upon the whites whereupon the brave settlers ran with all possible speed, a more complete account of which will be found elsewhere in this work.

Sufficed it to say that pioneering in Western Iowa before the Civil War was not fraught with a vast amount of ease and pleasure.

Of Mr. Thompson's political views it may be said he has affiliated with the Republican party ever since its organization.

JAMES C. MILLIMAN, real-estate dealer, of Logan, Iowa, who is well-known throughout Harrison County, where he is held in high esteem, is made the subject of the following sketch, which touches here and there upon his eventful life.

He is the son of Francis and Emily (Hunt) Milliman, and was born January 28, 1847, in Saratoga County, N. Y. The father, in his early life, was a farmer, and followed that occupation in Saratoga County, for about twelve years, after which he was Deputy Sheriff, and Constable for some years. After leaving these offices, he was engaged in a foundry and axe factory, but in February, 1865, arrived in Harrison County, Iowa. He was always an energetic, painstaking gentleman, who aimed to earn a livelihood by honorable callings. Two years after his coming to the county, he was elected as a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving from 1867 to 1871.

When he first came to the county, he settled in La Grange Township, and after residing there three years, removed to Jefferson Township. In 1882, he moved to Logan, where he died in April, 1883.

The mother of our subject, who was the first wife of Francis Milliman died April 28, 1849, in New York, and when seven years of age, James C. commenced to earn

his own living. He went on a farm and worked for his board and clothes for four years, during which time, no doubt, his young heart missed the kind admonition of a mother, but he kept battling away, as best a youth of his age could, doing farm and other work until he enlisted in the Union Army. The first wages he had received prior to that was $5 per month. His first enlistment dated March, 1864, but was rejected on account of his size, and in September of that same year, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until December 28, 1864, during which time he participated in the siege of Petersburg at Poplar Spring Church, September 30, 1864, where he was shot through the elbow joint, by reason of which his arm had to be amputated. After receiving this wound, he realized the fact that he was a young man, and in any thing but a flattering position in which to begin life. Consequently, seven days after receiving his wound, he applied for a discharge, but could not obtain it until the proper surgeon had passed upon his case, which delayed it until December 28, 1864, after which he went to New York, and two weeks later with his father and four brothers—Henry S., Wilson, Ambrose B. and William W., started for Harrison County, Iowa. His oldest brother, Henry, having been in this county, since 1852, coming with Judge Stephen King, became a settler of Harrison Township. Henry had been a soldier in the First Nebraska Regiment, enlisting at Omaha, Neb., and serving three years. After his discharge, he resided in Harrison County, until the spring of 1879, when he removed to Hamilton County, Tex., where he now resides.

When our subject came to Harrison County, he attended the State University, at Iowa City, for two years, after which he taught school two years, and in the autumn of 1868, was elected to the office of County Recorder, on the Republican ticket. He took that office January 4, 1869. and served eight years, after which, in company with A. L. Harvey, he established the Harrison County Bank in a building which had been occupied by Mr. Harvey's real-estate office, commencing business, September 1, 1876, and continuing until April 1, 1879, when Mr. Milliman sold his interest to A. W. Ford. For the next four years our subject was employed looking after has landed interests, and December 26, 1884, opened a real-estate and abstract office, in company with Almor Stern, at first occupying a frame building, which was superseded in the summer of 1889, by their present substantial brick office.

Mr. Milliman was married November 20, 1870, to Ettie R. Stern, daughter of Jacob T. and Millicent B. (Fletcher) Stern. By this union two children were born—Maude E., October 11, 1871 and Edith R., May 25, 1881.

Our subject mourned the loss of his wife, the mother of the above children, who died January 14, 1883, and was buried in the Logan Cemetery. January 13, 1886, Mr. Milliman married Della S. Rice, daughter of Silas and Elenor S. (Taylor) Rice. This marriage union has been blessed by three interesting children—Elenor, born October 8, 1886; Hattie A., January 15, 1888 and Bernice R., July 19, 1889.

Politically, Mr. Milliman has always been identified with the Republican party and may be considered a stalwart, who can give a reason for his political belief. In their religious relations both he and his

wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

It may be added in this connection that Mr. Milliman was a candidate against Hon. L. R. Bolter, for the office of State Senator in 1886, and those who were active in that campaign, say that our subject, (who ran ahead of his party ticket) conducted one of the most honorable campaigns known in Iowa politics.

Among the many beautiful homes in and about Logan, none surpasses that of our subject. His spacious, two-story frame residence, standing on the summit of a high bluff, over-looking the town, with a commanding view of the Boyer Valley, is nestled within one of the most charming natural groves found in Western Iowa. To the north and west of his residence the grove has been converted into a semi-park, and cleared of all undergrowth. This place is used for public gatherings, including the annual camp-meetings of various denominations, upon which occasions from five to ten thousand people are given the liberty to find quarters beneath its welcome shade.

In reviewing this man's life, one finds the true spirit of loyalty and manly uprightness, to a prominent degree; no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens than he of whom we write. In his father's family there were five sons, who shouldered their muskets in defense of the old flag, which had been assailed by traitorous hands; and all received marks lasting in their character, which will go with them through life, but especially is this true of our subject, who carries about with him a perpetual remainder of that terrible conflict known as the Civil War—an "empty sleeve."

It matters not how many years hence this memoir may be read, it will stand as an excellent example for any youth, who may chance to read it, showing as it does, how an orphan boy, who early in life lost an arm in his country's service, battled against adversity (*single-handed*, in the true sense of the word) and achieved the fondest hope of his earlier years—the possession of a beautiful, as well as valuable home, which has been the prime object of his life. Whether one meets Mr. Milliman in business relations, in public circles, or around his home fire-side, he is the same, plain, campanionable man, who is a lover of his home and appreciates its hallowed surroundings.

GEORGE MOORHEAD. The Moorhead family finds its origin in England, John Moorhead being the representative of the family, who was born in England in Lancashire, 1808. He was reared and educated in that country, learned the weaver's trade, and came to America when he was seventeen years of age, locating in Paterson, N. J., and was there married in 1829, to Miss Fannie Park, who was born in England in 1810. They moved in about 1835, to Pittsburg Pa. and three years later moved to Athens County, Ohio, and located on a farm, remained until 1873, then came to Harrison County, Iowa, and lived a retired life at Dunlap he dying in August, 1886. The wife is still living. They reared a family of eleven children, eight of whom came West, one residing in Ohio, and two are deceased. John, a resident of Dunlap, Sarah, wife of William La Follett, of Ohio, Mary, wife of D. Butts, of Monona County, Iowa, George P. a resident of Dunlap, Robert, deceased in 1877; James, residing at Dun-

lap; Jeanette of Dunlap; Frank, killed by the Indians in 1879, while on his ranch in the West.

George P. was born in Athens County Ohio, March 23, 1837, and was there reared and educated. He left home at the age of sixteen to seek a fortune for himself. He remained in the mining districts of Ohio, until the year 1858, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, in the interest of his brother John, who the next year crossed the plains with our subject making all the Western points of interest, and returned in 1862, and engaged in the stock business, which co-partnership lasted twelve years, being eminently successful. When our subject retired from the business in 1875, he owned over one thousand acres of land. During that year he removed to Dunlap, and was one of the organizers of the Dunlap Bank, at the same time handling large amounts of live stock both here, and in the West.

Politically Mr. Moorhead is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, of which he has become a leader. He belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He was President of the School Board for six years.

He was united in marriage November 19, 1873, to Miss Annis Bowerman, a native of Canada, born January 19, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead are the parents of six children—Nellie, Harley Gertrude, Kate, Bessie and Ruth.

JUDGE JONAS W. CHATBURN, now a resident of Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, who has been connected with the history of Iowa since 1850, was Judge of Harrison County from 1861 to 1863, and for many years was a member of the Board of Supervisors, will form the subject of this notice:

He was born in Lancashire, England, March 11, 1821, and at the age of fourteen years was apprentice to a machinist, served three years and then spent seven years learning the art of calico printing.

He was married December 25, 1843, to Miss Mary Burton, a native of Lancashire. In the spring of 1845, they emigrated to America, arriving in New York, in July. He was engaged in Philadelphia for five years, working at his trade. He then went to New Jersey, where he repaired a steam saw mill, and followed the machinist's trade until the spring of 1850, when in company with about one hundred others, started West with the intention of going to Utah, but upon arriving at Council Bluffs refused to go farther, with the Mormon band, on account of Polygamy. He lived in Mills County, Iowa, where he operated a saw-mill, and in 1853, went to Harrison County, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, near where Magnolia now stands. He improved this land and in 1854, in company with Stephen Mahoney, constructed the first saw mill in Harrison County, which was on Willow Creek near Magnolia. He also dressed some prairie boulders, from which he constructed a pair of mill stones, upon which he ground corn-meal, and in the manufacture of the first flour in Harrison County, Mrs. Chatburn's veil was used as a bolting cloth. In 1862, Thomas Davis and Mr. Chatburn erected a large flouring mill at Woodbine, and in 1867, built the first mill in Shelby County, at Harlan, as well as another at the Town of Shelby.

While residing in Harrison County, the Judge walked to Kanesville, the round trip making seventy-five miles, to get the

first seed corn he planted. He bought one-half bushel, paying $1.50 therefor and carried it home on his back, wading through water, knee deep, on the flats where Missouri Valley now stands.

Politically, the Judge was formerly an old-line Whig, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in 1856.

Both he and his estimable wife, are members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

DR. GEORGE W. COIT, a practicing physician at Missouri Valley, whose name was associated among the early pioneer band of that vicinity, and who has been a constant practitioner there since November, 1866, by reason of his long residence and skillful practice, is perhaps as widely known as any man in his community, and very naturally finds a place in the history of his county, among its representative men. While the people of Harrison County have known this professional man for just a quarter of a century, in making a biographical record, it is necessary, and especially interesting in this case, to review his earlier years, before coming to the Missouri Slope, as well as to speak of his ancestory, who were prominent in the early history of this Republic.

Dr. Coit was born December 9, 1836, at Bloomfield, N. J. He is the son of Nathaniel and Marian (Place) Coit. On the father's side he is able to trace his ancestry back to 1632, when John Coit of Glamourganshire, Wales, emigrated to Gloucester, Mass., and his son, John, Jr., with his parents, left Massachusetts with a colony, for New London, Conn.

They had been ship builders for generations, and when the Revolutionary War broke out, our subject's grandfather, Samuel Coit, then eighteen years of age, joined the Federal forces against the Tories, and was wounded at Ft. Griswold, the surrender of the fort having been made possible by the treachery of Benedict Arnold. Tbe paternal grandmother of our subject, then sixteen years of age, fled, with the balance of the family, to the forest, while the town was being burned by the British. Her name was Sylvia Lewis, before her marriage, and all the Coits in this country are collateral branches of the same family tree.

Nathaniel Coit, father of our subject, was twenty-seven years of age, when the War of 1812 broke out. He served during the war, in a New York Regiment, until peace was proclaimed. During the Civil war, he desired to enlist but was too old. He died in 1866, aged eighty years.

The Place family were of French extraction, and resided on Long Island, near Hempstead. Grandfather Place was also in the Revolutionary war; he possessed a patriotic spirit, and was a highly respected gentleman. Our subject's father, Nathaniel Coit, was a merchant at New York City for thirty-five years, and was one of the first to build a home in New Jersey. Our subject's mother died in 1876; she and her husband were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, four of whom are living, our subject being the youngest of the family. Rev. John S. Coit, brother of George, died in Boone, Iowa, in 1867, and Rev. C. S. Coit, another brother, is an active minister in Newark, N. J., and has been preaching for forty-five years. He has never been absent from his pulpit, with

the exception of a few Sabbaths, while in Europe. Mrs. Sarah C. Winne, a widowed sister, resides at Bloomfield, N. J.; E. R. Coit, after spending several years as Captain of a vessel, settled in Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and in 1880, came to St. John's Township, Harrison County, Iowa, locating where he now resides.

Our subject received his education by attending the common schools of New Jersey, after which he attended the Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y.; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati; he then spent two years as a contract surgeon, during the Rebellion, after which, in August, 1865, he returned to New York, spent the winter at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from it in March, 1866. We next find the Doctor in Harrison County, Iowa, from which locality he has not been absent during all these twenty-five years to exceed six weeks.

Politically, he is what may be termed a logical and patriotic Democrat. Among the local offices urged upon him may be mentioned, the presidency of the School Board, which he has held for twenty years, and is the present incumbent. He is the president of the Missouri Valley Electric Light Company; president of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons; vice-president of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley; one of the vice-presidents of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and chief surgeon of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad and the Sioux City & Pacific Railway.

He belongs to the Masonic Order, Valley Lodge No. 232, at Missouri Valley, and Anchor Lodge No. 66, of the K. of P. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and were two of the charter members of that church, which which was organized in 1868, with seven original members.

Dr. Coit was married April 23, 1867, to Anna Armstrong Clarke, at Hudson City, N. J. Mrs. Coit was born in Wheeling, Va., and he father, John F. Clarke, was a descendant of Elizabeth Zane, who carried the powder in her apron to Ft. Henry, for her Uncle, Col. Zane, and thus saved the fort. Mrs. Coit's father was the New York agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad for nearly forty years; he died still holding the office, at the age of seventy-nine years. Her mother died when she was fourteen years of age.

Dr. and Mrs. Coit's home has been blessed with two children, Nita, born April 14, 1868, and married to Herbert D. Allee, of Omaha, October 14, 1891, who is assistant auditor of the Burlington and Missouri Railway in Nebraska; John Clarke, born June 22, 1872, and is now engaged in the wholesale hardware business in Omaha, Neb.

There are but few sketches in this volume that present to the reader the outline of a man's life so full of useful lessons, and whose family history is so replete with historic and national events, as the one of whom we have just written. It will be observed that Dr. Coit descended from a sturdy line of ancestors, who were fired with patriotic zeal, and were of a high and intelligent type; also, that early in life he chose his profession, attended the best schools and colleges preparatory to practicing his calling, and he has not, like many others, shifted from one locality to another.

In health we care but little for doctors, especially for their formulas or prescrip-

tions, but there is sure to come a time when the brow becomes feverish, and when our vital forces refuse to perform their functions, a time when life's thread seems almost snapped asunder. At such a time we seek after the best medical men—the successful physician. We are anxious that the "good doctor" watch by our bedside, lest the grim messenger, Death, make his appearance and call us hence.

Dr. Coit, with other members of the medical fraternity, has been compelled to cross trackless prairies, face "blizzards" from the icy north-west, that, too, with no hope of reward, but only to relieve, if possible, those who pleaded for their coming and their counsel. When the names of the pioneer physicians, with those of a more modern day, are referred to, it is hoped and believed, that the hearts which perhaps now beat in robust health, will be touched, and at least all of the early settler readers, who with the subject of this sketch, have forded the same unbridged streams in summer time, and plowed through the same snow-drifts in winter, will say, "God bless the Doctor."

DAVID SELLECK, came to Harrison County in March 1855, entered land on sections 11 and 12, and on sections 1, 2, and 3 of Boyer Township, and it would be useless to enlarge upon the fact that it was wild land, his first improvement being the construction of a "dug out." He entered this land in March 1855, and returned to Illinois, and remained until the following October, when he moved out, built this pioneer palace in which he lived that winter, and in the spring built a log cabin which he occupied until the following autumn. During the summer and fall of 1856 he helped burn one of the first brick kilns that was burned in Harrison County, calculating to erect a brick house, as a superstructure over the cellar he had already dug, but he changed his mind and provided the cellar with a roof, in which place he remained during that never-to-be-forgotten severe winter of 1856-57. During the summer of 1857, he built a frame house 16x20 feet, in which he lived until 1870, and then built the house he now occupies, which is 26x32 feet, with a kitchen 12 x 32, which stands on a fine natural building site, and hard by may be found two barns, one 20x24 feet and the other 40x54 feet.

At the time of his coming to the county there were but few settlers who had ventured into this portion of the Hawkeye State, and these were mostly Mormons, who lived in and about the natural groves of timber.

Mr. Selleck was originally from the Buckeye State, and was born April 28, 1820 in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he remained with his parents on a dairy farm, until he was sixteen years old, when he went to New York City where he had an uncle in the mercantile business. He was by him employed as a clerk for two years, after which he returned to Ohio, remaining until 1838, during which time he had visited Iowa, and about 1841 came to Lee County, this State, near Ft. Madison, and on March 14, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Morey, after which they went to Ohio and remained one year, then went to LaSalle County, Ill.

Mrs. Selleck was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 3, 1832, and with her parents came to Lee County, when she

was nine years of age and remained there until the date of her marriage. Seven children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Selleck—Albert Eugene, born June 14, 1851; George W., October 31, 1853; Caroline M., August 13, 1855; Mary J., May 17, 1857; Augustus C., August 4, 1859; Elizabeth B., July 12, 1865; Abba M., October 15, 1869.

During the winter of 1856-57—"the hard winter"—the time when snow was no longer known as "the beautiful," for it mantled the earth to the depth of four feet, making it almost impossible to get about with a team, Magnolia being the nearest store town, they hauled groceries to and from there upon hand-sleds. Mr. Selleck's stable was built on the hill side of a small draw or ravine, and was covered with poles and hay, and it commenced snowing on the 1st of December and never ceased for about three days, and for that matter hardly ceased all winter. On the morning of the second day, Mr. Selleck started for his stable but it was completely covered up and the ravine filled to the level. He took poles and run down through the snow but did not find his stable, until afternoon. They then dug straight down as one would in digging a well, and cut holes through the top of the stable to the horses, and immediately the steam came out like smoke. Here the horses were imprisoned within their snow-covered, yet very warm, stable, for nearly three weeks. He dug an alley and had to cover that over as it was snowing incessantly. In the winter of 1856-57 he saw a drove of elk coming from the hills making for the Boyer, near L. D. Butler's mill. He started in pursuit with dogs. They were soon discovered by the men at the mill and headed by them, on the ice of the river with dogs and guns. Several were shot, and Mr. Butler, (deceased now), cutting the ham-strings of one, secured it. Deer were caught by dogs, as the poor frightened and fatigued animals would break through the deep crust cutting their legs, causing very many of the nimble-footed herd to perish. At this late day, as the historian reviews those scenes and gathers from the lips of pioneers themselves such narratives, of which the above true story is only one among hundreds, we are touched with a feeling of sympathy and reverence for those who passed through such terrible hardships.

Mr. Selleck exercises his right of franchise, a boon vouchsafed to him by our own peculiar form of Government, by voting with the Republican party.

JONATHAN J. SNYDER, who was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 7, 1853, accompanied his parents to Harrison County, about 1857, settling at Magnolia, and entered the mercantile business, continuing in the same until 1860, when he went to Modale where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of wild land. Upon this he built a frame house 16x24 feet, together with an addition. Forty-five acres of this land were under the plow. After a year he went to Missouri Valley, remained one winter, and traded his farm near Modale for a farm in Boyer Township, on section 9, which he improved and lived on until February, 1889, at which time he rented his farm and removed to Woodbine, where he bought a residence, which he subsequently traded for the farm upon which he now lives, on section 15, Boyer Town-

ship, which was improved at the time, containing a good house, barn and bearing orchard, together with small fruit.

Our subject was married November 15, 1878, to Miss Effie C. Luke, of Woodbine, by whom one child has been born, Clyde A., born September 24, 1888. Mrs. Snyder was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., August 27, 1859, where she remained until 1870, and then came to Harrison County with her sister, Mrs. Egerton, with whom she made her home until the date of her marriage, her mother having died when she was about eight years old.

THOMAS THOMAS, who has been identified with the history of Harrison County since September, 1865, settled on section 27, Union Township, the site of his present home, at first purchasing fifty acres, to which he added, until at one time he owned two hundred and seventy acres. His present farm comprises one hundred acres of fertile land all under a high state of cultivation.

Upon coming to this county, the nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, this being before the railroad era. Mr. Thomas is an adopted citizen of this country, having been born at Carmarthenshire, Wales, May 24, 1832. He is the son of William and Mary Thomas. The father was also a native of Wales, born about 1787, and died in his native land, aged seventy years. William and Mary were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, our subject being the ninth child. The father was a farmer and shipping agent on the sea side.

When twenty years of age, our subject sailed for the New World, landing at Montreal in the autumn of 1853. He went to Michigan and worked that winter on the railroad at Manchester, but believing that the Hawkeye State afforded better opportunities for young men starting out in life, in the early spring of 1854, he came to Council Bluffs, and in a short time went to St. Louis, where he engaged in coal mining, which occupation he followed for about seven years, and then started across the Western Plains with a party of Mormons en route for Utah. After remaining there one winter, he returned to St. Louis and mined for six months, when he saw visions of the Far West, and engaged to drive one of the teams which made one of the overland trains. He remained two years and a half engaged as a teamster over the mountains in the summer time, and mining in the winter, thus acquiring a small start.

In September, 1865, we find him, as before related, located in Iowa, where for a few years he had a hard struggle to make a livelihood, but by perseverance and a vast amount of hard labor, he has overcome the obstacles, and is now surrounded by a comfortable home. He was married in St. Louis about 1855, to Mary Ann Doyle. He was again married December 10, 1862, at Sacramento City, Cal., to Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, with whom he had been acquainted in his native country, and where in 1848 she married David Thomas, who emigrated to California in 1856; he died September 30, 1860. They are the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter.

Politically Mr. Thomas is a supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious matters he and his wife are Latter Day Saints. All in all, our subject has had his share of vicissitudes, coming as he did, at

an early day from a far away foreign shore, to a land where he met strange customs and new faces. He has steadily grown into the spirit of our institutions, and is now a highly respected citizen, whose eyes looked out upon the great Western domain when it was yet a howling wilderness; and doubtless he is now better qualified to enjoy our modern-day luxuries than as though he had been rocked in the cradle of one who was in affluence, as he knows what all these things have cost, both the nation and him as an individual.

DAVID WILLIAMS, who has been a resident of Harrison County, since the spring of 1871, arriving March 18, in company with his parents, and who is now a well-to-do farmer of section 34, Union Township, forms the subject of this notice.

The father bought a farm and David worked with him until he became of age, after which he rented land, giving one-third of the crop for six years, when he bought the farm he now occupies. This was eighty acres of wild land, for which he paid $7.25 per acre, and during 1880 he broke it all up, and in 1881 erected a frame house 16x20 feet, and also purchased another eighty acres adjoining, paying $9 per acre for one "forty," and $12.50 for the other. In 1884 he built an addition to his house 16x22 feet, and the year later built a barn 24x30 feet, together with other outbuildings for the accommodation of the place. He has a bearing orchard of about fifty trees, and a young orchard of two hundred trees. All in all, this is one of as valuable places as the county affords.

Our subject was born in Indiana, August 17, 1852, and removed with his parents to Mason County, Ill., where he worked at farming until the spring of 1871, and then came to Iowa with his parents. His parents were John and Sarah (Anderson) Williams, who had a family of nine children, our subject being next to the oldest; Mary, David, Josiah, Harriet E., Ellen S., Cordelia, John H., Laura A., Hannah L. Laura is now a resident of Kansas.

Mr. Williams was married November 1, 1874, to Flora E. Armstrong, the daughter of Harvey V. and Virginia (Roe) Armstrong, who were the parents of nine children, Flora E. being the fourth child. The names of the children were as follows: Betty C., Joseph A., Emma J., Flora E., Louisa F., John W., William A., Etta W., and Harvey J. Mr. Armstrong, father of our subject's wife, was a native of the Buckeye State, while his wife was a native of Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of six children, who are still living and two are deceased: John H., born June 8, 1875; Frederick A., June 13, 1877; Nellie V., July 26, 1879; Lawrence R., April 11, 1881; Creighton D., January 9, 1883; Ella T., April 7, 1885; Bessie B., April 7, 1887; Wade W., January 12, 1890. John H. and Lawrence R. are deceased.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This man's life has been crowned with success, and all by his own exertion, as he commenced life with a span of colts, a wagon, harness, and two cows; during the grasshopper plague which devastated Southwestern Iowa, he lost much. Besides the property above spoken of, Mr. Williams has a quarter section of land in Pottawattamie County, near Neola, which

without exaggeration is pronounced the finest tract of land in the West. Our subject's school days were very limited. He attended the district school during the winter months. Mrs. Williams secured a better education and taught four terms of school before her marriage.

WILLIAM H. McEUEN, who came to Harrison County in 1880, arrived at Logan March 12. He bought a place the following June in Boyer Township, consisting of eighty acres, which he held three years and then moved to his present home on section 1, where he owns a farm of three hundred and ten acres, situated in Boyer and Jefferson Townships. It was wild land, but has by his plowshare been brought to a high state of cultivation. He has a commodious farm-house, 18x28 feet, and two stories in height, with an addition 18x28 feet. He generally keeps about fifty head of cattle.

To return to the earlier walks of his life, and go back into his family history, it is found that he was born in Litchfield County, Conn., February 13, 1830, and is the third child of a family of four children born to his parents, Charles and Aurilia (Ramsey) McEuen. The father was born in Connecticut, and the mother in New York. They emigrated to Ohio when our subject was nine years of age, and settled in Geauga County, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days.

When William was twenty years of age he set forth for himself and commenced dealing in cattle, buying and shipping from Windsor, Ohio, where he then resided, and later moved to Geneva. He followed this business most of the time until he came to Harrison County, and by that means he secured a fair start in life.

He was married September 9, 1858, in Geauga County, Ohio, to Sarah E. Wood, a native of the same State, and the daughter of Abram and Betsy Wood. She was the third child of a family of six. Mr. and Mrs. McEuen are the parents of one child, Frank G., who married Ella Walton, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. They live in Harrison County at present.

While living in Ohio, for three years he was a commercial traveler, selling paints and oils. During the time he dealt in cattle he shipped to Buffalo, N. Y., before any regular yards had been established there, and afterwards shipped to Albany, N. Y. He bought cattle in Chicago before that city had her Union Stock Yards.

Since coming to Harrison County he has been successful in his agricultural pursuits, and is surrounded to-day with a comfortable home and has the respect of all who know him.

NATHANIEL H. VANARSDALE, of Reeder's Mills, Jefferson Township, who has been a resident of the county since February 1, 1866, will form the subject of this notice.

Mr. Vanarsdale was born in Norris County, N. J., March 8, 1838. He is the son of Levi and Anna Eliza (Horter) Vanarsdale. The father was a blacksmith by trade. He was born in 1800, and died in the county in which he was born, April 14, 1862. The mother died in the same county, July 27, 1867, aged sixty years. Their only child was Nathaniel H., our subject. He has a half brother, by his father's first wife, named Abner G., a res-

ident of Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y. When thirteen years of age, Nathaniel H. commenced learning the blacksmith trade of his father, with whom he worked until he was seventeen years old, when he was bound out one year to his half brother, to complete his trade, after which he worked for the Yellow Bird Omnibus Line, doing job work in New York for them for six years. He then followed his trade, as a government blacksmith, for one year and eleven months, and then came by rail to Keokuk, Iowa, and crossed the State of Iowa by stage to Council Bluffs, arriving February 14, 1864, where he remained until February, 1866, and then came to Harrison County, and built a shop at "Hard Scratch" (Reeder's Mills). The first fire was built in his forge February 4, 1866. He continued to work at the trade until October 1, 1873, when he moved to Logan and operated a shop until March 1, 1877, at which date he returned to Reeder's Mills, and in 1879 rebuilt his shop, and is still wielding the sledge at that point.

He was united in marriage in Morris County, N. J., May 11, 1862, to Margaret Sanford, a native of Sussex County, of the same State, born December 7, 1835. She is the eldest child of a family of three sons and three daughters, of Garrison M. and Mary J. Sanford. Mr. and Mrs. Vanarsdale are the parents of three children: Mary Jane, born October 1, 1863; Nettie, December 10, 1867; and Hattie, February 21, 1870.

Politically, Mr. Vanarsdale believes in the principles of the Democratic party, and in religious matters he and his wife favor the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

When he came to Harrison County his earthly possessions consisted of $5 in money and a few household goods. But being in possession of a good trade, his oft-repeated blows upon the anvil have forged for himself and family a comfortable home in the "Kingdom of Harrison," now one of Iowa's banner counties.

SAMUEL L. BERKLEY, one of the business men of Woodbine engaged in the sale of drugs at that place, is the son of Thomas J., and Nancy (De Long) Berkley, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Samuel L., was born March 30, 1864, in Washington County, Ohio, and removed with his parents to Magnolia, Iowa, where they spent about four years, and then removed to Missouri Valley, but located in Woodbine in 1882. He attended the private and public schools, and when sixteen years of age was engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods establishment at Missouri Valley, where he remained two years, and then entered the employ of C. D. Stevens, of Woodbine, with whom he was associated for seven years. November 1, 1889, in company with Dr. Buxton, he purchased the Giddings drug store, under the firm name of S. L. Berkley & Co., who carry a full line of drugs, paints, wall paper and school supplies. They carry a stock of $3,500, and the first year of their business they sold over $6,000 worth of goods, and their trade is constantly increasing under their careful management. Mr. Berkley has passed an examination and become a registered pharmacist.

Mr. Berkley was united in marriage, April 26, 1888, to Ruby A. Kling of Woodbine, who is the daughter of J. R. and Emily (Bliss) Kling. She was born Feb-

ruary 12, 1864, in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Berkley are the parents of two children—Hugh K., born September 6, 1889; Lawrence J., September 18, 1891. They are both members of the Baptist Church, and he is the present Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and is the present City Recorder of Woodbine. He is one of the leading young business men of Eastern Harrison County; is active in church and Sabbath-school work, and was President of the Harrison County Sabbath-school Association for two years.

JAMES HARDY, SR., (deceased) was born in Somerset County, Pa., in April, 1813, and in the Keystone State received a good business education. He spent his early life in Somerset County, Pa., and in 1833 married Minerva Tomlinson, and moved to Logan County, Ohio, and for three years was engaged in farming; from which place they went from Steuben County, Ind., and in 1850 crossed the borders of the Hawkeye State and settled in Mills County, where he was elected the first Sheriff that county had. But not being fully satisfied with his location, in 1852 he removed to the present site of Magnolia, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land; also another quarter section on section 15, of Calhoun Township, upon which was a good water power, upon the site of which he erected one of the first flouring mills in Harrison County. He was among the first settlers at the town of Magnolia, and assisted the County Seat Commissioners in locating the county seat at that point, and was County Judge in that county in 1854–55–56–57, and under his administration the first court house in the county was built. He always took an active part in any enterprise that in his judgment would build up the interests of Harrison County, and was ever ready with donations of land and money to help such matters along, and no man was more popular in the county than was "Judge Hardy," as he was almost universally called. He lived in Magnolia until 1864, and then moved to his place on the Willow River, in Calhoun Township, where he resided to the day of his death, May 10, 1885. About four years before his death he lost the use of his eyesight, as a result of sickness, and from that time on gradually grew weaker, until finally he fell into a dreamless sleep, and thus passed from earth. He was a member of the Congregational Church, having been a member of that body for some thirty years.

He reared a family of nine children—eight sons and one daughter. Of all the pioneer band none were more highly respected than Judge Hardy, who was a kind father, a considerate husband, a good citizen and a trustworthy friend to all who lived within the radius of his acquaintance.

HENRY HANNEMAN, JR., of Calhoun Township, a farmer residing on section 16, of this same township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the month of October, 1855, his father settling in Magnolia Township at that time, and is still a resident there. Henry was born January 23, 1855, in Indianapolis, Ind., and was but a

mere babe when his parents emigrated to Harrison County, and thus truly it may be said "he had grown up with the country." When his father, Henry Hanneman, Sr., came to the county it was very wild and new, Council Bluffs being their nearest mail and market point, and prices were not in keeping with the present-day quotations; for our subject relates now that upon one occasion his father took a load of corn to Council Bluffs and brought back a bushel of salt. Game was very plenty, and our subject well remembers, after he was quite a lad, of seeing elk and deer. He attended the district schools, common to Harrison County at an early day, which were held in log houses, and he relates how that he, with the other scholars, saw the soldiers, who were going South to put down the Civil War, march proudly by the old log school house.

Henry assisted on the old homestead, and remained under the paternal roof until twenty-two years of age, when he was married and commenced farming on his own account upon land owned by his father. In April, 1881, he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which there had been some improvements made, but without buildings. He moved to this place in the summer of 1883 a house from off his father's place, to which he made an addition, and the following fall moved to his new home. In the summer of 1889 he built a barn 34 x40 feet, having sixteen-foot posts. He generally keeps about thirty head of cattle, and a corresponding number of swine, farming a part of his own and a part of his father's land.

He was united in marriage November 27, 1877, to Theresa Schuelzky, a native of Prussia, born February 19, 1856, and the daughter of Frederick and Mary Schuelzky, who is the fourth child of a family of seven children, six of whom grew to their majority. Her people came to America in the spring of 1869, landing in New York, and from there came to Franklin County, Iowa, where her father farmed until the winter of 1887, and then went to Thayer County, Neb., where his wife died October 11, 1889, and December 2 of the same year their youngest daughter, Anna M., closed her eyes to earthly scenes. Her older sister who was married and living at Davenport, Neb., died September 8, 1889. The father came to Harrison County, and died April 8, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanneman are the parents of six children, all living at this time—Mary M., born September 29, 1878; Anna Catherine, born May 15, 1881; John Henry, born March 21, 1883; Charles F., born February 28, 1885; William Homer, born March 15, 1887, and Theresa Henrietta, born May 20, 1889.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and politically Mr. Hanneman is a Republican.

JOHN C. MICHAEL, came to Harrison County, Iowa, with his parents in 1868. They settled on section 17, of Magnolia Township, where he remained until 1884, and then bought the farm he now occupies on section 8, of Magnolia Township.

Our subject was born in Mecklenburg, Strelitz, Germany, October 19, 1859, and in April, 1863, his parents came to America, and direct to Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained until the time of their coming to Harrison County.

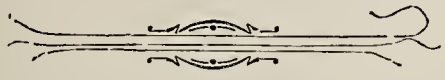
Our subject bought a partly improved

farm, of which about fifty acres had been broken and fenced. He built a frame house 16x26 feet, together with an ell 16x18 feet.

He was united in marriage in Harrison County, October 16, 1884, to Miss Lena Herman, and they are the parents of four children, Mamie, Carl, William(deceased); and John.

Lena (Herman) Michael, was a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born in 1863, and came to America with her parents, when twelve years of age. They settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained until the autumn of 1879, and then came to Harrison County.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.



SYLVESTER L. HICKOX, who is one of the pioneer settlers of Harrison Township, and who came to the county in the spring of 1868, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born in Fair Haven, Conn., March 19 1825, the son of Darius and Anna (Loyd) Hickox, natives of England and Connecticut, respectively. The father was born in England in 1779, and died November 10, 1840. He was married in 1820, to Anna Loyd, who was born in the town of Stratford, in 1803, and died March 31, 1849. The father was a traveling salesman for a map-publishing concern. Sylvester L., our subject, was reared in Connecticut, and at the age of sixteen, engaged at the carriage trade, working at this for five years, and then formed a partnership with a Mr. Olmstead, with whom he was associated for two years, after which our subject assumed full control, and conducted the business for twenty years, manufacturing all kinds of buggies and carriages. After disposing of his business, he removed to this county, where he has since resided. Our subject had no capital with which to commence life save good business qualifications and plenty of pluck, two leading factors in any branch of business. His life has been a success, as is evinced from his present home surroundings.

Mr. Hickox was married May 2, 1849, to Mary White Bissell, who was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., February 10, 1827. She is the daughter of George C. and Elizabeth (White) Bissell. The former was born in Bolton, Conn., July 20, 1792, and died in December, 1882. He was the son of George and Lois (Cone) Bissell. Elizabeth (White) Bissell was born in South Hadley, Mass., January 27, 1800, and died in May, 1867. She was a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born on the Mayflower. The father of Mrs. Hickox followed various pursuits for a livelihood, being a stonemason by trade. He also followed farming, school teaching, was an instructor of vocal music, and a temperance lecturer. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Anna E., born May 3, 1851, wife of Dr. Dwight Satterlee, of Dunlap; Edward I., born March 18, 1856, who died March 11, 1890. While he was in the employ of the railroad company he fell from the top of the train, the cars passing over his left leg, severing the main artery; Robert N., born April 7, 1864, dying November 10, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickox are consistent Christians, belonging to the Congregational Church, and always assisting in every Christian work, he having been Deacon for sixteen years.

Politically, he has always been a Republican, and has officially represented his township as trustee, member of the school board, etc.

Mr. Hickox first came to the county alone in the autumn of 1867, thoroughly investigated the country, and brought his family here the following spring, when he made a purchase of eighty acres of land, on section 21, of Harrison Township, of which twenty-five acres have been broken; and this was all that distinguished this track of land from the vast sea of prairie grass surrounding it. There were only three houses to be seen, in any direction, and the scene was indeed one of rare beauty, yet not to be fully appreciated by by this New England family, who had been reared within a cozy home, nestled in among the New England hills where the landscape was ever a feast to the eye. Our subject at once began the erection of a building, first building his barn, which he arranged to live in until his house was completed. His farm-house was a frame structure 20x30 feet, with fourteen-foot posts and was the first of its kind built in this part of the county. This served to stimulate others and soon the country began to put on a different appearance, and neat farm-houses sprang into existence in all directions; but to Mr. Hickox is due the credit of setting an example. The first two or three years of their residence in the county, they had little produce to sell, but managed to turn off a small quantity of garden truck, and were compelled to pay extravagant prices for all of what they could not raise. For instance, they paid $1.00 for four pounds of granulated sugar; $1.00 for four pounds of dried peaches; with coffee, flour, dress goods and muslins all correspondingly high. They were compelled to undergo nearly all of the hardships co-incident with pioneer life; but all has changed under the influences of civilization. The transition was great. The great prairie sea, with its blooming flowers and wild animals, has been transformed into a fertile, well-tilled garden-spot, where every quarter section of land has a beautiful farm-house with groves and orchards surrounding them, and all bespeak of culture and prosperity. All of these early sacrifices must needs have been made. No one appreciates this wondrous change more than our subject and his good wife, who came from New England to become pioneers in Western Iowa. They can now look out upon a well-settled country, and view large trees of their own planting, while their fields are waving with golden grain.

JASPER McCRILLIS, a farmer and stock-raiser, making a speciality of Registered Poland-China swine and thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, residing in Magnolia Township, came to Harrison County with his parents in the autumn of 1870, at which time they settler in the village of Calhoun. His father, John McCrillis, finally bought a farm in Taylor Township and our subject remained with him until 1875; here he attended the common schools as well as the High School at Magnolia after which he taught nine terms and then worked his father's place on shares, continuing there until 1886, when he bought a farm of two hundred acres of improved land on sections 35 and 36, of Raglan Township, and remained on this until March 5, 1890, when he bought a residence in the village of Magnolia, where he has remained



S. F. Tallmadge

ever since. There he purchased a lot of ten acres adjoining the town plot; seven acres of this is in a fine orchard. Of his farm, eighty acres are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, October 22, 1854, and remained there until 1868, then the family removed to Mills County. Mr. McCrillis came to Harrison County, in 1870; he was married there October 2, 1881, to Miss Mary Z. Bessire. Mr. and Mrs. McCrillis are the parents of five children: Clarence W., Essie M., Harvey R., Florence and Verna. Mrs. McCrillis was born in Allen County, Ohio, February 28, 1863, and with her parents, came to this county in 1875. She is an acceptable member of the Congregational Church at Magnolia.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party. He belongs to Magnolia Lodge, No. 126, of the Masonic order.

S J. PATTERSON, M. D., of the Dunlap Bank, has been intimate enough with the comings and goings of Harrison county's people to entitle him to a biographical notice in this connection:

He is a native of Franklin County, Pa., born at Mercersburg on the 1st of March, 1843, the son of James and Sarah (Agnew) Patterson, natives of Lancaster and Fulton Counties respectively, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother died in 1844 at the age of thirty-seven and the father at the age of sixty in 1858. They reared a family of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Our subject was next to the youngest of the children. His early life was spent in the Keystone State, on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he entered school, preparatory to taking a thorough collegiate course. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he in company with three of his schoolmates, decamped in the night from Tuscarora Academy, and went to Harrisburg, and enlisted as members of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. This enlistment was August 2, 1862, and our subject was mustered out of service May 20, 1863, during which period he participated in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and minor engagements. He was at Antietam but did not participate in that struggle. Soon after his return from the United States service, he began the study of medicine at Chambersburg, Pa., under Dr. J. C. Richards, and John Montgomery, graduating in 1867, from Bellevue Hospital, Medical College New York City. He first located in Watsontown, Pa., where he practiced his profession, about one year and then came to Dunlap, after having made a detour through several States in search of a location. He dates his location at Dunlap from June, 1868, and in 1869, associated himself with Dr. Dwight Satterlee, in the drug business, which they conducted in connection with their practice. They erected a frame structure for their business house, the same being one of the oldest in the place. This partnership existed until 1882, when our subject sold his interest to his partner. During the next three years, he confined himself almost exclusively to the practice of medicine, but at that time gave it up and accepted the position of cashier of the Dunlap Bank, which position he still holds. He had purchased

an interest in this banking house in 1878, and the same year they erected the present bank building. He is also President of the Opera House Company, which was formed in 1884, and was also one of the organizers of the Dunlap District Fair Association, of which he still is a director, and was one of the men to help in the incorporation of Dunlap. He is treasurer of the Dunlap Cemetery Association, as well as the Independent School District of Dunlap. In municipal matters he has been a member of the town council. Was a member of the school board six years, part of which time he acted as president.

Socially, our subject ranks high in his community. He is a member of the Hospitable Lodge, No. 244, of A. F. & A. M. and Ark Chapter No. 89, of Royal Arch Masons of which he is High Priest.

Having worn the loyal blue, as a soldier in the Union army he very naturally finds a place in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of Shields Post, No. 83, and has just vacated the chair of the Western Iowa Veteran Association, which comprises six counties—Harrison, Crawford, Ida, Shelby, Monona, and Pottawattamie.

He is one of the public-spirited men of his county, always on the alert in matters which contribute to the up building of his community. Being one of the pioneer physicians of the eastern part of the county, he found it very laborious, and after having been here three years he took a trip to Pennsylvania, where upon May 18, 1871 he was married to Anna M. Moore, daughter of A. P. and Rebecca (Junkin) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent. Her mother passed from the scenes of earth, in 1885, at the age of sixty-three years. The father is still living, in Lawrence County Pa., where he is an extensive dealer in real estate, as well as in Harrison and Monona Counties, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, have one daughter, Bessie B., now attending Wilson's College at Chambersburg, Pa. They are associated with the Congregational Church, but were raised in the Presbyterian faith.

Politically, Mr. Patterson is an active Republican, and has been frequently urged to accept the nomination for various offices in his county and state. But he preferred to remain at home, and attend to his own private affairs,

While success more frequently comes from early choosing a calling in life, and then pursuing that vocation through life, it is nevertheless true, that men of business sagacity judiciously invest their earnings in such a manner that they feel justified in abandoning their early profession, living a more retired and independent life which is the case of the man of whom we write.

L N. GOODRICH, of Missouri Valley, together with the genealogy of the Goodrich family, will form the subject matter of this notice. It is not the desire of the author to consume the pages of the history of Harrison County in recounting the births and deaths of the Goodrich family for the past five hundred years or more, who have their genealogy corroborated by English history from the earliest day. The following is an abridged sketch of the traditional and historical account of the Goodrich family. Many volumes could be truthfully written, which would be but an abbreviated account of the family;

The earliest account we have of this family, was about the time of the Christian era. At this particular time the Romans had possession of Britain, and for many years prior to this date the merchants in the North of Caesar's Government, had enjoyed something of a trade with the people of this newly acquired territory. And it came to pass that a certain one of these merchants of Saxon origin, wishing to further his interests in this traffic obtained a grant of land and erected thereon a very strong fort or castle, for the protection and safety of his goods and property. The people of the island were very crude in their ideas, their habits and habitations, as well; and we are sorry to say, the seas surrounding it were infested with pirates of the most debased and wicked type. For safety the people lived in villages, their tenements being chiefly constructed of wood and roofed with thatch. At any time these communities were liable to be overpowered by an armed force of bandits or pirates. The fathers and mothers were usually murdered; all their cattle and hogs (of which they had many) driven away, the young people and children were kidnapped, taken in boats to Rome and sold for slaves. When this Saxon merchant, or trader, saw how wicked these people were, who committed so many depredations in the country, he built his castle very much larger and it was used as a fort for many hundreds of people who dwelt there.

Now it is easy to see that this old Saxon sire of the Goodrich family monopolized the trade from a great many miles of territory; and it is believed that he was the first trader that had ever come from Roman dominion, the Government of Science, Literature, and the Arts, and located on the Isle of Britain, which was many years afterward called England. His business was to export the commodities, or products of the island to the cities of Northern Europe and trade for their manufactured wares, and fabrics which he again traded to the people. The children for several hundreds of years kept up the business of their fathers, but times changed, the country changed, the people changed. The assassination and murder for plunder was abated, to some extent, but the confiscation of property and fines by the various Kings, who came into the country, seemed to take its place. Stock-raising, vineyards and tilling the lands became the industries of the people. During this time thousands of wars, devastation and vicissitudes of every kind and character had swept the country. Kingdoms had come and gone; Kings had lived and died, but Goodrich Castle was never subdued or taken, until after eight hundred years. It had been the object of many scores of sieges; times without number had the people of the surrounding neighborhoods and villages with their stock of valuables of every sort been safely housed behind its forbid ling walls of rock. For all projectiles of every kind and make had been hurled against it, by the contending foes without, and made as little impression as the rain-drops. Inside were wells of water, bakeries, blacksmith shops, carpenters, stones for grinding grain, and butchers, while within its breadth and height were acres of storage-room, for food for man and beast. During the time of a siege everything was life and animation inside. Throngs of soldiers with shield in hand, manned the parapets and towers, hurling down spears and shooting arrows at the enemy, while others were engaged in hoisting huge rocks, for the soldiers to plunge down on the heads of

those who attempted to scale the walls. If the assailing party was the emissary of a King, a compromise was usually made. But the end finally came, Goodrich Castle was taken by the most perfect stratagem of an offended Danish King, and restored to them by Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, who fell fighting for the altars and fires of Britain. Who shall say where the uncrowned sons of Godwin sleep, or determine the amount of blood and treasure contributed by the house or Castle of Goodrich—they too, were Saxon, loyal to Harold and his cause. William would blot from the memory of the land the names of its bravest defenders, placing in their stead those who furthered his designs. The property was again confiscated, the lands being distributed among the nobles and soldiers of William the Conquerer.

Goodrich Castle is in an excellent state of preservation at the present time. It is situated in the extreme south of Herfordshire on the river which empties its torrents of crystal water into Bristol Channel. The historian Ingulph says: "In the year 870 the venerable father Goodrich (Godrick, Saxon, Goodrich, English) though very reluctant and making great opposition thereto was elected Abbot of Croyland. The Abbot for the next four years was harrassed by fines and confiscations by the King of Mercia, until that Kingdom ended and in the year A. D. 940, weighed down with extreme old age, Goodrich, Abbot of Croyland, died." This without doubt was one of the last holders of the estate. Since the time of confiscation the Goodrichs have lived in all parts of England, and engaged in all kinds of honorable pursuits, usually holding small tracts of land. From the time of Henry the Eighth, the genealogy comes unbroken. In the early part of the reign of said King, Thomas Goodrich was appointed by him one of the translators of the Bible, the book of John being his part. This same Thomas Goodrich, with others, compiled the Prayer-Book, now used by the Episcopal Church. John and William Goodrich immigrated to America in the forepart of the sixteenth century, from which nearly all bearing the name are descendants, as the history of America shows. Among the relatives of this family, is the late S. C. Goodrich, of New York, the great American writer and historian; Chancy A. Goodrich, reviser of Webster's dictionary, also Chancy Goodrich, Congressman, and later on Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Judge Grant Goodrich, of Chicago, and his brother, who was the late owner of the lake steamers, which has carried the farm products and commerce of the Western country to the Eastern seaboard for the last thirty years. And so on, until we find this family at Missouri Valley. Jesse Goodrich, the grandfather, was born in 1757, was a Revolutionary soldier; voted for George Washington the first time, his last vote being cast for Zachariah Taylor.

It will be observed that the best antiquarians that could be employed at various dates, all agree that the plan of architecture on the oldest part of Goodrich Castle was used only by the Saxons about the time of the beginning of the Christian era. Now we pass down to A. D. 870, we find the family still in possession. The historian relates the circumstances of the Danish King, Ethelred, collecting tax from the "Venerable Father Godric," and further on the writer speaks of his death, in A. D. 940. A hundred years later, and under the reign of Edward, we find Earl Godwin, grandson of the venerable Priest of Croyland, in possession of the estate.

The Earl had command of an army of soldiers of his own. He had confronted the King in battle array, and compelled him to perform certain acts, but Earl Godwin and King Edward were the best of friends, when their united force met William at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, when all was lost. As time passed on, the Goodrichs still clung to their tradition, hoping the Saxons would yet be able to throw off the Norman yoke, and they reinstated to their rightful possessions, of which William had robbed him. This hope was finally given up, but the Goodrichs believing that they had the oldest lineage of any family in the world, kept their tradition. In the latter part of the fourteenth century we find one of the sires, Thomas Goodrich, assisting in the revision of the Bible, when the wicked King Henry rebelled from the church at Rome. One hundred and fifty years later, William and John Goodrich, grandsons of Thomas, embarked for America and settled in Connecticut. We would go on and relate where, and when, each one of the fathers was born and died up to the present date, but this would be of no interest to the reader who is hunting after the early history of Harrison County, Iowa. With this genealogy, we turn again to Goodwin B. Goodrich, born March 1, 1784; married first time Ruth Bane, at Clarksville, Pa. When the young couple had settled themselves for the beginning in married life, and everything appeared as happy as could be, Goodwin was drafted by the Government. His brother John volunteered to make him company. Goodwin bade his young wife good-bye, and the two brothers, with five others, set off on foot, through the woods and snows of winter, for some camp near Niagara Falls. The hardships which they were called upon to endure, and the conflicts of shot and shell that they engaged in, could not be related in a reminiscence of this kind, but one of the thrilling engagements that the boys took part in, is known to all—the battle of Perry's Victory, on Lake Erie. A great many times have the children heard their fathers relate this bloody and awful event on the sea. There were a number of vessels on each side. The British seemed to think that by sinking the vessel where the commander was, would help their cause, so when that discovery was made, the shot and shell from more than two score of cannon was poured into the ship, until it sunk; but they were mistaken about drowning the brave commander, as the lifeboat saved most of the crew, though Perry came near being lost; a cannon ball went through the bow of the skiff. All would have been lost in a moment, but the General snatched his coat from his shoulders which bore the gold epaulets and emblems of his rank, and with his knee crowded it into the ugly hole, where the water was spouting forth, with the cheering command, "one more pull and we will be safe!"

Goodwin had one son, Asher, and two daughters by his first marriage, Sarah and Elizabeth. It was some time in the '40s that Asher went to Tipton, Ind., and with his own hands he chopped the trees from a spot of ground large enough for a dwelling lot. Ten rods distant, where a street was indicated by the blaze on the trees he cut his timber, burned logs and brush, and here he erected a store-house, and was the pioneer merchant in Tipton. Later on he built a woolen factory in another part of the city; these buildings are to be seen at this time. He died in 1855, and has one living daughter. Her name is Belle Pike. In 1876 the Pikes were removed to Pekin

in China, he being made supervisor over a portion of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary schools of that city, and up to date they have not had an hour's vacation.

In 1827 Goodwin's first wife died; in 1831 he married Kezia Lloyd. The family of Lloyd's were from Hereford, in England, near Ross, hence were acquainted with Goodrich Castle, and the territory that had once belonged to the Goodrich estate. Kezia Lloyd had been very carefully educated. She brought up nine children without a physician and was a woman of more than ordinary ability, and was religious; her childhood home was Hagerstown, Md., her father being a merchant. Shortly after their marriage, Goodwin with his young wife located on a farm near Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The politics of the Goodriches from the Revolutionary war down, was the kind that supported Washington, Jackson and Polk. In 1861 William Lloyd and Lewis Goodrich and their brother-in-law, Jacob Byers, responded to Lincoln's call for five hundred thousand men to prevent the dissolution of States. Now the veteran grandfather of these boys, at the age of eighteen, in the Revolution, had marched hundreds of miles through woods and over mountains, elbows out, feet tied in rags; most of the time no shoes or hat; occasionally days at a time passed without food. The only cause he knew was liberty, the only friend that Jesse knew was his dear old mother in Connecticut, who as often as opportunity presented, sent him a pair of shoes and socks, with other garments, always adding a bundle of bullets which she had moulded to help on the struggle for freedom later on. Their fathers, too, had spent many weeks and months in defending the rights of the new Republic against Britain and her pirates on the high seas. With this knowledge of the past, and the late disaster of Bull Run, the boys started, believing that one Republic, one Government, would be better in North America, than two. Lloyd, Lewis and Jacob were enrolled in Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, (Sherman's Brigade) at Mansfield, Ohio. At the same time William volunteered in the Fourth California Infantry, and was afterward killed by the Indians in Arizona Territory.

Lloyd Goodrich was twenty-one years old, light complexion, blue eyes, about six feet high, and rather heavy set. There was not a soldier in the regiment who could, or did endure more hardships, of war or battle than he. Lewis was seventeen years old, smaller than Lloyd and appeared altogether too young, and too much of a lad to undertake the brunt and burden of army life. But he did stand it with Lloyd's help, without a falter or a furlough, until the battle of Stone River, in 1863. After the battle of Shiloh in 1862, Jacob Byers was made Regimental Bugler, his place being at headquarters always on duty night or day, and he knows full well, to this day, how to sound the commands "Advance" "Charge" or "Retreat." The times were not few during the five years of his service, when in the awful din from the fire of death, Jacob watching his opportunity, sounded the call, which led the gallant command to many a victory. January 2, 1863, at the battle of Stone River, Company F was supporting a battery, while the position of one of the cannon was being shifted, four of the horses took fright from the bursting shell, that was poured into the gunners. Just at that time the terrified beasts went plunging down the hill, through the right flank. Lloyd sprang aside to let them pass. A shell dropped at that instant,

killing Lloyd Goodrich, with two of the horses, life lasting but a few minutes. Lloyd said, "It will kill mother, when she knows that I am dead, but we have gained the day." They buried him, with fifteen hundred more who perished on that day.

At the time of the battle of Shiloh, Lewis was wounded a little above the knee, which destroyed his locomotion for a number of days, and for a short time following this, he with others, was sent north to inspect railroad bridges. Some days after the battle of Perryville, he had the diphtheria, from which a distressing cough lingered, and in the early part of 1863, completely broken down by the hardships of army life, young Goodrich was discharged and taken home by his brother George, who by the kindness of Gov. Brough (Bruff) was permitted to go after him. In the spring of 1863 the health of Lewis was far from a satisfactory condition. Dr. Hayes, of Mt. Vernon, recommended a change of climate, hence it was decided to send the invalid to Magnolia, Iowa, to his two sisters. In pursuance the lad was directed by his mother and brother George to go to a relative in Cleveland, who was owner of a steamship line and get transportation for the West. The elegantly equipped ship anchored at Cleveland, looked inviting, but the dangers from ice and winds caused him to take a different route. It was a warm Sunday morning in the last of March, 1863. Everything was quiet at John Dally's house, no one expected visitors: Aunt Lucy and the children were at church, when the stage-coach halted at the door. A thin, pale young man alighted; there were two bullet-holes in his clothes, and two wounds that were not entirely healed. Mrs. Dally had noticed the hackman's halt, and with tears of joy ran to welcome her unexpected brother. At this time Mr. and Mrs. Dally had lived in the State about twelve years, most of the time near Ft. Dodge. Lucy Goodrich (now Mrs. Wright, of Dunlap) had been in the State but two years, and was one of the pioneer school teachers. Upon his arrival, Lewis was compelled to go to bed; Dr. J. H. Rice was called with his excellent prescriptions and by a sister's care, the middle of April found him nearly every day at the store of Dally & Perly, busy making new acquaintances. At this time Magnolia probably contained the population of four hundred people; had a good school; one church (Congregational) and other church organizations. One Free Mason Lodge and another order called Union Leauge. Among the young peoble, who resided in this little city could be found George McDuffy, Newton and Henry Lorenz, William Eaton, James Hardy, John Bly and others. Among the young ladies were Betty and Amelia Hard, Lucy Goodrich, Helen Lorenz, May Downs, Mollie Harvey, Cynthia Scofield. John Williams kept the livery stable, the den where he kept his vicious bronchos, and other apparently wild beasts were under a straw pile. There were no signs of vehicles in the vicinity of this stack, except a hay-rack, one sled with something like the top story of a band-wagon for a box, and an ugly lop-eared hound which kept all customers at a distance until John came to the front and called off the dogs. At this particular period of frontier life John's customers had to go either on foot or horseback, on account of the high price asked for other modes of conveyance. Magnolia was the county seat, and the court room was used for a city hall. William Fallon owned the stately tavern stand on the hill, but William Raymond

was the landlord. Here the stage-coach halted twice a day, with her crew of land-hunters and mail-bags. Prior to Raymonds' hotel life he had been a freighter on the plains between Omaha and Denver, and a man by the name of McKinney kept the place. Mac was said to be somewhat profane in his common conversation. Al Benjamin and numerous others catered here to the wants of the lawyers and travelers during the '60s. Deer were quite plentiful in the country and several times fawns were offered for sale in the town by Purcell Brothers. The first piano, fire-proof safe, fine carriage and sleigh were brought into Harrison County, by Mr. Olmsted of Harrison Township. He was very wealthy and was killed by accident in 1862. Judge Hardy owned the flour-mill on the Willow, and Judge Chatburn the saw-mill; there were great quantities of flour made at the grist-mill. In the winter of 1865, times were lively on account of high prices occasioned by the war. Two years prior, however, corn sold at ten cents per bushel and was used for fuel. During the last of 1863 and early in 1864, young Goodrich's health seemed to be gaining, but when warm weather came, he seemed to break down entirely, and his life was despaired of, "what a horrible cough," was the talk by all. Dr. Rice was again called; his sisters, Lucy and Ruth, never ceased their effort and care to restore their brother to health; they succeeded to a great degree. In the following autumn he took his place in the store in which he had worked previous to his relapse. When Rudasill & Wood succeeded Dally he engaged with the new firm, remaining with them until 1871. We next find Lewis Goodrich at Missouri Valley, to which place he went to live with his mother, and three brothers who had located there a short time prior. Within a year or two after this, the brothers, George and Frank, were married; July 1881 his mother died and in January, the same year, he was married to Georgie Ettinger, who resided with her parents at Boone, Iowa. She has one sister married (Eugenia) who is a great student, her mother being much given to books and literature, while her father is a contractor. In May, 1881, Lewis Goodrich began business at Missouri Valley for himself and is still thus engaged, but does not enjoy good health. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of two sons, John and Grover, aged respectively, ten and seven years.

CHARLES MICHAEL, a farmer living on section 17, of Magnolia Township, has been a resident of Harrison County, since the month of April, 1869, when he settled on the farm he now occupies. The land he purchased was without improvements, and he erected a log cabin 14x18 feet, which served as a residence, until about 1875, when he built a frame house 26x36 feet, one story and a half high. In 1884 he erected a barn 26x40 feet, with twelve-foot posts. He has been a successful tiller of the soil, has "watched the corners" so to speak, and has invested his money in Harrison County land, until he now owns three hundred acres, one-third of which is plow land, and the balance in pasture and meadow.

He was born in Mechlenburg Germany, June 30, 1833, and when about fifteen years of age he hired out to work for $8 per year, but when he quit was receiving $20 per year, which was considered high

wages in that country. He worked by the year until 1862, and the next two years, worked by the job, and then sailed for America, the "land of the free and the home of the brave." He was six weeks on the voyage across the ocean, and came direct to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at odd jobs, cutting wood in the winter and working on a brick-yard during the summer until 1869, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

Our subject was married in Germany, October 1, 1861, to Miss Frederica Ploth. By this union five children were born: John C., Minnie, Charley (deceased) Mary and William. Frederica (Ploth) Michael, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, December 25, 1835, and remained at home until seventeen years of age, after which she worked out at $13 per year, continuing this for seven years, or until she was married.

Mr. Michael and his family are all members of the German Lutheran Church at Magnolia, and politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN A. WESTON has been a resident of Harrison County since November, 1857, and is now a resident in the extreme Northwest corner of Jefferson Township, his farm being in section 6, township 79, range 43.

Upon coming to the county he purchased eighty acres of land, at first lived in a "dug out," then built a log cabin, on the site of his present house to which was added a frame kitchen. During the season of the year 1858, he had three acres of breaking done, for which he paid $18 he made a ditch fence on two sides and a rail fence on the remaining sides. Here he has lived and labored continuously ever since, except one and a half years, which he spent at his trade (carpentering) at Cincinnati during the war.

Mr. Weston was born in Tolland County, Conn., on December 22, 1825, and is the youngest of a family of nine children, and fortunately is enabled to trace his ancestry back to 1635, soon after the landing of the Mayflower, when Edmund Weston came to Plymouth, Mass., and settled in Duxbury. In the year 1644, John Weston, then a lad of thirteen years, came from England landing at Salem, Mass., and later removed to Reading of the same state, where he married Sarah Fitch. He died in 1723, at the advanced age of ninety-two. He had four sons: John, Samuel, Stephen, and Thomas. This is as far as the family record can be traced, until we strike Jonathan Weston, the father of Timothy Weston, who was the father of our subject.

Timothy was born in Willington, Conn., May 22, 1775, and died in Rockville, Conn., December 5, 1838. His wife, Thankful Cadwell, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1781, and died May 2, 1857, at Vernon, Conn.

They had a family of nine children—George C., William, Rudolphus, Elisha, Wealthy, Elisa, Orson, Phœbe and John A., the subject of this sketch, who was born in Willington, Conn., December 22, 1825, and when twelve years of age went with his older brother to Rockville.

When sixteen years of age he went to Illinois with his brother William and started to learn the carpenter's trade, remaining there three years, then returned to Connecticut, working at his trade two years and a half, and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there and at

Lawrenceburg, working in a sash and blind factory until failing health caused him to come West. He arrived at Florence, Neb., remaining there and at Omaha one summer, which brought him to the autumn of 1857, at which time he came to Harrison County.

He was married November 11, 1848, to Amelia Lewis, a native of Indiana and the daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Bonham) Lewis, who were natives of Tennessee. She was born November 22, 1824, and died February 7, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Weston are the parents of four children—Emily E., born September 11, 1849, died February 8, 1888; Edwin A. is married and lives on a farm with his father; Willie E., born June 21, 1855, died June 10, 1857; Jennie C., born December 28, 1857, died January 8, 1864.

Our subject is politically a Republican, believing that that party best serves the interests of the people of this country. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Weston were believers in the orthodox faith. His wife was a Presbyterian and he held to the Baptist faith.

HENRY JENNINGS, the son of Levi and Emily Jennings, was born in La Salle County, Ill., July 22, 1835, and was the first white child born in Brookfield, La Salle County. He was educated in the public schools which were of the most primitive order at that time. He was brought up to farm life, and when the War of the Rebellion broke out, his spirit of patriotism was such that he forsook his home and enlisted October 12, 1862, in Company A, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, with which company he was for thirteen months. He was discharged at Keokuk, Iowa, and re-enlisted January 5, 1864, in Company I, of the same regiment, and was discharged August 2, 1865, at Chicago. When he first went into the service he was Eighth Corporal, and when he re-enlisted he entered the Company as First Duty Sergeant. July of the same year he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant and had command of a company until he was commissioned January 2, 1855, as Second Lieutenant. He served as a valiant soldier, and at the march into Savannah, Ga., was wounded by the explosion of a shell, which killed six men and wounded eleven. His wound was but slight, but the effect of the explosion caused him to be unconscious for over an hour. He participated in the following battles, which are well known on the pages of war history: Pittsburg Landing, Rome (Georgia), and at the fortifications of Altoona Pass, Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Ga., where they fought for eleven days continuously, without sleep or rest, also followed Hood on his retreat from Atlanta, and went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Aside from a vast amount of skirmishes and minor engagements, he traversed the great scope of country, endured much hardship, but stood all faithfully, deeming the protection of his country, but the duty of a true American citizen. It is such veterans as our subject, who love to gather at soldiers' reunions, and sing "Marching through Georgia," and "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," which songs will echo and re-echo in the ears of every old soldier, until their last earthly march is ended. After that emblem of peace—the flag of truce—made its appearance, and the rebel forces had surrendered, our subject returned to La Salle County, Ill., and there remained

until 1881, when he came to Harrison County and purchased one hundred and one hundred and twenty-acre tract of land on section 34, Harrison Township, where he at once converted the wild prairie land into what has come to be a well tilled farm. He erected a good residence, provided good barns for stock, set out a grove and an orchard of two acres, and made many other necessary improvements. His farm-house stands upon a high elevation, affording a natural building site, as it overlooks the famous Boyer Valley from Logan to Dunlap. The Picayune Valley skirts his farm on the east.

His household is presided over by his sister, Miss Lucy A. Jennings. He is a stanch Republican, "voting as he shot," and has represented his township in various official capacities, and is its present Treasurer. He is member of Shield's Post G. A. R., and also belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity.

Miss Jennings is a member of the Farmers' Wives Society, and has presided over her brother's home ever since they came to the county, and is a partner of her brother in his business affairs. She belongs to the Congregational Church.

HENRY HAUFF (retired), at the village of Magnolia, came to Harrison County, in March, 1867. He bought a farm in Magnolia Township, on section 3, the same being partly improved. He remained on this place until 1886, since which time he has beer living a retired life in Magnolia.

Our subject was born in August, 1820, and remained there until 1853, and then sailed for New York, and from there went to Lancaster, Pa., where he worked at the tailor's trade until 1867, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa. He was married in his native country, in March, 1849, to Miss Margaret Hunaman. Both our subject and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

HENRY H. LOCKLING, a farmer of section 7, Magnolia Township, ranks among the earliest vanguards to Harrison County, coming as he did in the fall of 1851, which was two years prior to the organization of the county. The first winter he spent in Raglan Township, and in the spring of 1852, moved to Magnolia Township.

Mr. Lockling was born in Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vt., January 17, 1833, and accompanied his parents to St. Joseph, Mo., in the autumn of 1849, where they remained until spring, and came to Council Bluffs, and there remained until the fall of 1851, and then, as above stated, came to Harrison County. In the fall of 1850 our subject came up into Harrison County, along the Little Sioux River, bringing a herd of cattle from Pottawattamie County to a point in the rush beds along the Missouri River, west of Magnolia. They spent some six weeks in hunting deer and wild turkeys, the party consisting of his father, grandfather and uncle, and a man by the name of Niles. They were taken to the locality by Mr. Merchant, who stayed with them a few days.

Our subject was married in Council Bluffs, in 1856, to Miss Eliza J. Pate, who was a resident of Harrison County at the time. She was born in Indiana, April 29,

1840, and when quite small her parents came to Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1852 started for California, but upon reaching Council Bluffs, where they remained a short time, they abandoned their trip and came to Harrison County, where our subject's wife made her home until she was married.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockling are the parents of five children—Lyman A., deceased; Harrison D.; Eva C.; an infant deceased; and Edna M.

The father of our subject, A. W. Lockling, was born in Vermont, and remained in the old Green Mountain State until the spring of 1849, when he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and in the autumn of 1851 came to Harrison County, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in June, 1889, aged eighty-three years. His wife, Thirsa (Streeter) Lockling, was born in Massachusetts and is now in this county.

The father of our subject bought a claim, which is a part of his present farm (our subject's); twenty-five acres had been broken, and two log cabins had been erected. He got a half section in all, but it was before any survey had been made; it cost him $1.25 per acre. When the survey was made he found he had only two hundred and forty acres of land. Here the family lived in the log cabin until the autumn of 1856, when they put up a frame house, one story and a half high, 19x26 feet. Our subject remained with his parents on this farm until the spring of 1856, and then went to Blair, Neb., or rather two miles north of where that place was afterward platted, and with a party of men laid out the town of Cummings City. The place never amounted to much. It had a boom in 1856, and claims were sold for $15 per acre around it, but finally became defunct. In the autumn of 1856, our subject returned to Harrison County, settled in Raglan Township, where he had taken a claim as soon as he was old enough. He was only able to get forty acres, as most of the land had been taken before he was twenty-one years of age. This "forty" was on section 24, and he lived on this place for several years, then bought a part of his father's farm, where he now lives.

Mr. Lockling is a carpenter by trade and at an early day followed this at Magnolia, helping to build the first house that was erected in that village. He has eighty acres in his home farm, and one hundred and sixty acres in the Missouri Valley, and another of one hundred and twenty acres.

Politically our subject is identified with the Alliance party, and in religious matters he and his wife believe in the final salvation of all, but that we will be punished and rewarded according to the deeds done in the body.

ELISHA MAHONEY, farmer, stock raiser, and proprietor of the brick kiln on section 3, Magnolia Township, was born in Harrison County, Iowa, October 16, 1860, upon the section where he now lives. He remained at home until 1879, and then went to the Black Hills, remaining in and about Deadwood for one year, during which time he worked in a saw-mill. After his return, he worked his father's farm on shares until 1889, when he bought one hundred and thirty-three acres of the old homestead, upon which he erected a two-story brick house, thirty feet square. It was completed in 1890, and the brick were manufactured by him-

self. In addition to general farming, he pays special attention to the breeding of Norman horses.

Concerning his domestic life, it may be said that he was united in marriage, in Harrison County, in 1877, to Miss Martha R. Scarborrough, and they are the parents of eight children: William S., Amy R., Robert, Delia, Nellie, Jeremiah, Jonathan and Hiram B. Mrs. Mahoney was born in Maryland, but moved to Harrison County when a small child with her parents. Politically, our subject is indentified with the Republican party.

JOHN W. KIRKPATRICK, farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 5, of Washington Township, came to Harrison County just a third of a century ago. He settled on section 18, of this township, which was then a part of Union, in the spring of 1858; at a time when their nearest market was Council Bluffs. Public lands not being for sale at that time, he rented of a man by the name of Barney, who had taken a claim and broken some of the ground. Here Mr. Kirkpatrick farmed for two years, and then went to Walker's Grove and rented land of Thomas Sherer, for two years more, after which he went to Union Grove in Union Township, where he rented of Thomas Sellers, for three years, which brought him to October 1867, at which time he moved back to Clay County, Ind., and remained until August, 1870, when he returned to Harrison County, Iowa, and settled at Plum Grove, in Union Township, where he rented for two years, and then bought forty acres of wild land, on section 6, of Washington Township, which he improved and lived upon from July 10, 1873, to April 1876, when he sold and removed to section 8, of Washington Township, where he had purchased a forty-acre tract, which he improved and lived upon until July, 1883, at which time he sold, and bought forty acres of wild land on section 5, which he improved and has lived upon ever since. When he first came to the county he drove an ox-team, and it required a long two days' drive to make a trip to Council Bluffs and return, that being his post-office and trading place. During the "hard winter" of 1856–7 he was living in Beaver Township, Monona County. The snow commenced falling on the 1st of December, and caught our subject eighteen miles from home, with three cows to drive; he started for home at just sunrise, facing the storm all the way, and arrived home at ten o'clock in the evening, when the snow was waist deep on the level, and it kept snowing and blowing for three days and nights. There had been no crop raised in the country the year previous, except that raised upon sod. Corn was very high, and wheat out of question. He had no corn of his own, and had to go a mile and a half, and then pay $1 a bushel, carrying it home on his back, with the snow nearly up to his arms, and after arriving home, shelled the corn, and the next day carried it a mile and a half, to a little hand mill, paying ten cents per bushel to have it ground. Meat was plenty, such as it was, as plenty of deer could be captured without much trouble. Stock suffered greatly during that winter, many starving to death. April 16, 1857, he went to Magnolia with an ox-team and crossed a snow-drift that was twelve feet deep.

To learn something of the parentage and early career of our subject it may be

stated that he was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 9, 1832. He is the son of William Kirkpatrick who was born in Virginia January 1, 1808, and in 1827 went to Guernsey County, Ohio, and remained there until 1849, when he came to Lee County, Iowa, remained several years and then went to Adams County, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his days. His wife, Susanna (Ball) Kirkpatrick, was a native of Ohio, born May 19, 1812, and when a small child removed with her parents to Guernsey County, Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, our subject being the second child.

John W., of whom we write this sketch, accompanied his parents to Lee County, Iowa, where he remained until January, 1851, and then started for Council Bluffs, going in a boat via St. Louis. He remained in Pottawattamie County until the autumn of 1856, and then moved to Monona County, Iowa, and lived until the spring of 1858, and then came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage January 18, 1851, in Lee County, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, by whom nine children were born: William H., Francis M., Wilson G., John R., David H., Mary E., Jasen E., Clara E., Rebecca J. William H. died May 8, 1853; Mary E. died January 29, 1890, in Kansas.

Elizabeth (Jones) Kirkpatrick, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 19, 1830, and when a year old, her parents removed to Illinois, remained a short time and went to Jackson County, Mo., were there two years, spent a short time in Clay County, and from there to Caldwell County, where they lived about five years, and from there went to Adams County, Ill. Her father was one of the Mormons, who was driven out of Missouri, first from one county to another, and finally to Illinois. At one time he was hiding in the rocks for three days and three nights. They remained in Adams County until 1839, and then went to Nauvoo, Ill., where they remained until 1845, and then came to Wapello County, Iowa, halted two years, and then came to Lee County. In 1853 the family moved to Council Bluffs, having lived some time at St. Joseph, after leaving Lee County. We next find them in Monona County, where they remained until 1858, and then settled at Union Grove, Harrison County. In 1866 they returned to Clay County, Ind., remained two years, and then located at Little Sioux, Harrison County, Iowa, where the mother died, January 20, 1869, and the father in the spring of 1876, went to Minnesota, where he died June 7, 1878. His name was David Jones, and he was born in Pennsylvania August 20, 1799. His wife was Mercy (Ayrs) Jones, born in Maryland July 19, 1806. They were the parents of fourteen children, Mrs. Kirkpatrick being the fifth child. This venerable old couple embraced the faith of the Latter Day Saints, and had been identified with them since 1831, while our subject's wife united with the church in 1838.

MOSES W. WILSON, a son of Lowrey Wilson, who was a pioneer of Harrison county, was born in this county March 23, 1856, and is the third of a family of six children. (A sketch of his father's family appears elsewhere.)

He was married September 26, 1880, to Emma Mourer, at which time he started in life for himself. He farmed his mother-

in-law's farm one year, and in March, 1882, moved to his present farm, on section 10, of Jefferson Township, were he is now in possession of a comfortable home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of two children—Laura M., born April 28, 1883; and Louis A., May 25, 1886.

Politically Mr. Wilson is a Republican.

JOHN THOMPSON, one of the pioneer band of 1853, is now residing on section 13, of Taylor Township. It was in the month of February, above named year, that he bought a claim in Magnolia Township, upon which there had been ten acres of breaking done. He built a hewed log house sixteen feet square, and remained on that place until the spring of 1855, when he sold and went to Nebraska, taking up a claim eight miles south of Omaha, on the old Indian farm. It was all improved, and had been farmed two or three years. One year later he sold this place, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, for $800, and bought another claim a mile and a half from that, giving $300 for the same. After six months he disposed of this claim, receiving $2,850 for it.

During the time he had located there, Omaha sprang into existence. In 1857 our subject located in the village of Calhoun, Harrison County, where he bought a lot and built a house and lived there one year; then sold and went to Shelby County. He bought forty town lots in Shelbyville, which at that time was the county seat. He erected a house and bought a new saw-mill, which he located in Galland's Grove, about two miles from Shelbyville. This enterprise did not prove a financial success, and resulted in "swamping" our subject. He disposed of what property he had left, and in the autumn of 1859 went to Colorado by ox-team. He took one hundred and sixty acres of land, one half mile from where the city of Denver then stood, but now is in the heart of that great city. He had a partner in this land, who owned one half interest, and while Thompson was back to Council Bluffs after a load of flour, his partner sold the claim and left for parts unknown. Consequently Mr. Thompson never realized one cent on his investment. He visited Denver in 1880 and viewed the land he had thus early claimed, which is now covered with beautiful buildings. In 1861 he returned to Harrison County, and bought the farm he now occupies. It was one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, upon which he built a small frame house, and broke out twelve acres the first year. This was at the commencement of the Civil War, and he made one of the three hundred and forty-seven soldiers who enlisted from Harrison County. The date of his enlistment was August 18, 1862, becoming a member of Company C, Twenty-Ninth Iowa Infantry; went South, and July 4, 1863, was in the battle of Helena, Ark., and also participated in the Saline fight, battle of Little Rock, when they captured the city; battle of Shell Mound, Miss., with smaller engagements. He was discharged at New Orleans, August 18, 1865, and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, September 3 of the same year, and returned to this county.

Mr. Thompson was born in Edgar County, Ill., October 26, 1827. His father died when our subject was four years of age, and his mother three years later, after which he lived at different places among

relatives until he was nineteen years old, when he came to Mahaska County, Iowa. This was in 1845, one year before Iowa was admitted into the Union. He worked on a farm a short time in that locality and then came to Polk County and operated a blacksmith's shop, fourteen miles from the old fort, and known as the "Half-way House," now Mitchellville. He remained there eighteen months, went up to what was known as Four-mile Creek and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. He improved this place and remained two years, and then went to California, remained one year, came back to Polk County and sold out his land, which is situated one-half mile east of the Fair grounds. He then started back to California, with his family. This was in the spring of 1850, but upon arriving at Council Bluffs he concluded to remain there, which he did until February, 1853, and then came to Harrison County, as above related.

Our subject was married in Polk County, to Miss Jane Earnest, and by this marriage union six children were born—Harvey, Martha, Margaret (deceased), Mary, William, and John.

His wife died in 1867, and he was again married in March, 1881, to Miss Agnes Thompson, in Grinnell, Iowa. By this marriage one child was born—Agnes.

Mrs. Thompson is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic at Missouri Valley. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party In 1853 he was elected to the office of School Fund Commissioner, holding the same two terms. At the time he was elected he had to go to Judge King's, where Logan is now situated, on the east side of the Boyer River, in company with two or three others, that they might be sworn into office. The stream was out of its banks, so they tied their horses on the west bank of the stream, threw a part of their wearing apparel off, and swam the Boyer.

Mr. Thompson built the first school house in the county. It was near where W. E. Cutler now lives, in Magnolia Township. He had to go to Pottawattamie County for the lumber, swimming his trusty oxen across the Boyer, as there was not a bridge in the county at the time. This school house was built in the spring of 1853.

MAJOR CHARLES MACKENZIE, a practicing Attorney at-Law of Dunlap, Iowa, will form the subject of this notice:

He is a native of New York City, born September 6, 1844, and is the son of D. A. and Mary A. (O'Connor) MacKenzie, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to Dubuque, Iowa, where he received his early education; but subsequently attended the Beloit, Wisconsin, college, from which institution he graduated in 1861. He studied law under D. E. Lyon, of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced his profession for one year in Dubuque, and in 1869 removed to Eldora, Hadin county, where he remained one year, and then went to Mason City, Iowa, where he remained five years, and in 1875 located in Sioux City. He remained there until 1882, and then came to Dunlap. His practice is especially confined to Harrison, Crawford, and Monona Counties, and in the Supreme and United States Courts.

By hard study and natural ability he has built up a large practice, and ranks high in the bar of the State.

Politically he was a Republican in the past, but not being in harmony with some of the principles of that party during the past few years, he has been identified with the Union Labor Party.

He is a member of Shields Post, No. 89, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in 1862 in Company H, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in April, 1865. He entered the service as Sergeant, was then made Adjutant, and was discharged as a Major. He was slightly wounded at the fall of Atlanta, as also he was at Pea Ridge. He was a brave soldier, always true to the Union cause. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Loyal Legion. He has never been married, only to his chosen profession, in which he has been an untiring worker, and a successful practitioner.

FREDERICK W. HAUFF, JR., a farmer living on section 27, Magnolia Township, came to Harrison County in March 1857, and stayed a short time on the farm of his uncle, Henry Hannaman, and then went to Council Bluffs, where he worked at brick masonry and plastering. The following autumn he worked in a saw-mill on Horseshoe Lake, in Harrison County, remaining there two months, and in November went to New Orleans, intending to go to Germany after his parents and sister, but took sick in that city, and sent power of attorney to his father to sell the property that his mother had left him, and came to Harrison County, Iowa. As soon as he was well, our subject took the first job that presented itself, that of fireman on a steamboat running on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers. He plied the Missouri as far north as Sioux City, the Mississippi as far as St. Paul, and the Ohio to Pittsburg. He followed this occupation for four years, and then came to Harrison County, in the fall of 1861, settling in Bigler's Grove, Magnolia Township, where he rented a farm four years, and then bought the farm he now lives on, moving to the same in the autumn of 1865. In the spring of 1865 he bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and in February, 1866, he built a log house upon this land and moved into it during the month of March, and is still living in the same house. It has undergone some alterations, including weatherboarding and two additions. The roof has been replaced three times on the log house, but the floor is yet in good shape, being of oak, which was sawed by Chatburn & Mahoney when they first started their saw-mill. His barn was built in 1873, and was 24x42 feet; in 1888 he built another barn, 40x42 feet. He has added to his land until he has two hundred and sixty-one acres, over one-half of which is now under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadowland.

Our subject is a native of the German Empire, and was born in Geinsheim, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, May 22, 1836, where he remained with his parents until July, 1852, when he sailed for America with his grandmother, Elizabeth Hauff. They were thirty days on the ocean, and after landing, came to Lancaster County, Pa., he being only sixteen years of age at the time. His father did not want him to come to this country, as

he was an only son, so Frederick borrowed money with which to pay his passage, which he paid out of his first year's wages, working in Pennsylvania at $5 per month. He remained in the Keystone State one year and then went to Indianapolis, where he worked in an insane asylum at $20 per month until the spring of 1857, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

Among the important events of this man's life was his marriage, which occurred October 10, 1861, at Quincy, Ill., he marrying Miss Christina Breitwieser. They are the parents of nine children—John C., Frederick W., Conrad C., Katie E., Daniel H., Albert W., a daughter stillborn, Anna M., and a son stillborn.

The family met with a sad bereavement in the death of their son Frederick, who was born in Harrison County, December 17, 1865. When about eighteen years of age something like a cancer appeared on his shin-bone, and the same year it was found necessary to amputate his limb above the knee, which operation was performed in Omaha. Soon after coming home he began to complain of his head, when it was found that a lump was growing thereon. He was taken to many of the eminent physicians of this country, but nothing could be done for him, and October 7, 1884, he died, his last words being, "I am not afraid to die, for I know the Lord is with me." He was a member of the Evangelical Church at Magnolia.

Mrs. Hauff was born at Quincy, Ill., September 25, 1847, where she remained with her parents until the date of her marriage.

Casper Hauff, father of our subject, was born May 28, 1808, in Geinsheim, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, where he was married to Mary Hannamann, August 13, 1835. She died there March 28, 1841. They were the parents of Frederick W. and his twin-brother, still-born.

Mr. Hauff married again in Germany, in October, 1842, Elizabeth Steffan, by whom two children were born. They came to America in the fall of 1858, landing at New Orleans, where Frederick W. was at the time his parents left Germany, but he had gone to St. Louis, so his father took the boat "Old Penn," which blew up at Memphis, causing the loss of sixty-five lives, but in some way none of the Hauff family were injured. He came on to St. Louis and searched for Frederick two weeks, without success, although he and his family boarded on the same street that Frederick did. While there his daughter took sick, and while on the boat for Council Bluffs, the poor girl died. They took her off the boat but the family could not stop to see her buried. When the boat on the Lower Mississippi was burned, they lost all of their effects, except their money. Upon coming to Harrison County, he bought five acres of land of his brother, Frederick W., Sr., where he lived from 1859 to 1865, when he moved to twenty acres of land given him by Frederick W., Jr., where the family lived until 1874, when Mrs. Hauff died, after which Mr. Hauff went to live with Frederick W., and died there May 28, 1884, on his seventy-sixth birthday.

The grandmother, with whom Frederick came over, Elizabeth Hauff, was born in Germany in 1790, and died at Henry Hannemann's, in November, 1857, and was the first German ever buried in Magnolia Cemetery, there being but few of any nationality buried there at that time.

The grandfather, Daniel Hauff, was born in Germany in 1779, and in 1807 married Elizabeth Rinner, by whom three

sons and five daughters were born, Casper being the eldest child. The grandfather died in the land of his nativity, at the home of his son, Casper, April 7, 1853.

Frederick W. Hauff, our subject, has been a Republican ever since the close of the Rebellion. He is a member of Blue Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M., at Magnolia, as well as of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 177, at Magnolia. Mr. Hauff is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Mr. Hauff is the first German that ever read the Declaration of Independence at Magnolia. This was purely a German celebration, and the Declaration was translated into German by him. He has served in the capacity of the Justice of the Peace for two terms. At one trial all parties were German and he had to translate the proceedings, and write them in English on the court docket. He was also the first German Assessor, elected in the fall of 1890. For twenty-two years he was Sub-director of the School Board, and for thirteen years and six months Treasurer of the same Board. He was also Road Commissioner for nine years in succession, and was the first German ever elected to an office in Magnolia Township, which usually gives about thirty-five Democratic majority. He has never been a candidate for an office in which he was not successful.

MARTIN F. LITTLE, a resident of section 4, Jefferson Township, arrived in Harrison County, October 4, 1855, and moved to his present place in August, 1867.

We find that Martin F. Little is a descendant of David Little, who was born in Botetourt, Virginia, November 8, 1797, and he was a son of David and Peggy Little. He was married to Charity E. Ross in Tennessee. She was born in North Carolina, February 10, 1803, and they had a family of three sons, Martin F., our subject, born September 21, 1833; Calvin V., born in Overton County, Tenn., June 27, 1836, and died in Indian Territory, February 15, 1889; Daniel A., born in Overton County, Tenn., November 22, 1840, and died in Kansas in February, 1882.

David Little, the father of our subject, located in Tennessee in 1830, and came West with his family, locating in Mills County, Iowa, in November, 1854, and one year later came to Harrison County and settled on a farm at Harris Grove, where he remained six years and then removed to Whitesboro, Jefferson Township, and there died March 31, 1863. His wife was Charity Emaline, the daughter of John and Charity E. (Vicker) Ross. David Little was not a rugged man, and at the time our subject became old enough, the care of the family naturally devolved upon him. He took care of the homestead, and in the spring of 1860, purchased his present home. On August 14, 1861, and just four months after Ft. Sumter had been fired upon, he enlisted from Harrison County, as a member of the Second Iowa Light Artillery Battery, under Captain N. T. Spoor, and First-Lieutenant J. R. Reed (now Judge). Our subject's brother, Calvin V. Little, also enlisted, and while in battle acting as "No. 2," was wounded in the arm. Martin F. was acting as "No. 6," but was at the front at the time his brother was wounded. After having faithfully served as a Union soldier for three years, Mr. Little was

discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 30, 1864, when he returned to his home.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Rowe, January 30, 1866. She was a native of Virginia, born April 6, 1846, and was the daughter of Abbott and Annie (Diles) Rowe, and was of a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of four children: David A., born March 12, 1866; Amanda E., born August 16, 1867; Anna A., born November 6, 1869; Maggie M., born October 17, 1871. David A., married Edith Lyons March 11, 1891; Maggie M. married J. Orville Bartholomew, January 1, 1891. Amanda E. and Anna are both teachers.

After the death of Calvin V. Little, (the brother of our subject) our subject and his wife took his four children to raise—one girl, Vazera M., having been married prior to this time. The other children's names are as follows: Joseph N., Ira I., Eva E., and Laura E.

Politically, our subject has always voted the Republican ticket, except in two instances: one for Prohibition, and one for the People's ticket, and in his own language, his political belief is as follows: "I believe in equal rights, and have tried to organize a Labor and Capital Club. I believe that all money should bear the same rate of interest, and that all manual labor should receive the same compensation for the time employed. That any knowledge possessed which leads to the performance of any kind of labor, skilled or otherwise, should be the same as money at interest, and that the possessors should be compensated for their knowledge, according to their efficiency. I believe that any and all forms of money should only be based on labor products, and that any other form of money is ruinous to the laboring class; consequently certificates of deposit should be the only money in circulation. I believe that all our laws should be repealed and comprehensive laws enacted in their stead, in the place of the present voluminous and incomprehensible laws of the present. Further, that every law should be submitted to the people for their approval, regardless of party politics, and that none should be entitled to vote except they have proper educational qualifications, and lastly, that all laws enacted by the Legislature should be published in at least one local paper in each county, that the rank and file of the voting population be enlightened as to the full text of such laws."

SOLOMON G. SPRACKLEN, a representative farmer of Taylor Township, residing on section 19, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1866, just at the close of the war. He bought eighty acres of wild land and built a frame house 14x24 feet, and in December of the same year bought eighty acres of more land adjoining the first tract he had bought. In the summer of 1881 he built his present frame residence, which is a two story building, 14x24 feet, with an ell 14x20 feet. In 1887 he built a barn, 42x70 feet, with fourteen foot posts, which holds one hundred and twenty-six tons of hay. This barn ranks among the best in Harrison County. When he first came to the county Magnolia was his nearest trading town, and there were but few settlers on the Missouri Bottoms.

Mr. Spracklen was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 4, 1828. He is the son of John and Lydia (Goss) Spracklen. The father was a native of England, while

the mother was the first child born at Dayton, Ohio. Our subject remained at home until 1852, when he came to Tama County, Iowa, remained a short time and then went to Benton County. He purchased a part of the land which the town of Belle Plaine now stands upon. He lived in that section until 1857, except one year that he spent in Ohio. We next find him in Johnson County, Iowa, where he bought a farm, remained eight years, and then came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage, April 2, 1857, in Johnson County, Iowa to Miss Louisa J. Avetts, the daughter of William and Louisa Avetts. Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children —Ella J., Mary, Dartha, Sarah, Minnie, Nancy, Jesse J. and Alice Grace.

Our subject's wife was born in Tennessee May 26, 1839, and when but a small girl her parents came to Hardin County, Ill. Her mother died when she was young, and her father remarried, after which she lived with her grandmother and came to Johnson County, Iowa, with a family by the name of Morton, and there remained until the date of her marriage. She is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Spracklen is identified with the Democratic party and has held the office of Township Trustee and has assessed his township three times.

HON. WILLIAM M. SHARPNACK, dealer in grain and agricultural implements at Modale, came to the county with his father, John Sharpnack, who in 1854 filed a Swamp Land claim in Clay Township.

Our subject was born in Wetzel County, W. Va., January 13, 1850, and is the son of John and Sarah (Minor) Sharpnack, both natives of West Virginia. In the fall of 1850 they moved to Washington County, Iowa, and remained until they came to Harrison County in 1854. In the spring of 1860 our subject's father sold out in Clay Township and entered one hundred and sixty acres where Modale now stands on sections 30 and 31, of Taylor Towrship. The same spring with his family he went to Pike's Peak, but returned in the fall, and in the spring of 1861 moved to his place, and there remained until the fall of 1865, when he sold out and went into the sawmill business on the river in Cincinnati Township. Our subject remained at home wth his parents until the spring of 1871. at which time he was married, but still worked with his father on the farm. In the spring of 1871 they sold out the mill and came back to Taylor Township. and bought eighty acres of land on section 30, and in the spring of 1874 they moved over near Blair, Neb., where the father had bought a half interest in a sawmill, and where by accident he was killed in the mill the following autumn. The mother sold out over there and came back to the farm which our subject took charge of, and and run until the fall of 1880. He then engaged in the hardware business at Modale, and continued until January, 1883, when he sold out and engaged in the grain business, and in the spring following formed a partnership with F. H. Ludwig in the grain and stock business. Our subject sold his interest to Mr. Ludwig in the fall of 1884, but continued the business for Mr. Ludwig that winter, and in the spring of 1885 moved to the farm and remained one season. In December, 1885, he was appointed Postmaster, and in Jan-

uary, 1886, he formed a partnership with J. G. Gilchrist in the hardware and implement business. The June following he sold out to Gilchrist and a few days later Gilchrist sold to C. S. Brown, and our subject remained with him as clerk. In the fall of 1886 he and Mr. Brown became partners in the grain business, and continued until the fall of 1888, when he bought Brown out. In January, 1890, our subject sold his interest in his hardware business to C. Schroder.

Mr. Sharpnack was united in marriage in Harrison County, Iowa, February 14, 1871, to Miss Jane Hammer, the daughter of Jacob and Cynthia Hammer. By this union one child was born—Ella, born August 23, 1872, and the mother died the same day. For his second wife Mr. Sharpnack, on January 1, 1874, married Miss Susan E. West, the daughter of Edwin and Susan (Rocord) West. By this union five children have been born—Effie I., John E., Charles F., William I. and Laura B.

Susan (West) Sharpnack was born in Jackson County, Iowa, December 24, 1856, and her parents came to Harrison County at an early day. Mrs. Sharpnack is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Sharpnack is a member of the Oddfellows Order, belonging to Mondamin Lodge, No. 392.

The father of our subject, as before stated, was killed in the mill in Nebraska in the fall of 1874, and was buried at Calhoun. The mother subsequently married in August, 1884, John Ingram and resided at Cameron, W. Va. She died February 2, 1890, and is buried at Cameron. They were the parents of three children—two sons and one daughter, our subject being the eldest in the family.

Politically our subject is a Democrat and has held the office of Township Clerk for ten years. In the fall of 1888 he made the race on the Democratic ticket for the office of County Recorder. He had about two hundred and fifty votes to overcome and was only defeated by about fifty votes. He has voted nineteen times in Taylor Township, always casting a straight Democratic ballot and is known to be a political fighter "from way back," and only held the postoffice ten days after the change in the administration, and was probably an offensive partisan. At the general election of 1891, he was elected State Representative by a majority of four hundred and seventeen votes.

ANDREW D. WALKER, a farmer of section 3, Washington Township, came to Harrison County, in February, 1880, and settled on his present farm, which he had bought three months prior to his moving here. It was all wild land, and the first year he broke thirty-five acres, built a house 16x34 feet one and a half stories high, which forms a part of his present house. His present farm consists of one hundred and sixty-nine acres, in Harrison County, and eighty acres in Shelby County. One hundred and thirty acres are under the plow, forty acres in tame grass, and the balance in meadow and pasture land. The entire place, shows the hand of good husbandry, and the annual harvest from this rich soil, is fast making our worthy subject an independent man.

Mr. Walker was born in Blair County, Pa., May 15 1838. He is the son of James and Ann (Cherry) Walker, and he is the

fourth child of a family of thirteen children, four of whom still survive. The father was a farmer, and our subject remained at home as a young tiller of the soil, and attending the district school until he was sixteen years of age, and then set out to learn the cooper's trade, in Ashland, Pa. He served three years as an apprentice, after which he worked at general labor, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was Corporal, serving nearly three years, during that terrible conflict, the like of which has never been recorded on the pages of history; he received an honorable discharge near Washington, D. C., July 14, 1865, after having participated in the battles of Petersburgh, Cold Harbor, Hatchie's Run, Bull Run, Deep Bottom and Gettysburg, Weldon Railroad. Notwithstanding the hotly contested fields upon which he fought, he was never wounded, but had many narrow escapes. At the battle of Cold Harbor, he had a bullet put through his hat, and his gun shot from his hands. After coming out of the service he had about $1,000, and came to Iowa City, Iowa, in company with his parents. In a short time they removed to Iowa County, where the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and there our subject remained until he came to Harrison County.

Mr. Walker was married November 29, 1866, to Mary Agnes Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, born May 16, 1850, and is the daughter of Nicholas and Susan (Rinsel) Miller, and is the eldest child of a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of seven children: Charlie N., born August 26, 1867; Clara J., December 13, 1868; George A., February 5, 1870; Albert C., November 22, 1872; Francis A., April 16, 1878; Susan A., January 2, 1883; Alice C. January 16, 1887. Clara married Francis Elder, October 2, 1888, and now lives at Pierson, Woodbury County, Iowa.

Our subject has always been a hard-working man, and is now reaping the reward of his labors in the possession of a comfortable and pleasant home. He votes with the Republican party, and belongs to Grand Army Post No. 353 at Persia.

SAMUEL T. SMITH, the junior member of the firm of Lyman & Smith, was born in York County, Penn., January 8, 1855, and is the son of Samuel A. and Martha B. (Tosh) Smith, who were of Irish descent, but natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. The former is a resident of the Keystone State, but the mother is deceased. They had a family of ten children, six of whom still survive—Joseph, William, Margaret E., Daniel, Samuel T. and Mary J.

Samuel T. was reared in Pennsylvania, surrounded by the scenes of rural life, and educated in the public schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time he went to Baltimore and became a salesman in a commission and grocery establishment, where he remained four years, and in the spring of 1883 came to Iowa, spending some months in the eastern part of the state, but during the month of April, 1884, came to Dunlap and engaged with R. B. Hillas, as clerk, with whom he was associated until he succeeded him in business.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lizzie

Cadwell, January 8, 1891. She was born in Independence, Iowa.

Both our subject and his estimable wife are acceptable members of the Congregational Church. In his political choice he is a Republican.

In looking over the history of the various business firms of Harrison County one finds but few instances, if any, where so large a concern has come into existence and been owned by men who started in life with no other capital than their business tact and energy.

FRANCIS H. MORGAN, station agent of the North-Western Railway at Dunlap, has been a resident of the place, and held such position since January 3, 1873, and was in the employ of the company five years prior to that, being agent at Denison. At Dunlap he succeeded Smith Child, who was agent from the time the road was built, in 1866, up to 1873. Mr. Morgan is also American Express agent. Our subject hails from the Empire State, and was born July 5, 1845, on Long Island, New York. He is the son of James H. and Caroline (Camp) Morgan, who died while our subject was yet a small boy. When twelve years of age he came to Iowa with a sister, and located in Howard County, at a time when all was new and wild, and there was not a grist mill within forty miles of them, and the few settlers came from far and near to get corn and wheat ground in a large coffee-mill they had. The family saw the rough side of pioneer life, and when they came to the State they crossed the Mississippi River on the ice, making part of their trip from there on by the stage, and the balance by ox teams. After living five years in Howard county they removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where our subject went into a printing office, but when seventeen years of age commenced learning telegraphy, but before his year's engagement was up, and on May 23,1864, he enlisted in the "hundred-day service," becoming a member of Company D, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged September 20, 1864, after which he returned to take up telegraphy at Edgerton, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, for which he was operator for five months at that point and was transferred to Mazomanie, Wisconsin, where he remained a year, and then went to Beloit, Wisconsin, for the Chicago & North-Western line, where he was both clerk and operator for three years and four months, after which he was express agent one year at Madison, and in 1868 came to Denison, Iowa, as above related. He was married at Mazomanie September 23, 1869, to Mary E. Cowdery, born July 18, 1849, and the daughter of Henry A., and Ruth (Whitcher) Cowdery. Politically our subject is a stanch Republican.

PATRICK FAGAN, a farmer of section 15, LaGrange Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1884 in company with his father's family, who settled on the farm he now occupies. They purchased two hundred and forty acres, besides thirty-five acres of timber. The farm was fairly improved when they purchased it, including a small house, corn cribs, etc.



H. C. Starkborgen

Our subject was born in Dubuque, County, Iowa, March 17, 1851. His father died July 17, 1890, and he is living with his mother, and has followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood.

HENRY C. HARSHBARGER, of Boyer Township, is a large landowner and farmer, and a man whose prominence is so closely connected with, and interwoven into, the history of Harrison County, that it is befitting that more than a passing mention should be made of him in this connection.

Let us go back to Spencer County, Ind., in the days of old "Tippecanoe," and by research in the family records it will be found that our subject was born March 5, 1840, and seven years later he might have been seen accompanying his parents, peeping out of an emigrant's wagon, as it was during that year that his parents came overland to Mahaska County, Iowa, where they remained until the spring of 1856, and then came on to Harrison County and settled on section 33, Boyer Township, which is now the County Poor Farm. Our subject remained with his parents until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, First Nebraska Infantry, but after two years the regiment was transferred to the cavalry service, and Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, was his Colonel. He was mustered in at Hannibal, Mo., August 10, 1861, and participated in the following engagements: Black Water, Mo., in the fall of 1861; Ft. Donaldson; Pittsburg Landing; first siege of Corinth; and the evacuation of Corinth, May 30, 1862. They also operated in Tennessee and Kentucky, and were in many small engagements not necessary to mention in this connection. He was also at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the summer of 1863, and at the battle of Chalk Bluff. Their next engagement was at Sylamore, Ark., in the spring of 1864.

In June, 1864, he re-enlisted for three years more, at Duvall's Bluffs, Ark., having sixty days' veteran furlough, and the Government furnished him transportation to Omaha, allowing him to visit his home. Upon returning to Omaha, at the expiration of his furlough, the Indians were making trouble along the Western border, and he was sent with his regiment, where he remained the balance of his time spent in the service. On account of our subject's disability, he received an honorable discharge at Ft. Kearney, Neb., November 24, 1865. He then returned to his father's home, in Harrison County; but after one year of work on a farm his health gave way, and he was placed in nomination and elected County Recorder, at the fall election of 1866. After holding this office two years he was elected County Judge, in the fall of 1868, and served until January 1, when, by virtue of his office, he became County Auditor, the office of County Judge having been abolished. So, it will be seen, our subject was the last County Judge, as well as the first County Auditor. After leaving the Auditor's office, he engaged in the mercantile business at Woodbine, in partnership with H. C. Laub, of Denison, our subject carrying on the business at Woodbine, continuing there three years, at the expiration of which time he moved to his farm in the Boyer Valley, which he had purchased some time before. He bought his present farm in 1879. It was mostly wild land, which he has improved. He now has five hundred and sixty acres of land under the

plow, and about two hundred acres of tame grass, besides pasture-land. His well-arranged farm-house is 24x28 feet, while his horse-barn is 28x40 feet, and a cow-barn 24x84 feet.

Mr. Harshbarger was married to Emily Mundy, December 14, 1865, by which union there have been born three children—Virgie P., June 8, 1867; John E., September 6, 1868; Charles C., January 13, 1871. Virgie P. was married to J. A. Prater, February 23, 1887. Mrs. Harshbarger, the mother of these children, died January 23, 1871.

For his second wife our subject married Miss Nettie B. Edgerton, September 17, 1871, and by this union there have been seven children born—Hope, December 24, 1872; Miller M., June 1, 1875; Harry S., September 11, 1880; Jesse J., March 22, 1883; Mary M., March 3, 1885; Edwin L., December 15, 1888; and Henry C., March 28, 1891. Of these children, Hope died July 13, 1874; Harry S., December 23, 1881; Jesse J., May 22, 1883; Henry C., September 17, 1891; and the mother died April 5, 1891. She was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., January 15, 1855.

Mrs. Emily (Mundy) Harshbarger was born in Wisconsin, November 16, 1846.

Concerning the father of our subject, it may be said that he was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 18, 1890, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age, and then came to Spencer County, Ind., where he opened up a farm in the heavy timber-land, and remained there eight years. During that time he cleared over sixty acres of land. He then came to Mahaska County, where he bought a piece of wild land upon which he lived until 1856, and then came to Harrison County and lived until 1870, when he sold his farm and moved to Kansas. When he came to this county, Magnolia was the nearest postoffice, and Council Bluffs the nearest trading point, and during the "hard winter" of 1856–57, their breadstuff was corn-meal, and sometimes this had to be ground in a coffee-mill. Teams could not be taken out of their stables, and hand-sleds had to be used to draw wood on. Their meat consisted of venison, which was very plentiful in this county at that date.

To return to the subject of our sketch, it may be said that he is identified with the Republican party, and has been prominent in the Grand Army Post, of which he was Commander about three years. He is also a member of Charter Oak Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 401, at Woodbine. He served four years as Postmaster at Woodbine, from 1869 to 1873. He was also appointed as Collector of Internal Revenue, and served as such for two years and a half. He was also Deputy United States Marshal in 1870, for the entire county, and took the Decennial Census in that year alone; and again, in 1880, served in that capacity, taking the census of Boyer and Lincoln Townships.

JOSEPH KESSLER, an uncle of H. C. Harshbarger, came to Harrison County in 1858, and bought a piece of land on section 28, of Boyer Township. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1825, moved to Spencer County, Ind., in 1839, remained there ten years, and then moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and from there to Guthrie County, where he remained until he came to this county. He was married while

living in Indiana, his wife only living two years, after which he made his home with John Harshbarger, his brother-in-law. He sold his farm in Boyer Township in 1867, and went to Lincoln County, Kan., where he died in 1874. During the Civil War was a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

BENSON JACKSON, one of the early pioneers of Dunlap, came to the county in March, 1868. Upon coming to the county, he entered the employ of Story & Smith, hardware merchants, with whom he remained for three years, and in March, 1870, he embarked in business for himself, opening up a hardware and tin-store, and in August, 1873, he formed a partnership with Mitchell & Laub, with whom he was associated for four months, under the firm name of B. Jackson & Co. He then assumed full control, when the firm was consolidated under the name of B. Jackson, and in 1879 he sold to D. P. Simmons & Co. and removed to his farm, three miles south of Dunlap, on sections 23 and 24, of Harrison Township, where he spent two years making improvements upon a farm which now contains four hundred and forty acres. In the autumn of 1881, he returned to Dunlap and in the spring and summer of 1882 he was engaged in the lumber business, in Montana, and that fall sold and formed a partnership with A. I. McMartin, purchasing the lumber business of Olmsted Brothers, at Dunlap, including the grain business. The elevator at that time only contained four bins, and was run by horse power, but has since been rebuilt and remodeled by Mr. Jackson, until it has a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels. In 1883 he had charge of the business alone, and a year later, disposed of the lumber department, and after two years, repurchased the lumber yard of Pierce & Wells, and again assumed full control. But almost immediately sold the same to A. I. McMartin, after which our subject devoted his entire attention to grain and live stock, together with his farm interests, and at present nearly has control of the grain business at Dunlap. He has handled as high as three hundred car loads of grain in one season.

He has always been one of the active business men of the place, and as a reward now possesses several excellent farms, one located on sections 7 and 8, of Harrison Township, of three hundred and twenty acres; a fractional "eighty" on section 6, and eighty acres on section 36, of Willow Township, Monona County, also one hundred and twenty acres in Grove Township, Shelby County, and two hundred and forty-one acres in Crawford County, a part of section 32–3 of Union Township. The last two pieces adjoin on the county line, and this he calls his "Grove Farm." In all, he possesses twelve hundred and seventy acres of land. And the strange part of all this accumulation is found in the fact that when he first struck Harrison County, the total amount of his exchequer was $27.40. He first set foot in Dunlap, at three o'clock in the morning, and commenced work the same day, at carpentering, as his tin-shop was not yet completed. But soon everything was in readiness for his bench work. He started in at $3.00 per day, and from the very outset commenced to accumulate, and has never allowed a good trade to go by, and when he could not get the cash

would take such quadrupeds as horses, calves and pigs. He is a close figurer and a shrewd, intelligent, business man as his success will attest.

Our subject is a native of Upper Canada, born in the County of Dundass, January 7, 1846. He was reared in Canada, and his early life passed on a farm. He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen went to learn the tinners' trade, in a large establishment. On account of his education he was soon given the management of affairs, which gave him a good business schooling. In January, 1866, he came to the United States, taking a trip through the Eastern States, and finally landed in Williams County, Ohio, where he remained one winter, previous to his coming to Iowa. He landed April 21, 1867, and spent the summer in Clinton County, and from there to Cedar County, where he remained until the time of his comlng to Dunlap.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, but is an advocate of free-trade. He belongs to the Masonic Order, being a member of Hospitable Lodge, No. 244, and Ark Chapter No. 89, and has passed all the Chairs of the Blue Lodge, and is Captain of the Host, of the Chapter. He was the First Master Mason made in Dunlap.

Thanksgiving Day has a peculiar signifiicance to our subject, and especially that of 1874, when he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Bryan, who was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are the parents of four children, who bless their home circle—Lilian, Ray, Thomas J. and Gladys I.

The father of our subject, James Jackson, was born in Canada June 30, 1813, on the same farm he now occupies. He is the son of James and Peggy (Doran) Jackson, natives of the north of Ireland and Holland, who settled near Albany, N. Y. There were three brothers who operated flatboats on the Hudson River, and when the Revolutionary War broke out the grandfather of our subject took sides with the British and moved to Canada, while the other two remained with the Federals, and it is supposed they drifted to Virginia.

The mother of our subject died November, 1890, at the age of seventy-six years. She and her husband were the parents of eight children—Isaac A., a resident of Dunlap; James H., residing at Shaller, Iowa; Benson, our subject; Permillia E., deceased wife of Robert E. Rose, of Dunlap; Charles E., of Harrison Township; Lovinia, wife of John A. Story, residing in Canada; George A. and Edgar W. died in infancy.

In conclusion it only remains to be added that the above sketch, tracing the business ladder of this man's life, impresses the reader with the importance to be attached to a youth learning a good trade and obtaining a good business education, which were the corner stones of this truly successful man's life.

THOMAS A. E. LYMAN, of the firm of Lyman & Smith, dealers in general merchandise, doing business at Dunlap, will form the subject of this notice. Mr. Lyman is a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and was born May 7, 1861. He is a son of Thomas Addis Emmett Lyman and Mary (Patterson) Lyman. The father was a native of Connecticut and the mother of New York, both of whom are now deceased. They

had a family of seven, two of whom are now living, our subject and Clarence, who is located in Grand Island, Neb. When our subject was but nine years of age he accompanied his mother and three brothers to Dunlap, since which time his mother and two brothers have died. He was reared and educated from his ninth year in Dunlap, and when thirteen years old commenced clerking in a store, which he followed until he formed a partnership with S. T. Smith in 1890. He was a salesman for R. B. Hillas for ten years, but now is the senior member of the firm to which he belongs. It should be said of this gentleman, that he is a purely a self-made man, having started from the lowest round in the ladder and by business tact, with a large amount of energy, has kept gradually advancing.

Politically, Mr. Lyman is a supporter of the Republican party. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias order, being a member of Harrison Lodge, No. 284.

He was united in marriage October 20, 1886 to Miss Lucy Barber, daughter of George and Anna Barber, who was born in Toronto, Canada, July 21, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman are the parents of two children—Addis Emmett and Clarice. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lyman's partner's name is S. T. Smith, both of whom are young men, just in the prime of their life. They succeeded R. B. Hillas, now of Chattanooga, Tenn., and took possession September 15, 1890. The stock was valued at $10,000 which is kept in two rooms, 25 x 90 feet. The east room is devoted to clothing and gents' furnishing goods, together with a full line of carpets, while the west room is devoted to dry-goods and groceries. They now carry a $16,000 stock, which is nicely arranged and presents an inviting appearance to their large circle of customers. There are but few, if any, stocks of goods between Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs superior to this. Their trade extends throughout a portion of Harrison, Crawford, Shelby and Monona Counties.

WILLIAM C. STODGEL, a farmer living on section 8, of LaGrange Township, came to Harrison County in the Spring of 1882, and settled on his present farm. He bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he made substantial improvements, having sixty acres under the plow, and the balance in meadow and pasture land. Subsequently, he purchased forty acres on section 9, thirty acres of which is under cultivation.

Our subject was born in Clay County, Ind., August 5, 1853, and in 1856 his parents removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. He remained at home until he was sixteen years old, and from that time until he was of age, worked out by the month on a farm in Pottawattamie County. He then rented a farm until the spring of 1882, when he bought his present farm. He was married in Pottawattamie County, August 14, 1874, to Miss Nancy A. Nicholls, and they are the parents of six children: William E., Benjamin, Elizabeth, James M., Samuel F., George W. Of these children, Elizabeth, James M., and Benjamin, are deceased.

Nancy A. (Nicholls) Stodgel, is a native of Illinois, born September 29, 1861, and when a small girl, her parents removed to

Harrison County, Iowa, where she remained until the date of her marriage.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Mutual Protectionists, the object of which is to protect against horsethieves or other invadors.

E. S. HICKS, merchant tailor at Dunlap, came to that place September 24, 1883. He is a native of Cornwall, England, where he was reared and spent his early life. He lived on a farm and was educated in the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, when he was thrown from a horse, receiving an injury on his right leg, which caused him to seek other employment, so he chose the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years, after which he came to America with his parents, who settled at DeWitt, Iowa. Our subject worked for three months at Maquoketa, Iowa, and from there went to Davenport, where he engaged with Thomas McCullough, and remained six months, when he received a position as cutter for W. H. Taylor, of Iowa City, with whom he was employed for six years and a half, and then went to Council Bluffs, and worked at his trade two years, which perhaps proved a providential trip to him, for it was there that he met Miss Belle Brown, whom he married February 16, 1882. She is the daughter of Hugh and Ann E. (Lynch) Brown. She was born in Kansas City, Mo., May 28, 1860. Her father fought during the entire Civil War period, and now, though aged sixty-four years, he is known as the best stair-builder and contractor of fine work at Council Bluffs.

After leaving Council Bluffs, our subject went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he worked a year, and at Creston, Iowa, eighteen months, and then came to Dunlap, and went to work for M. Barrett & Sons, with whom he was associated two years and six months, when he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was laid up one year by reason of sickness. After he recovered he returned to Dunlap, and worked for Barrett & Sons until February 5, 1891, when he had another mishap, breaking his limb, and as soon as he was able to get around he opened up a tailor shop of his own in the Chamberlain building, on Iowa Avenue. His first month's business amounted to $1,100, and he now enjoys the best trade of any one in his line in the county. He is on the road part of the time soliciting orders, and is what may be termed a "hustler."

Politically, Mr. Hicks is a stanch Republican, believing that party works for the interests of the masses of American citizens, including the laboring man.

Mrs. Hicks is a lady of refinement and culture, with rare accomplishments in both vocal and instrumental music, and is one of the leading spirits in the social element of Dunlap. She gives instructions in music and is agent for a large line of musical instruments; gives musical entertainments for the benefit of the church and benevolent societies, and is a lady of whom the world has none too many.

Our subject is a great admirer of horses, and is interested in some very good animals, and, generally speaking, is a wide-awake business man. His taste for fine horses comes in a natural way, as his father was a great horseman, and during twenty-five years of his life owned some of the best running horses in England.

His father died in Clinton County in

1872, at the age of fifty-eight years. The mother still lives in that county, at the age of seventy-three years. They reared a family of eleven children—James A., a farmer in Clinton County; David, a farmer in Clinton County; Susan, wife of Richard Benton, a farmer of Clinton County; Amelia, wife of James T. Walker, a farmer of Clinton County; Escott S., our subject; Sarah, wife of Robert Bacchus, a farmer of Clinton County; Caroline, wife of Prof. W. F. Hanson, of Fulton, Ill.; John M., a farmer of Clinton County; Ralph C., of the same county; and Mary, the oldest of the family, who died when twenty-one years of age.

PETER FAGAN, a farmer of section 15, LaGrange Township, came to Harrison County in 1883, and has remained on the farm ever since. By birth he is a "Hawkeye," having first seen the light of day, November 25, 1862, at Dubuque, Iowa, where he was reared and received his education.

Edward Fagan, the father of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1809, and remained in his native land until 1845, when he exchanged the Emerald Isle for the New World, sailed to America and came direct to Dubuque, Iowa, where for seven years he worked in the lead mines, and finally bought a farm near that city, upon which he lived until he came to Harrison County in 1883. His had been a life of toil and hardship, both in the land of his nativity as well as in the United States. He died in the Roman Catholic faith, July 17, 1890.

Mary (O'Rourke) Fagan, wife of Edward Fagan, and the mother of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1815, remained with her parents until the date of her marriage, which resulted in the birth of the following children: Sarah, William, John, Edward, Susann, Mary E., one who died in infancy; and Peter. Of those named, Sarah and Susann are deceased.

The Fagan family are all firm believers in the Roman Catholic religion. and stand high, as good citizens and industrious farmers.

SOLOMON J. COX, a farmer of section 14, Allen Township, is a native of Harrison County, and was born in Calhoun Township. He lived in that township until he was fifteen years of age when his parents removed to Magnolia Township, where he remained with them until he was twenty-six years of age. He then rented land for one year and bought the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, for which he paid $10 per acre. He now has two hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and thirty of which is under the plow, with the balance in pasture and meadow land. His improvements consist in part of a frame house 20x24 feet, one and a half stories high, two regular wells, a barn 24x40 feet, a granery 11x22 feet, an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, with a grove of eight acres.

Our subject is a son of Isaac W. and Mary A. Cox, natives of Ohio, who had a family of eight children—Sarah (deceased), Rachel, John, (deceased), James, Solomon J., Hannah, Abraham and Mary.

Mr. Cox was married November 14,

1881, to Jane Chatburn, daughter of Richard and Mary Chatburn, natives of England, who had a family of ten children—John, Jonas, Ellen, Margaret, Thomas, Jane, Mary E. (deceased), Elizabeth, (deceased), and two who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of six children—Richard, born November 1, 1882; Mollie, January 5, 1884; Isaac, (deceased), September 9, 1885; Alice and Albert, (twins), born April 11, 1888; Robert, December 12, 1890. Politically, Mr. Cox is a Republican.

REV. W. J. McCORMICK, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Dunlap, forms the subject of this notice. He succeeded Father M. Lynch, in August, 1886. He was born February 13, 1860, in Boston, Mass., and when a small child, moved with his parents to Mineral Point, Wis., where his early youth was spent. After receiving a common-school education at home, he took a collegiate course in St. Mary's Academy at Baltimore, Md., from which institution he graduated in 1884. He was ordained by Bishop Cosgrove, of Davenport, Iowa. His first charge over a congregation was at Magnolia, Modale and Little Sioux, Harrison County, Iowa. After one year and one-half, he was made pastor of the church at Dunlap.

He is the son of John and Bridget McCormick, who were born and reared in Ireland, and in 1835, they came to America, at which time they had two children. They located in Boston, where they remained until 1860, and then removed to Wisconsin, where the father died in 1882. The mother still survives, and is a resident of Mineral Point. Our subject has four brothers and two sisters.

Father McCormick is a well-educated man and has labored energetically, for the upbuilding of his church, and the general welfare of his congregation, in consequence of which, he is beloved by all.

MADISON H. CHAFFEE, a farmer living on section 6, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1868, and first located in Bigler's Grove, Boyer Township. He came with his parents, his father buying twenty acres of land and rented other land. He remained under the paternal roof until he was of age, when he bought forty acres of wild land in Allen Township, and made substantial improvements upon the same, including a frame house 14x22 feet; also barns and cribs. He added to his farm until he had two hundred acres. He remained there four years, and sold out and went to Woodbine, where he engaged in buying live stock, following the same for six years. He next purchased the place he now occupies the same consisting of two hundred acres of partly improved land.

He was born in January, 1853, in Vermont. He is the son of Erastus and Maria Chaffee, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively, who reared the following nine children—Arnold B., Ezera, Madison H., Hannah, Lura, Nettie, Carrie, (deceased), Chester and Charles K.

Mr. Chaffee was united in marriage, in April, 1884, to Nancy D. Vaughn, the daughter of James D. and Anna Vaughn, natives of Illinois. Our subject's wife was the fifth of a family of thirteen chil-

dren—Lorenda, Sisney, Betsy Ann, William, Nancy, Hiram S., Joseph, Edmund, Charles, Mary A., Melvin, and Colonel, (deceased).

Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child—Carrie A., born August 7, 1885. Prior to Mrs. Chaffee's marriage to our subject she was the wife of William Wade, by whom she had three children, one of whom is still living—Leavah.

MARTIN KIBLER, who came to Harrison County, May 19, 1854, will form the subject of this sketch. He was born in Shenandoah County, Va., November 15, 1821, and seven years later his father moved to Portage County, Ohio, and our subject remained at home until 1845, when he married, and bought fifty acres of heavy timber land, in that county, upon which he built a frame house, and cleared up twenty acres of land, and lived on this place until he came to Harrison County. He married Margaret J. Card, August 14, 1845, and by this union four children were born, one dying in infancy.

Sylvester B., now a merchant at Woodbine, born July 22, 1846, George H., a partner of Sylvester's, born March 27, 1848, Orrin F., May 26, 1856. He died September 24, 1887.

The wife of our subject was born July 4, 1825, at Dearfield, Portage County, Ohio, where she remained with her parents, until she was married.

When the Kibler's started for Iowa, they took the Pittsburg and Cleveland railroad, coming to Wellsville, on the Ohio river, where they took a steamboat for St. Louis, and from there to Kanesville, (now Council Bluffs,) which only had one good house in the place, most of the houses being log huts. They arrived on a beautiful Sabbath morning, May 18, but at this time the Lord's Day was not kept sacred at that point, as the saloons were running in full blast. From this point they hired teams to bring them to Six Mile Grove to the house of Kirtland Card, the brother of Mrs. Kibler, who had been here for two years.

During the first ten years they saw many hardships, their place of of trading being Council Bluffs, which required a three days journey with ox teams. After they had been here two years, the first sermon was preached in Cass Township, that being the first one they had heard since leaving the old Buckeye state. This sermon was preached at the home of Mr. Kirtland Card, by Rev. Mr. Rice, a Congregational Minister from Council Bluffs.

Politically, Mr. Kibler votes the Republican ticket, and in religious matters is a Methodist.

JAMES M. SMITH, an early settler, now residing in St. John's Township, has been associated with the interests of Harrison County since 1855. He first located on section 27. He took a swamp land claim of one hundred and sixty acres, together with eighty-seven acres of timber, in Pottawatamie County. He built a log cabin in 1856, and broke ten acres that season. As the years have gone by, he has added to his land, until he now owns five hundred and

thirty acres, all enclosed and either under the plow or in pasture land. In the winter of 1855 and 1856, he lived on the farm now owned by Addison McIntosh, the family suffering much from the extreme cold weather. When he came to the county, his family consisted of his wife and one child.

Mr. Smith is a native of Tennessee, born November 11, 1827. He traces his ancestry back to James Smith, of Irish descent, who married Mary Shannon, a native of Tennessee, by whom eight children were born: Andrew, (deceased); William, who emigrated to Georgia; James, (deceased); Charles, living in Tennessee; Reube, (deceased); Rebecca, Mrs. Tarpin, living in Tennessee; Mary Ann, Mrs. Bryant, living in Tennessee, and Charity, living in Tennessee.

Andrew Smith, the father of our subject, lived in Tennessee; was a farmer by occupation, and married Miss Lucinda Walker, daughter of James and Sarah (White) Walker, who were from South Carolina. Andrew Smith died January 17, 1882. In 1850, our subject removed from Tennessee, to Putnam County, Ind., where he worked on a farm, at $10 per month. He afterwards bought a piece of land there, which he cultivated for four years, and in the autumn of 1855, came to Harrison County, Iowa. He drove a team through, making the trip in twenty-one days, arriving in September, thirty-six years ago. He was the third family to move out on the Bottoms.

Our subject was united in marriage in Putnam County, Ind., June 8, 1851, to Miss Sarah Hatcher, the daughter of James and Rebecca (Frazier) Hatcher, natives of Tennessee. Her father's ancestors were John and Sarah (Myers) Hatcher, and on the mother's side her grandfather and grandmother were John and Eva (Shaddock) Frazier. Her mother came from Ireland. She ran away from home, and had to work out in order to obtain money to pay her passage to America.

Nine children have been born to our subject and his wife, six of whom still survive: John Robert, died in infancy in 1850; Samuel H., born October 31, 1852, now living in St. John's township; Mary, Mrs. Coffman, October 25, 1856, now a resident of St. Johns township; William, April 21, 1859; Robert, February 6, 1861; Joseph, May 29, 1863, at home; Rebecca Clementine, August 8, 1865, died February 21, 1889; Alexander, January 17, 1868; Luvicia J., October 2, 1874.

In 1868, our subject moved to his present residence, on section 33, his home farm containing eighty acres. Politically, Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM G. HOLMAN, a farmer located on section 8, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1871, and located in Washington Township, near Persia. He rented land one year, then went to Nebraska and worked on the railroad at grading for one year, after which he went to Shelby County, Iowa, and worked partly by the month and also leased land there. After three years he moved to Pottawattamie County, where he bought a farm and remained three years, at the end of which time he engaged in the ditching business in Mills County. After one season he went to work on the Rock Island Rail-

road near Carson, but after two months he went to Nebraska and remained a short time, returned to Carroll, Iowa, where he worked for the railroad again and followed railroading for three years at Des Moines and other points. He returned to Harrison County in 1882. He went to buying stock at Persia, for Mr. Collins, and the following spring rented land near Persia, for three years, then leased land of the Milwaukee Town Site Company, at Yorkshire, and remained in that vicinity about two years. We next find him on Franklin's farm where he remained two years, leased land of another party for one year and then bought the place he now occupies, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, to which he has added many substantial improvements.

He was born July 17, 1839, in Missouri. He is the son of Joseph and Mary Holman. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Maryland. They reared a family of fourteen children—William Granville, Martha J., Rebecca, (deceased), George M.,(deceased), Amelia, (deceased), Amanda, Sarah, James C., John W., Henrietta, (deceased), Charles M., (deceased), McKendry J., (deceased), Mary E., (deceased) Emma, (deceased).

Our subject was united in marriage, September 24, 1869, to Almedia Graybill, the daughter of David and Mahala Graybill, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively. The children of her father's family—Almedia, Meredith, Mary Ann, (deceased), William D., (deceased), David M., Amanda, (deceased). The three children who still survive live in Harrison County.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children, born and named as follows: Alvin E. and Granville E., (twins) July 17, 1870; George E., January 13, 1872: Howard. February 28, 1873; Lorena, May 25, 1874; Mary, October 15, 1877; Amanda, December 17, 1878; and Bertha, May 6, 1879.

Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political choice he votes with the Democratic party.

CHARLES H. LYTLE, a successful farmer of Washington Township, living on section 10, came to that location in the spring of 1866, and was one of the first settlers of the county. At first he bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, and broke all but twenty acres of this tract up, the first year, and built a split log house 14x20 feet in which he lived until 1868 and then built a hewed log house 16x22 feet, in which he lived a year and then ribbed it on the outside, weather-boarding and plastering it. This house is still used and is one of the warmest in the county. To this house has been added a frame kitchen 12x22 and another room 12x15 feet. From time to time he has added to his farm until he is the possessor of three hundred and forty acres, eighty acres of which is on section 3, and is used for pasture land.

When our subject came to the township there were but few settlers. There was one log school house at Walker's Grove, and in 1868 there was one built on section 15, near our subject's house. In the schoolhouses were held religious services. There was no settlement in Washington Township, of any account, except at Walkers.

Mr. Lytle was born in Summit County,

Ohio, September 15, 1840, and in the fall of 1856 came with his parents to Shelby County, Iowa, where his father settled on a piece of wild land on which he lived one year, then left their farm and moved to Pottawattamie County, near Council Bluffs, where they rented a farm and remained in that vicinity until coming to Harrison County in 1866.

He married in Shelby County. February 7, 1866 to Miss Ann Halliday, by whom nine children were born—Charles H., deceased, James A., deceased, Ira, deceased, William F.. deceased, Sadie P., Charles H., George H., James A., Alice R., Ira A., Jesse S., Emma P. and William.

Anna (Halliday) Lytle, wife of our subject, was born in Wales, and when quite small her parents emigrated to America, settling near Davenport, Iowa, and a few years afterwards moved to Shelby County, Iowa, where our subject's wife remained until she was married. She is a member of the Latter Day Saints Church.

GEORGE B. FOUTS, artistic barber and hair-dresser, of Dunlap, has been a resident of the place since the autumn of 1888. He is a native of Hawkeye, and was born November 1, 1865, in Shelby County, Iowa. He is the son of Noel and Martha (Simpson) Fouts. He was reared to farm life, and educated in the public schools. When about twenty years of age he started for himself and followed farming for three years, after which he engaged in the barber business, which he has since followed.

He was united in marriage September 30, 1885, in Shelby County, Iowa, to Inez Miller, who is the daughter of David and Jane (Kuykendall) Miller. Our subject's wife was born in Sarpy County, Neb., July 31, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Fouts are the parents of two children—Vernie M. and Fred S.

Politically, Mr. Fouts is a Democrat, but casts his vote for the man he considers best qualified to fill the office.

His tonsorial parlors are fitted up in the best possible style, and he keeps none but the best of assistants around him.

ORSON H. STOKER, a farmer and stockraiser of section 32, Washington Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1863. He came in with William Spears, from Pottawattamie County. Messrs. Stoker, Spears, William A., and A. J. Graybill, had bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in a body in company. Mr. Stoker and Mr. Spears came up and broke sixty-five acres of this land in 1864. Mr. Stoker remaining until the autumn of 1865, and then returned to Pottawattamie County, remained until 1868, then came to Washington Township, locating on the farm he now occupies, which comprises three hundred and sixty-two acres, but in all, he is the owner of six hundred and eighty-two acres within Harrison County. His first improvement was the erection of a house 16 feet square which he erected in the autumn of 1867, and in which he lived until 1879, when he built a frame house 16x36 feet, two stories in height, together with an addition 14x24 feet. In 1875 he built a barn 24x30 feet, and in 1883 another 32x34 feet together with machinery sheds. This provided him with sufficient barn room until 1889, when he erected a barn

30x50 feet, with an annex 20x28 feet. He also has a hog-house, built in 1887, in which he has an engine and boiler costing $1,000. He is engaged in breeding, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs and Short-horn cattle; and is quite an extensive feeder throughout the year. He generally feeds about fifty head of cattle, and from one to two hundred head of hogs. Of the three hundred sixty-acre home farm two hundred acres are under cultivation, eighteen in timber land and the balance in pasture and meadow. Of the three hundred and twenty acres he owns in Union Township, two hundred and forty are in pasture, and the remainder under the plow.

Our subject was united in marriage, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, January 8, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Omen, the daughter of Perry and Hannah Omen, who were the parents of two children. Mrs. Stoker was born November 12, 1847, and when a child, removed to Pottawattamie County with her mother, with whom she lived until the time she was married. By this marriage ten children have been born: Jessie F., born November 8, 1868; Margaret H., February 8, 1869; Emily C., April 27, 1871; Nettie, May 26, 1874; Kate A., April 12, 1879; Bettie A., December 6, 1881; Mary L.. March 15. 1883; Ettie L., November 2, 1885; Floyd H., November 5, 1888; and Julia, August 9, 1890. Margaret H., died March 28, 1875, and Mary L., December 29, 1889.

Our subject was born in Hancock County, Ill., January 25, 1843, and came with his parents to Pottawattamie County, where he remained until 1863. His father was Eller Stoker, and was born in Ohio about 1815, and died in Pottawattamie County, in July, 1855; she was one of the pioneers of that county, coming there as he did, in 1846, when Iowa first became a State. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Margaret (Judd) Stoker, and was a native of North Carolina, born in June, 1822, and is still residing in Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

When Mr. Stoker came to this county in 1868, there were but four families in his neighborhood, in Washington County. Politically our subject exercises his right of franchise by voting with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Agate Lodge, No. 423, at Neola, Iowa.

Mr. Stoker is in possession of a most excellent stock farm, which is provided with an abundance of good water, numerous barns and outbuildings well arranged for the keeping of live stock, which he breeds and handles in a general way with much success.

J. D. BROWN, present Postmaster at Missouri Valley, was born in Uxbridge, Worcester County, Mass., October 14, 1842. He is a son of Pemberton and Paulina (Whitmore) Brown. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and also conducted a hotel; he was quite a prominent State militia man in Massachusetts, was Captain of the Uxbridge Grenadiers for some years. There were four children by his first marriage, and the same number by his second marriage, our subject being the third child of the last marriage. Henry H., a Unitarian minister, is in Salem, Oregon, and Pemberton W., is purchasing agent for the D. S. S. & A. Railroad Co., and located at Marquette, Mich., the other being deceased. The father died March 30, 1870,

and is buried at Uxbridge, Mass., but died at New Boston, Conn. His wife, the mother of our subject, died at Missouri Valley, Iowa, February 24, 1874, her remains being taken to Uxbridge, Mass., and laid away to rest by the side of her husband.

Our subject's early education was received in Massachusetts, but later in Connecticut. He learned the machinist's trade at Holyoke, Mass., and followed this until the war broke out. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry, and was on detached duty, guarding railroads, etc., until the summer of 1863, when his regiment joined the army in the Shenandoah Valley, under General Milroy. The battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, June 14 and 15, 1863, was the first engagement his company was in. He was mustered into service March 15, 1864, as Captain of the Forty-third United States (colored) Regiment, and was with them until October 10, 1865, but disbanded in November of that year. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness, the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, and was afterwards stationed on the Rio Grande. He was mustered out at Brownsville, Tex. At the siege of Petersburg, when the attempt was made to blow up the Rebel fortifications, July 30, 1864, sixteen men from his company were missing, either taken prisoners or lost their lives, and the Captain received a wound in the breast and foot. After the close of the war he returned to Massachusetts, attended Commercial College, and worked for a time in a straw factory in Malden, Mass., and in June 1867, came West, and was first located at Dakota City, Neb., and in October of that year, came to Missouri Valley, where he entered the employ of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, and held the following positions: Superintendent's clerk, store keeper, paymaster, freight and ticket agent. In August, 1885, he took charge of the Consolidated freight offices of the Sioux City & Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, at Missouri Valley, and for three years acted as joint agent for both roads, making twenty-one years of railroad service. At the time of entering the employ of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, he was made agent for the sale of town lots and lands belonging to the Blair Town Lot and Land Company, as well as for lands belonging to the Iowa Railroad Land Company; also the Missouri Valley Land Company. Mr. Brown remained agent for the above companies until March 12, 1889, when the Missouri Valley Real Estate and Improvement Company (of which Mr. Brown is the Secretary and one of the original organizers) purchased the lots and lands in Missouri Valley and adjacent territory. December 21, 1889, our subject was appointed Postmaster at Missouri Valley, taking possession January 25, 1890, and is the present incumbent. He has held many local offices, including the presidency of Rose Hill Cemetery Association; also, of the School Board, at the time the High School was erected.

He belongs to Missouri Valley Post, (Belden Post No. 59), of the G. A. R., in which he has held several offices, including Commander of Post, and, politically, is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and always has been.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage September 18, 1869, at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Fannie C. Noyes, whose parents are both deceased. They are from the old Granite State—New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs, Brown are the parents of four children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are, Leon W., born August 24, 1872, and Adin Noyes, born June 23, 1880.

Both, our subject and his wife, come from good old New England stock, and have been active factors in every community in which they have lived. Mr. Brown's grandfather, Elihu Brown, entered the federal army when fifteen years old, and fought during the Revolutionary struggle, while our subject himself took the part of a brave soldier during the late war for Union.

Whether one views Mr. Brown from a business or social position, or as connected with the enterprise of his community, he is the same prudent, accurate and methodical gentleman.



VICTOR TAMISIEA, an enterprising farmer, residing on section 36, of St. John's Township, accompanied his parents to this county, a third of a century ago. They came from New York State in 1857. The father's occupation was that of a farmer, and he located on the farm now occupied by our subject.

He was born November 10, 1835, in Oswego County, N. Y., and is the son of John and Frances (Piggar) Tamisiea, of French descent, who came from France in 1827. The mother's ancestors came to the United States and located in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1827. Her father was Francis Xavier Piggar and was of the French Catholic school.

The grandfather of our subject was a physician and surgeon, under Napoleon Bonaparte, and his son, (an uncle of our subject's) is still a surgeon under the French Government. In our subject's father's family, there were thirteen children, eleven of whom still survive: F. X., residing in this county; John B., in Oregon; Mary A., deceased; Victor, our subject; Mary, (Mrs. Huegeny) in California; Adaline, (Mrs. Byard), living in Pierre, South Dak.; Louis, in Council Bluffs; Joseph D., in Missouri Valley; Edward, in Montezuma, Iowa; Angeline, Mrs. Robinson, of Kansas; George A., of Council Bluffs and Alexander, of Missouri Valley.

Our subject's father was a farmer in Oswego County, N. Y., and Victor was apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, when but a mere lad, and worked at it until he came West, in 1857.

He was united in marriage March 16, 1862, in Old St. John's, to Mary E. Harris, the daughter of Noah and Christina (Sketon) Haris, who came from Indiana, in 1850. Our subject and his wife are the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are living—Stephen A., born January 5, 1863, at St. John's; John N., May 20, 1865; Mary Rosella, born in St. John's Township, April 1, 1867; Victor E., August 1, 1868; Frances Christina, September 6, 1870, married Thomas M. McBride, of Pottawattamie County; Lorette, January 11, 1873, and died June 9, 1874; Charles Edward, January 31, 1874; Andrew H., January 1, 1876; James Albert, November 11, 1878; Amelia Ann, January 14, 1880; Mary Elizabeth, March 23, 1882; Anna Janette, November 19, 1883; Leo Ambrose, June 30, 1886; Agnes Adel, August 10, 1888 and Sylvester, June 23, 1891.

Our subject and his family belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, he is a Democrat.

Mr. Tamisiea has held the office of

Township Trustee for several years, and is looked upon as one of the representative men of his township. His early education was received in the common schools of the Empire State, and after coming to this county, he began work for Drs. George and Robert McGavren, on their farm. He remained with them two years and then rented land on section 25, of St. John's Township. In 1864, he was seized with the gold-mine fever, and went to Montana, remained three years, working at mining and prospecting, but not being successful, in suddenly growing rich from the golden treasures, hidden away, beneath the rock-ribbed mountain-side, he returned to Harrison County and bought the old homestead, having to go in debt for a part of it. He has added to his farm from time to time until he has two hundred acres and is free from debt. The land was wild when he purchased it, but it has now come to be a fine farm, one hundred and fifty acres of which is under the plow, while his whole premises give evidence of thrift and order.

SYLVESTER B. KIBLER, of the firm of Kibler Bros., proprietors of the most extensive general merchandising house at Woodbine, and who has been closely identified with the public welfare of Harrison County for many years, is another sturdy son of the old Buckeye State, who came West to grow up with the country, as the common phrase would have it.

He was born in Portage County, Ohio, July 22, 1846, and remained in that county until 1854, when his parents became pioneers to Harrison County, settling at Six-Mile Grove, Cass Township. Sylvester remained at home and worked for the general interest of the family, and then purchased a farm adjoining his father's land, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, on section 21, of Cass Township. This he improved and lived upon until the spring of 1873, when he removed to Woodbine, engaging in the mercantile business, in company with his brother George.

A new era marked this worthy gentleman's life January 28, 1868, upon which day he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Ellisson, with whom he has shared the realities of life ever since. Their home has been blessed by the birth of four intelligent children, Irvine E., born February 28, 1871; Maggie P., October 5, 1873; Lyda V., September 23, 1876 and L. W., July 14, 1878. Irvine E. died September 5, 1872.

Mrs. Kibler, wife of our subject, a daughter of the Prairie State, was born in Pike County, Ill., September 6, 1844, and at the age of five years, emigrated with her parents to a point near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they remained one year, and then removed to Harrison County, settling in Six-Mile Grove, Cass Township, where Mrs. Kibler remained until her marriage union. She united with the Latter Day Saint Church in 1861, and is still a consistent member of the same. Her husband after an investigation, covering a period of nearly a score of years, finally united with this church, together with his children, on October 8, 1886.

Politically, Mr. Kibler is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, always taking an active part in the upbuilding of Harrison County's institutions, including her public schools. In his business rela-

tions there is no better type found within the county. Commencing with a small stock of goods, the firm to which he belongs has gradually grown in popular favor until it now has assumed large proportions.

In 1877, their present large and substantial brick business house, one of the best in the county, was erected. It is a double store room, divided in departments, in which is carried a large line of fancy as well as staple goods. By their fair dealing and good judgment their trade has constantly increased, and is second to none in the county.

Whether one meets this gentleman in his counting-room or in his warehouse midst boxes and barrels, or at his beautiful home, surrounded by his interesting family, he is impressed with this plain practical business man, whose friends in Harrison County may be called Legion.

WILLIAM McWILLIAMS, one of the early pioneers of Harrison County and a resident of section 35 of Jackson Township, came to the county in the spring of 1856, and bought the farm he now occupies, which at the time consisted of one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, for which he paid $4 per acre. Eighty acres of this land was prairie and forty acres timber. Here he built a hewed log house 18x26 feet, one story and one-half high, with a shingled roof, in which the family lived fifteen years. He then built a frame house 16x32 feet, with a wing 20x32 feet. He also built a barn 30 x34 feet, a good-sized granary, a poultry house, cattle sheding, and also provided the place with good wells and has erected two windmills. He has from time to time added to his land, until he now has six hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and twenty of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land, with eighty acres of timber. During his residence in the county, he has seen many of the hardships co-incident to pioneer life, including the grasshopper plague, when he lost his entire wheat crop for two years. He was also here during the deep snow winter of 1856-57, during which season his sons killed several deer without a gun, as deer could not make their way over the crusted snow, which mantled the earth to the depth of three feet. He came to the county with very little money, and skulking Indians were frequently his unwelcome visitors. They stole one of his horses, and were a source of great annoyance to him.

Mr. McWilliams was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 5, 1811, the son of John and Nancy McWilliams, natives of Scotland, who had seven children, of whom he was the fourth, named as follows: Jane, (deceased); Alexander, (deceased); Nancy, William, John, (deceased), Joseph, (deceased); Eliza. Our subject lived with his parents until he arrived at his majority, having the advantage of a fair common-school education. After he was of age he taught school winters and leased land the remainder of the year, continuing for five years, after which he went into mercantile business and followed it for twelve years, from 1837 to 1849, when he sold out and took a trip to California, where he followed mining for one year and then bought provisions and freighted to the mountains for two years and one-half. We next find him in Ohio, where he remained one year and then came to Harri-

son County, Iowa, March 4, 1834, marked a new era in his life, for it was upon that day he was united in marriage to Polly A. Marsh, daughter of Thomas and Mary Marsh, natives of Maryland, and who were the parents of seven children, as follows: Nancy, William, Matilda, Isaac, Patience, Martha and Polly A. All of these children are deceased but one, our subject's wife. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams have had born to them the following children: John W., Nancy E., Thomas, Leonidas H., William (deceased), Mary, Belle (deceased), and Kate (deceased).

Politically, Mr. McWilliams is identified with the Republican party. He served as a member of Board of Supervisors, for four years and has been Treasurer of his township for twenty-eight years, a local office record, perhaps without a parallel in Iowa.

His has been an exemplary life, and those who speak in terms of praise of the McWi liams family, are found in every part of Harrison County.

JOSHUA P. YARRINGTON, a merchant doing business at Beebeetown, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1881, and settled on a farm in section 36, of LaGrange Township. He purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he improved and remained upon until August, 1888, when he sold out and engaged at general merchandising at Beebeetown.

He was born in Crawford County, Pa., May 26, 1851, and in 1857 came to Howard County, Iowa. Remained there until 1864, and then moved to Hancock County, Iowa, where he remained with his parents until 1872. In March 1873, he went to McPherson County, Kan., and remained until 1881, taking up a homestead in Ness County, which in 1881 he sold out and came to Harrison County.

He was married in McPherson County, Kan., October 2, 1874, to Miss Artie E. Rowe. By this marriage union three children were born—Viola C., born August 2, 1875; Ernest E., April 2, 1877, and Joshua A., March, 1879, and died August of the same year. Artie (Rowe) Yarrington. died in McPherson County, Kan.

Mr. Yarrington was again married in Mercer County, Ill., June 9, 1881, to Miss Edna K. Pittard, and they are the parents of three children —Harrison H., born January 22, 1883, Claude E., June 23, 1885, and Percy L., February 3, 1891, deceased August 7, 1891.

Edna K. (Pittard) Yarrington, was born in Warren County, Ill., March 25, 1860, and when she was eighteen years of age her parents removed to Mercer County, where she remained until the date of her marriage, which took place in Warren County. Our subject's father, Alvah Yarrington, was born in New York State, about 1825, and was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Pruda Post, and they were the parents of twelve children, our subject being the third child. The mother died September 15, 1888, in Decatur County, Iowa, aged fifty-nine years. The father still lives in that county, and both he and his wife were members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

Joseph Pittard, the father of Mrs. Yarrington, was born in England, March 14, 1818. He was married in his native land to Miss Mary A. Lovridge, and they sailed for America in 1849, and the good wife died in mid-ocean. He came direct to Galesburg, Ill., remained one year, and

in 1850, was married to Miss Mary A. Foster and moved to Warren County, Ill. This marriage union resulted in the birth of eight children, Mrs. Yarrington being the fourth child. The father was a farmer and after his children had grown to be adults, his health having failed him, he rented his farm and moved to town, but not being satisfied, returned to his farm where he still lives.

GEORGE H. KIBLER, the senior member of the firm of Kibler Bros., general dealers, at Woodbine, through his long residence and successful busines career, will form the subject of the subjoined biographical notice. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, March 27, 1848, and was the second child of his father's family, the names of the children being, Sylvester B., born July 22, 1846; George H., March 27, 1848; Lydia, who died in infancy; and O. F., born May, 26, 1856, and now deceased.

The Kibler family came to Harrison County May 19, 1854, coming from Portage County by rail to Wellsvllle, Ohio, and from there on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Council Bluffs, being four weeks on the road.

Our subject was reared on a farm and received his early education in the old Hawkeye State, and started in a general store at Woodbine March 4, 1870, having been in a drug store at that point from July, 1869. As first established, the firm name of these general dealers was Davis & Kibler (I. J. Davis and G. H. Kibler). This firm continued one year when Mr. Davis sold his interest to W. H. McHenry, who retained his interest until April 19, 1873, when the firm was changed to Kibler Bros., Sylvester B. Kibler being admitted to the firm at that time. When they first opened up they were in a building now occupied as a wareroom on lot No. 1 and block 52, the same being built by Herman Bros., of Blair, in 1866. There was no change in the firm until August 15, 1881, when it became Kibler Bros. & Winter, which co-partnernership continued until January 1, 1884, at which time Mr. Winter withdrew, and the firm again took the name of Kibler Bros. In July, 1877, they commenced building their present business house, which is 28x100 feet in one department and 22x100 feet in the other. It is a brick structure, situated on lots 11 and 12, in block 50, and is looked upon as the best storebuilding in the county. Its cost was $12,000.

The average stock amounts to $20,000, made up of general merchandise and clothing.

In a business point of view there is no better business man than our subject, whose integrity, prudence and careful management, together with the assistance of his brother, has brought him through the panics and hard times co-incident with this country.

Our subject was married January 14, 1872, to Lucelia Winter, a native of Greene County, N. Y., who was the fourth child in a family of six children; her father, Matthew Winter was a tanner by trade, but followed farming in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Kibler's home has been blessed with four children—Ora B., born October 25, 1874; Carrie E., January 12, 1876, and died March 9, 1878; Harry F., born February 25, 1883; and Millie F., August 5, 1884.

Politically Mr. Kibler believes in the principles as laid down by the Republican

party. In religious matters he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been an official member for many years.

While our subject is a business man and usually absorbed in business matters, yet he finds time to attend to many outside matters, including business pertaining to schools and churches, and he has been a member of the public school board for many years. His life is an example of what ambition and painstaking industry, may accomplish for a man of good business qualifications, guided by honor and integrity.

Besides Mr. Kibler's other business interests in Woodbine, he is largely interested in the Woodbine Savings Bank which was incorporated May 1, 1891, with a capital of $30.000, with George H. Kibler, President, E. H. Bucknam, of Sioux City, Vice-President and Servis Haas, Cashier. Commenced business in Vanscoy's furniture building in which they remained until moving into their new bank building, erected in the summer of 1891 at a cost of $6,000, which is a two-story brick structure 25x50 feet.

ALEXIUS SCHMITT, a representative farmer of St. John's Township, came to Harrison County in 1858, first locating in the village of old St. John, where he had a blacksmith shop, which he operated about four years and then bought forty acres of land where he now lives, the same being swamp land. He has made substantial improvements, and in 1865, he bought forty acres on section 16. His farm is all fenced and under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Schmitt is a native of Germany, born September 30, 1830. His father was Alexius Schmitt, who married Gertrude Buer, and they were the parents of nine children—Arsenius, living in Leavenworth, Kan.; Joseph A., Francis, deceased, Karl Joseph, in Germany; Herman, deceased; Pius, of Germany; Anton in Germany: and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Schmitt spent his early life in his native land, where he received a good common-school education. He was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of twenty-three years came to America, landing in New York in May, 1853. We next find him in Dayton, Ohio, working at his trade, where he remained four years and then went to Rockport, Neb., remained one year, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa. While living in Dayton, Ohio, and on September 6, 1853, he was united in marriage to Eleanora Laumeister, daughter of Michael and Magdalen (Fisher) Laumeister, of Germany. By this union fourteen children were born, as follow: K. Alexius, born September 13, 1854, is now living in Nebraska; Lewis Edward, June 21, 1857, now of Montana; Christiana, Eleanor, now Mrs. H. Bruning, of St. John's Township; John Joseph, September 30, 1861, now residing in Nebraska; Franz, September 12, 1864, now of Nebraska: Frederick Otto and Fridolin, twins, April 1, 1867, now living in Nebraska and Wyoming respectively; Angelus, February 22, 1869, now of Lyon County, Iowa; Louisa Frances, May 11, 1871, now at home; Leo Joseph Pius, March 20, 1877, now at home; Henry Theodore, September 21, 1880.

Mrs. Schmitt died December 26, 1886, and was buried in the St. John's ceme-

tery. Our subject affiliates with the Democratic party and the family are identified with the Roman Catholic Church at Missouri Valley.

JOSHUA M. KENNEDY first bought land in Harrison County in the spring of 1868, and he now resides on the south west quarter of section 4, of Jefferson Township. He first located on section 3. His present farm comprises six hundred and seventy-seven acres, all in Jefferson township. The Boyer river runs diagonally through the part of the tract, upon which his house is situated. This farm, like most of the farms in this fertile valley is one of much value.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 31, 1835. His father was Charles Kennedy, a native of Ireland, born in Dublin in 1790, and came to America in 1826, locating in Philadelphia. In 1837, he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1854 to Iowa, locating in Crawford County, twelve miles south of Denison. From there he moved to Harrison County in 1868, where he died February 27, 1876.

Our subject attended school in Ohio, and came West with his parents, from Ohio, being five weeks and two days on the road, arriving in Crawford November 15, 1854. The first land they entered was located in J. M.'s name, but was for his father, who paid $1.25 per acre. There our subject made his home until 1866, when he located at Dunlap, but had been following the carpenter trade for some eight years at Council Bluffs. In the fall of 1869, he removed to his present farm, building a small frame house, in which he lived about seven years, and then erected his present large, well arranged farm house on section 4. He has since added to this building, until it is the largest within the township.

He was married April 27, 1867, to Lizzie Beachtel, a native of Maryland, born July 14, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of five children: Charles E., now a farmer in Jefferson Township; Florence M., engaged at teaching; Gertrude B., a teacher, both graduates from Woodbine Normal; Frank W., at home; and Wilburt R., at home.

Every intelligent citizen has his political choice, and our subject believes in the principles of the Republican party. In his religious belief, Mr. Kennedy is a Methodist.

His special feature in farming is stock raising, usually keeping one hundred head of cattle and a large number of horses, and of hogs usually one hundred head. His farm is divided into plow and meadow land; two hundred acres of which is seeded in tame, and one hundred and sixty in wild grass, which grew nine feet high in 1891, the whole tract being finely watered and drained by the Boyer river and Six Mile Creek, which makes a most excellent stock ranch. He also has thirty acres of good timber in Six Mile Grove.

ALBERT T. McELDERRY, a prosperous farmer residing on section 21, of La Grange Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1879, and settled on the farm he now occupies. He bought two hundred and eighty acres of land—a quarter section in section 21, and one hundred and twenty

in section 22; it was partly improved, all broken and under the protection of a good fence, and had a frame house 26x28 feet. Since then he has erected two barns, one 16x20 feet, used for stallions. Our subject has added to his landed estate until he now has four hundred and forty-five acres. He is an extensive breeder of English-Shire horses, and is the owner of "Fairy Prince," No. 1336. He is also a breeder of Holstein cattle; has on hand about sixty-three head of grades and pure bloods.

Mr. McElderry was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in February, 1848, and in April, 1856, accompanied his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he remained until January, 1860, when his father died. In October, 1862, he moved with his mother to Warren County, Iowa, where he remained with her until 1879, and then came to Harrison County. He was married in Warren County, Iowa, October 16, 1872, to Miss Gertrude Clark, by which marriage union six children were born—Esta M., Edward L., Mabel (deceased), Albert C., Lulu M. and Frank C.

The mother of these children was born near Bloomington, Ind., and came to Warren County, Ill., when she was a girl, and there remained until the date of her marriage. She passed from this life in Harrison County, Iowa, in April, 1885.

Our subject was again married in Harrison County in February, 1889, to Miss Florence E. Pett, by whom one child, Lena F., was born. Florence E. (Pett) McElderry is a native of England, born in 1862, and when five years of age accompanied her parents to America and remained with them until her marriage to Mr. McElderry.

John McElderry, father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Pa., and when a mere youth accompanied his father to Ohio, where he remained until he grew to manhood, and then came to Jefferson County, Iowa, and died there in January, 1860.

Our subject's mother, Margaret (Hannah) McElderry, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, remained there until she was married, and died in Warren County, Ill., in December, 1872. She was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM ARTHUR, one of the representative farmers of Jackson Township, residing on section 27, first came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1857. He bought a sawmill near Magnolia, and operated it six months, and then removed the same to Hoosier Township (now St. John's), where he continued to operate for four years, after which he moved it to Pottawattamie County and sold it, and bought the place he now occupies, consisting of two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, upon which there had been made but little improvements. He commenced housekeeping in a log house 18x26 feet, and lived in the same for nearly thirteen years, and then built a two-story house 30x42 feet, and also a barn 30x40 feet, provided sheds for stock, dug wells, put up a windmill and set out an orchard of one hundred and twenty-five trees. He ornamented and made more valuable his premises by the planting out of a large number of shade trees. His present farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, seventy

acres under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow. About forty acres of his farm is timber.

It was our subject's ill fortune to live in the county during the grasshopper years, and lost four crops by grasshoppers and chinch bugs.

Our subject was born in Washington County, Pa., February 14, 1828. He is the son of William and Jane Arthur. The father was a native of Scotland, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of three children—William, Isabel D. and Thomas (deceased). Our subject remained in the old Keystone State until he grew to manhood. At the age of sixteen his father died, after which he went to live with a man named Scott, and learned the tanners' trade, continuing in the business until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Ashland, Ohio, where he engaged in setting up and running machinery for the Newark Machine Works. He remained with them a year and one-half, and the next year worked for the Ft. Wayne Machine Company, after which he drifted to Iowa.

Our subject was united in marriage February 16, 1859, to Ellen McWilliams, the daughter of William and Polly A. (Marsh) McWilliams, natives of Ohio, who were the parents of eight children—John W., Ellen, Thomas B., Leonidas, Mary I., David B. (deceased), William T. (deceased), and Kate K. (deceased).

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living. They were born in the following order: Thomas, July 12, 1860; William T., April 24, 1862; Anna J., December 6, 1863; Fred, July 11, 1866; Mary D., June 22, 1868; Eugene L., January 2, 1872; Edwin C., February 3, 1875; and Leonteen, June 6, 1880.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Little Sioux Lodge, No. 382. Politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party, and has assessed his township several times, and also took the census enumeration in 1880.

His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and no family in the township is more highly respected than they.

NED M. ATHEY, a farmer residing on section 23, of Jackson Township came to Harrison County, in the autumn of 1874, and first located at Missouri Valley, and worked out by the month, in St. John's Township. He came to the county a poor man, and was compelled to work for others by the month for four years. At the end of which time he bought him a team, and rented land for two years, and then bought eighty acres of land in St. John's Township. A part of this land was improved, and he paid $25 per acre for it. After residing on this place four years, he sold out and bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land. He at once set about making substantial improvements and alterations on the premises. He now has eighty acres under cultivation, while the balance is in timber and pasture land, all surrounded by a good fence. He also has an orchard of fifty trees.

Concerning our subject's early life, it may be said he was born in January, 1851, and is the son of James L. and Elizabeth Athey, who were natives of Indiana, as

was our subject. In his parents' family there were eight children, he being the third child. The children were as follows: Sarah M., deceased; Mary J., deceased; Ned M.; Nancy C.; William, deceased; Rachel L., and Martha E., (twins), and James L.

Our subject remained in the Hoosier State with his parents until twenty-two years of age, at which time he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage, March 8, 1881, to Nettie Cox, daughter of Henry B. and Caroline Cox, natives of Indiana, who were the parents of ten children, five of whom grew to maturity, and are now all residents of Harrison County.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children, born in the following order: Bruce C., July 1, 1882; Henry L., January 21, 1884; William E. (deceased), born April 16, 1887; Florence, August 9, 1889, and John W., April 10, 1891.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

PETER R. MULLEN, a farmer residing on section 15, of LaGrange Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1874, and settled on the farm he now occupies. He purchased two hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, two hundred and forty of which was farm land, and the remainder was timber. There were seventy acres of breaking on the place, and a small story and a half house, when he bought the property. He has built an addition to the house, erected two substantial barns, graneries, machine house, corn cribs, and is now building additional cribs and a barn, together. He has added to his farm until he now possesses three hundred and fifty-nine acres, one hundred and thirty-five of which are under the plow. The whole premises show him to be a man of thrift and enterprise.

Our subject was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, February 21, 1852. He remained there on the farm with his parents, until he came to Harrison County.

He was married in Harrison County, February 2, 1875, to Miss Ellen M. O'Rourke, and they are the parents of nine children: John F., James P., Peter W., Mary A., Charles M., Ellen M., Catherine B., Martha G. and Cecelia J.

Mrs. Ellen (O'Rourke) Mullen was born in Dubuque County, January 8, 1850, and accompanied her parents to Harrison County, in June, 1873, and remained at home until the date of her marriage to Mr. Mullen.

The father of Peter Mullen was born in Ireland, in 1821, and died in Dubuque County, Iowa, May, 1882. He came to America, with his mother and the remainder of the family, when he was ten years of age, and they first settled in Maryland, and from there moved to Pennsylvania, and in 1837, came to Jackson County, Iowa, took up a homestead, was among the pioneers of that section of Iowa, and in 1849 sold out, and went to California during the gold excitement. He was there two years, and then came to Dubuque County, and took up a homestead, and in 1852, again went to California, and remained until 1854, then returned to Dubuque County. His wife, the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Margaret Thornton, was born in Ireland, and in March, 1821, came with her parents to America, coming direct to Dubu-



Aaron Stern

que County, Iowa, where she remained until the date of her marriage.

Our subject's father built the first jail that was built in Jackson County, and was also prominent in the fight with the horse thieves.

Our subject and his wife are both members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

ALMOR STERN, of the firm of Stern & Milliman, at Logan, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Chester County, Pa., April 21, 1854, and is the son of Jacob T. and Millicent B. Stern, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

He accompanied his parents from the Keystone State to Harrison County, when he was but three years of age, arriving here in the month of April, 1857, coming from Philadelphia to St. Louis by rail, and from the last-named place they took a boat up the Missouri river to Florence, Neb., and the following week came to Harrison County, where our subject has spent the greater portion of his life. While yet a mere lad, he looked out upon the fertile valleys and broad expanse of prairie-land, little dreaming that, before he was forty years old, this wilderness-like domain would be the garden-spot of the Missouri Slope, with scarcely a tract of wild land to be seen, but on the contrary, a fully developed county, with all that this term implies, including her well-tilled farms, her railways, her towns, cities, schools and churches. His early years were spent in assisting his father, who was one of the most systematic agriculturists the county has ever known, and who lived at Harris Grove, and whose farm is still known as the "Linnwood Farm." Here our subject remained until the October election of 1878, at which time he was elected County Auditor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. H. Eaton. Mr. Stern held this office until January 1, 1884, and after retiring he established himself in his present business, which was commenced in December, 1883.

He was married December 15, 1880, to Laura A. Mann, the daughter of Calvin and Silvia Mann, of Blair, Neb. She is a native of Washington County, N. Y., born July 6, 1854. Her father was of English descent and the mother of Welsh extraction.

Mr. and Mrs. Stern have had their home blessed by the birth of three children—Fred W., born November 16, 1881; Cyrus A., born August 2, 1883; Jacob T., Jr., born July 26, 1889.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the principles as laid down by the Republican party.

He is a member of Chrysolite Lodge, No. 420, of the Masonic order. He joined March 29, 1882, and is now Master of the lodge. He is also a member of Logan Lodge, No. 355, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Having been "reared in the way that he should go," he, not unlike his parents (who are still residents of the county, living a retired life at Logan), is held in high esteem by every citizen within Harrison County.

THOMAS J. BRYCESON, one of the representative farmers of Jackson Township, located on section 22, has been a resident of the county since

the spring of 1873, when he bought the place he now occupies, which at the time contained sixty-three acres, and was partly improved, with a small frame house upon it, and about ten acres broken, the same costing $10 per acre. He broke the remainder of his land out, built a house 16x30 feet, with a wing 14x20 feet, built sheds, cribbing, etc., and now has forty acres under the plow, and the balance in timber and pasture land. He also provided his place with a good orchard and a natural grove.

He was born in England, October 3, 1829, and is a son of William and Mary Bryceson, who are natives of England, and had a family of seventeen children, our subject being the seventh child. Eleven of these children are living in England, the remainder are deceased except Thomas and Ann, who live in this country. Our subject remained in England with his parents until he arrived at his majority. When he came to America, he landed at New Orleans, came up the Mississippi River a far as St. Louis, where he was engaged one year as sign painter and grainer. He went from St. Louis to Salt Lake City, where he continued to work at his trade. While there he painted Brigham Young's house, and for which services he has not yet received his pay. He remained in Salt Lake City four years, then went back to New Orleans, where he followed painting for five years. We next find him in Coles County, Ill., where he remained one year, and then came to Monona County, Iowa, bought a farm, and remained twelve years. He next came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage, March 20, 1853, to Mary Shiner, the daughter of Christopher D., and Frances Shiner, natives of Scotland, who reared a family of thirteen children. Mr. and Mrs. Bryceson are the parents of nine children, born in the following order—Mary, September 1, 1855; Frederick W., August 28, 1857; Edwin W., June 25, 1859; Arthur (deceased), June 5, 1861; Albert A., October 18, 1864; Fannie R., September 29, 1866; Elizabeth A., December 14, 1868; Frank E., June 5, 1871; Nellie (deceased), October 24, 1873.

Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

MATTHEW BLENKIRON, a banker and large landholder, residing at Missouri Valley came to the county, in 1870, and dealt in land and followed farming in Cincinnati Township, for ten years. He was born in Yorkshire, England, near Richmond, July 18, 1817. He is the son of William and Elizabeth Blenkiron. The father followed farming for a living and died when our subject was a mere boy; his mother died in Harrison County, December 13, 1879, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Our subject received his education in England, prior to coming to America. He came to this country in 1839 and settled in Wisconsin, at British Hollow, where he began smelting, and has the honor of being the first "slag smelter" in the United States. He followed that business for three years, and then turned his attention toward mining and agricultural pursuits, for the next ten years, but after that devoted his entire attention to the latter, until 1870, when he came to this county, and still followed farming until 1880, when he moved to Missouri Valley, and rebuilt the grist mill

at that point, which had been destroyed by fire. He conducted this mill for a time and then sold to L. M. Kellogg. In 1884, he became one of the principal stock holders of the First National Bank, of which he is now the Vice President. Our subject was united in marriage, July 13, 1846, at a place called New Diggings in Lafayette County, Wis., to Mary Harker, whose father was James Harker, who came from England, at the same time that Mr. Blenkiron did, they being among a colony of seventy-five, who came to the New World. Mr. and Mrs. Blenkiron, are the parents of thirteen children—William B., born May 14, 1847; was drowned at the age of fourteen months; Matthew W., born July 23, 1849, and resides in Nebraska; Elizabeth A., born October 3, 1851, wife of Joseph Harker, resides at Mitchell, S.D. Mary E., born April 20, 1854, wife of George Nowlin, residing in California; John C., born January 31, 1856, married and resides at Coleridge, Neb.; Isabella, born March, 25, 1858, wife of James T. Burton, from Galena, now lives in South Riverside, Cal.; Sarah J., born, November 15, 1859, wife of Charles Swanson, and resides at Oakland Neb.; James Harker, born December 22, 1861, residing in Nebraska, Joseph E., born November 27, 1863, living at Bancroft, Neb.,; Ester, born November 27, 1865, married Crawford Kennedy, a mail agent and she makes her home with her parents; Emaline, born May 22, 1867, died in infancy; Leonard and Emaline (twins) born August 9, 1869.

In politics, Mr. Blenkiron, votes the straight Republican ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Blenkiron are the grandparents of twenty children, still living, and eight deceased. The wife of our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which she has belonged eleven years.

In glancing over the sketch of this man's life one sees what good business management can accomplish for a man coming to America away back in 1839, say nothing of the advantages of to-day. Upon arriving here he was only twenty-two years old with but little capital save his own hands to work with. Besides rearing and educating a large family he has succeeded in gaining ownership at one time of over three thousand acres of land in Harrison and adjoining counties. At this writing, 1891, he is classed among the wealthiest citizens of Harrison County.

LAFAYETTE BROWN, an attorney at law, practicing at Missouri Valley, came to the place in 1875, having graduated the year before, at the law department of the Iowa State University.

He was born February 17, 1845, in Jackson County, Ohio. His parents are Samuel and Charlotte (Smith) Brown, natives of Carroll County, Ohio. The ancestors on the father's side were very early settlers in Ohio, while on the mother's side they were from Pennsylvania. Great-grandfather William Brown, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and during one of the fierce struggles of that conflict lost an arm.

Our subject was the fourth child of a family of ten—six sons and four daughters. Of the ten there are five sons and one daughter living. The family came to Iowa by the way of Ohio and Mississippi rivers, landing at Centreville, Appanoose County in 1853, and entered a farm there. In 1875 they traded the farm for a grist mill in

Centreville, and after running this for a few years made a change, by going to Missouri. Our subject's mother died May 1, 1891, in Missouri Valley.

His early education was obtained in Appanoose County, Iowa. He assisted his father on the farm until twenty-five years of age and then attended the Normal School at Warrensburg Mo., and from there went to Iowa City, and graduated in law, in July 1874. The following winter he taught school in Appanoose County, coming to Missouri Valley the following year.

Politically he votes the straight Democratic ticket and has held the office of City Attorney for one term and is the present incumbent, and has been a member of the School Board at various times and is one of the present members.

Fannie Manning became his life companion December 29, 1880. They were married in Wayne County Iowa, her parents being very early pioneers in the Hawkeye State. The father died while she was yet quite small and her mother passed from the scenes of this life, at Missouri Valley in 1883. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child, Verne S., born November 30, 1883.

Of Mrs. Brown, it may be said that she is an exemplary Christian lady and a member of the Presbyterian Church at Missouri Valley.

Of Mr. Brown's brothers, two are in Oregon, one in North Dakota, and one in South Dakota; three are farmers and stock-raisers. A sister lives in South Dakota, the wife of John Rands; Allen L. one of the brothers living in Oregon is extensively engaged in raising stock, principally horses. He was Sheriff of Baker County at one time.

When our subject came to Missouri Valley, he was a poor man having used all of his early earnings, in gaining an education. But by strict attention to his business in his line, he has built up a lucrative practice, and now owns a good business property on Erie Street, besides a good residence property in another part of Missouri Valley.

GUNNAR E. NORDAKER, one of the enterprising business men of Dunlap, has been a resident of the city since the spring of 1884. He is a native of Norway, born September 10, 1863. His parents were Erick and Christena Nordaker, who reared a family of nine children. At the age of fourteen years our subject engaged as a clerk in a general store. He received his education at the High Schools of his native country, and also took a business course, preparatory to entering a business establishment. He followed office work in the mercantile business until he left Norway, in 1884, coming direct to Dunlap, Iowa. Upon his arrival he almost immediately engaged with Patterson, Dally & Co., in their general store, and there remained until the firm was changed to M. C. Dally & Co., and continued with the firm until October, 1889, when he established his present business. He started in with a small stock of general merchandise, and has increased until he now carries one of the largest in the county. Through good business principles, he has built up a large trade throughout Harrison, Crawford, Monona and Shelby Counties. He has in his employ, five well-trained clerks, besides extra help on special occasions.

Mr. Nordaker may well be termed a self-made business man, who had nothing to start with in life except energy and perseverance. Politically he is a Republican, yet is not a radical party man, believing in the theory that the best men should hold the local offices. Like so many of the intelligent business men of Harrison County, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, as well as of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

He was married July 3, 1888, to Miss Ida M. Dunston, who was born in Dunlap April 4, 1870. She is the daughter of William and Jane (Keast) Dunston. The father is deceased, and the mother lives in Dunlap.

The home circle of our subject and his wife has been blessed by the birth of one child, Inger Erik, born February 27, 1890. Mrs. Nordaker is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL PROBASCO, one of the representative men of Dunlap, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1880, coming from LaSalle County, Ill., at that time. He located in Harrison Township, on a farm on section 15, which now extends into section 22, and comprises three hundred and four acres. Here he has made many improvements. He also has another farm in Douglas Township, of one hundred and sixty acres, in which locality he formerly owned three hundred acres, but sold a part. In 1888, he came to Dunlap and engaged in the livery business, which was consumed by fire in June, 1891. He lost twelve head of horses; his loss amounting to $2,000. Since that time he has erected a good feed stand on the site of his former barn. He handles livery and agricultural implements in connection. He is agent for the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, and is one of the leading business men in this part of the county, ever striving to promote the interests of the community at large.

Mr. Probasco is a native of Hampshire County, W. Va., born in March, 1832. He is the son of Jacob and Ellen (Frazier) Probasco, who were natives of Virginia, and who, in 1837, when our subject was about five years old, moved to Tazewell County, Ill., where the father died in 1847, at the age of forty-five years. The mother died in 1845, aged forty years. The father was a farmer and they had a family of eight children, Elizabeth, (deceased), wife of O. Mason; Johannah, (deceased), wife of Allen Hodgson; Sarah E., (deceased); Hannah, (deceased); Samuel, our subject; Nancy, wife of Michael Norman, of Dunlap; Mary, wife of Frank Halstone, of Streator, Ill., and William, deceased.

Our subject was reared in his native State, accustomed to farm labor, and when about fifteen years of age he commenced working by the month, and in 1854, was united in marriage to Anna Hodgson, born in Illinois in 1836. After they were married, our subject commenced to farm for himself, in LaSalle County, where he remained until he came to Harrison County. He may well be termed a self made man, commencing life without means, but by pluck and industry has succeeded in securing a handsome competency. Mr. and Mrs. Probasco are the parents of five children: Sarah E., wife of D. B. Elbert, of Harrison County;

Jacob, a resident of Harrison Township; William, a resident of Douglas Township; Charles, a resident of Harrison Township; and Samuel, Jr., at home.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has held many of the local offices.

ORIN L. MICKEL, a farmer residing on section 16, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in September 1878. He worked out by the month on a farm the first season, and taught school during the winter. He then rented land in Morgan Township one season, and again was employed as a teacher during the winter, after which he sold out his surplus grain and stock, and returned to New York State, remained there a year, and then came back to Iowa, and again engaged by the month at farm labor, and finally bought out a man's crop, teams and tools, and the following spring bought a farm near Mondamin consisting of one hundred and ninety acres of partly improved land. He farmed here for six years, and then bought the farm he now occupies, which consisted of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he erected a house 18x26 feet, with an addition twenty-two feet square. His farm is also provided with a barn 22x34 feet, as well as hog house, cribs, granary, etc. As the years have gone by he has added to his land until he now possesses three hundred and twenty acres, ninety of which are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land, the whole being surrounded by a good fence.

Mr. Mickel was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in August 1850. He is the son of Ira and Mianda Mickel, natives of New York, who were the parents of five children—Emma J., Orin L., Samantha., Eliza (deceased), Anna.

Our subject lived with his parents until he was of age. He attended the common schools of the Empire State as well as one term at the High School. He was married January 1, 1879, to Nellie Gamet, the daughter of Isaac and Mary Gamet, natives of New York and Ohio respectively. They reared a family of seven children—Nellie, Joel M., Carrie, Marcellus (deceased), Winnaford, Alma, Charles. Six of these children are living in Dakota and Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickel are the parents of two children—Ira M., born May 22, 1881; and Edith W., December 25, 1885.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and has held numerous local offices, including Assessor of Morgan Township for three years, and Township Clerk one term; and since moving to Allen Township, has assessed it three times and is now Trustee and Secretary of the School Board, filling all these positions with credit to himself and his neighbors.

He belongs to Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 392, at Mondamin. Our subject is one of the representative intelligent men of his township, and both he and his family rank high in the community in which they live.

CHARLES REIHER, a furniture dealer at Dunlap, is a native of Prussia, having been born seven miles from Berlin, August 9, 1833. He is the son of John and Dora (Gotschalk) Reiher. In the spring of 1848 the family

consisting of father, mother, our subject Charles, and his sister Dora, came to America and located near Buffalo, N. Y., at East Hamburg. Here our subject remained until he was fifteen years of age, when he started for himself. He made two trips to New York, on the canal, and then went at the carpenter's and joiner's trade and later on entered the car-shops at Buffalo, where he spent a year and a half, and then went to Marquette, Mich., and took a position as foreman of the car-shops. This was in 1856, and after remaining there eighteen months, he entered the employ of the Government, in the Signal Service Department. He entered into a five-year contract, but was dischanged after a service of two years and a half. He was stationed at Ft. Antoinette, Mich. He next took a claim at Superior City, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which now stands the great City of Duluth. This he sold to Nettleton & Cadwell, for $300, and returned to work on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Escanaba, Mich., as foreman of their shops, but after about thirteen months was transferred to Janesville, Wis., and was again transferred after eighteen months to Clinton, Iowa, and was there made foreman of the shops. Seven months later the railroad company sent him to Boone, Iowa, to build the railroad shops at that point. Here our subject remained twenty years, about eleven years of the time he was with the railroad company, after which he went into the butcher business for one year and then changed to the furniture business, in which he continued until 1880, and then came to Dunlap, where he has since carried on the furniture business. He also does undertaking in connection with the furniture business, and is associated with his son, at Charter Oak, in a general store.

Politically, like most of his countrymen who come to our shores, he is a stanch Republican, and always takes an active part in the political campaigns. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also of the Legion of Honor.

He was united in marriage, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Elizabeth Vorbeck, a native of New York. They are the parents of three children—Walter, a resident of Boone, Iowa, a time-keeper for the Northwestern Railroad Company; Matilda, wife of Thomas Kelley, a bookkeeper at Des Moines, Iowa; and Francis, a resident of Boone.

For his second wife Mr. Reiher married Melissa Richard. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, although he was reared a Quaker. The parents of our subject died in Boone, Iowa, the mother in 1887, and the father prior to that time. They both lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

JOHN H. FENSLER, an industrious farmer of La Grange Township, came to Harrison County September, 1870, and settled in Missouri Valley, where he worked at the blacksmith trade for a year, and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild prairie land on the bottom in St. John's Township, which he improved. His sons ran the farm and he continued to work in Missouri Valley until 1882, during which year his dwelling house on the farm was destroyed by fire as well as its contents. He then sold his farm and purchased a quarter section where he now lives. The

improvements on this place consisted of eighty acres of plow land, and an old frame house which was one of the first built in this part of the county. This building served them for two years, when our subject erected a new one, 16x22 feet, two stories high, and an edition fourteen feet square. Mr. Fensler has sold a half interest in this farm to his son, John F., and they have since bought eighty acres more land. In 1889 he built another house on the place 22x24 feet. The farm is kept well stocked with high grade Short-horn cattle. After coming to this farm Mr. Fensler put up a blacksmith shop and worked at his trade for some time, but now only does occasional jobs for his neighbors.

He was born in Lebanon County, Pa., September 22, 1826, and about 1834 his parents moved to Wayne County, Ohio, remained six years, then moved to Richland County, Ohio, where our subject helped his father clear up a farm from the big woods, and remained there until 1844, at which time he left home and learned the blacksmithing trade. He worked at this until 1850, and then moved to Allen County, Ohio, and worked at his trade in the village of Bluffton until the autumn of 1870, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa. He brought his family and tools with him, and gave $100 for a shop, and went to Council Bluffs, where he purchased a small stock of iron, after which he had only fifteen cents left.

He was united in marriage in Putnam County, Ohio, May 16, 1851, to Miss Christina Koley, of Allen County, Ohio. They are the parents of nine children—William H., Catherine A., John F., Orillia, Anna M., Francis M., Wilson C., Albert S. and Charles N.

Christina (Koley) Fensler was born in Medina County, Ohio, December 16, 1832, and when a child her parents moved to Holmes County, Ohio, where they remained until 1844, then moved to Putnam County, and in 1850 to Allen County.

Emanuel Fensler, father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1803, his forefathers being pioneers in the old Dominion State. He remained in Virginia until he had reached the estate of man, and then went to Pennsylvania, and died in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1874. His wife, Catherine (Staley) Fensler, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1808. Her parents came to Reading, Pa., when she was a small girl, and where she grew to womanhood. She died in Allen County, Ohio, in August, 1869.

The father of Mrs. Fensler, Christian Koley, was born in Switzerland in 1808, and in 1824, with his parents, emigrated to America, locating in Holmes County, Ohio; they also lived in Wayne and Allen Counties, coming to the latter in 1844, and died there four years later. His wife, whose maiden name was Peggy Barkey, was born in Pennsylvania, her parents coming to Wayne County, Ohio, where she remained until the date of her marriage.

John F. Fensler, the son of our subject, and his wife were born in Allen County, Ohio, March 4, 1855. He remained with his father's family until 1879, when he rented a farm for two years, and at the end of that period engaged in the grocery business in partnership with his brother, William H., which co-partnership existed until 1886, when he sold his interest to William H. and purchased an interest in his father's farm. He was married in 1879 to Miss Amelia West, and they are the parents of five children—Etha, Edna, Ertha, Bula, and a boy baby.

HERBERT L. PRESTON, son of W. T. and A. E. Preston, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume, was born in Holyoke, Mass., October 23, 1867, and came to Harrison County in 1868 with his parents, where he has since made his home, aside from the time he was attending the Agricultural College at Ames, which covered a period of three years, with six months at Elliott's Business College at Burlington, from which institution he was graduated in 1887.

He was reared to farm-life, and in 1887, after he had been graduated, he entered the Exchange Bank of Dunlap, with which concern he was associated until its suspension, in 1889, when he at once opened a lumber-yard, or rather, purchased one belonging to A. I. McMartin, which business had been established in 1869 by Daniel R. Smith, but was subsequently owned by William D. Davis and E. G. Perkins, then by William D. Davis alone, then passing into the hands of the Olmstead Brothers, who were succeeded by Ben. Jackson and A. I. McMartin. Ben. Jackson succeeded this firm, and he in turn gave way to Pierce & Wells, who were succeeded by A. I. McMartin, and he by our subject. It is also stated that L. T. Coldren was the first owner. The stock consisted of about $3,500 worth of building material, coal, etc., the annual sales of which amount to $12,000. Mr. Preston also manufactures lath and wire fence. The buildings consist of a general warehouse, finishing-sheds, coal-sheds, good stabling for patrons of the yard, and a neat office.

In 1889 Mr. Preston purchased the old Northwestern Hotel property, which adjoined his lumber-yard. Wishing to occupy the ground upon which it was built, he tore the old structure away and built other buildings upon the lot.

Perhaps the most important event of his life occurred March 10, 1887, for it was upon that day that he was united in marriage to Miss Lou J. Jackson, a native of Clinton County, Iowa, who is the daughter of I. A. and Mary Jackson, who are early settlers. She was born May 21, 1869. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Preston—Perry J., December 20, 1889. Mrs. Preston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dunlap.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Hospitable Lodge No. 244, A. F. & A. M., of which he is now the Junior Warden; he is also a member of Ark Chapter No. 89.

Although yet a young man, Mr. Preston has made for himself a clean, almost enviable record. He is an intelligent, well-educated, energetic young business man, who, if life and health are spared him, is almost certain to take high rank among his fellow-men. It may be added in this connection, that both he and his estimable wife taught school for several terms.

ALEXANDER B. M. ELLIS, of Missouri Valley, came to Harrison County, in the autumn of 1854, and settled in Jackson Township, remained two years and then moved to Little Sioux Township, where he purchased a farm, remaining until 1870, when he moved to Morgan Township, lived four years and returned to Little Sioux Township, where he remained until he moved

to Missouri Valley in 1881, at the same time disposing of his farm property.

Mr. Ellis is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born October 12, 1833, in Brown County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Hannah (Martin) Ellis. His mother was born in Kentucky, and removed to Ohio, when quite young. The father was born in Ohio, and died in 1849. The mother died in May, 1891. They reared a family of ten sons and three daughters, of whom our subject was the seventh child, and of this number eight are living—one brother in Omaha and the remainder in this county. One sister is the wife of James Cooper, of Little Sioux Township and the older sister is Mrs.. M. Murray, of Little Sioux. The father was a farmer by occupation, and as a matter of family record, it should here be recorded that the father was buried in Brown County, Ohio, and that the mother was eighty-six years, six months and twenty days of age at the time of her death, and was buried in Soldier Valley Cemetery, while the father was forty-nine years of age at the time of his death.

Our subject's education was received in the common schools of Ohio. In 1851, one of his brothers came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and two years later was followed by another. Our subject came to Harrison County, and August 18, 1862, in the dark days of the Rebellion, when the sisterhood of States was in jeopardy, our subject enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. Was mustered out August 10, 1865, and discharged fifteen days later at Davenport, Iowa. He was in the Southwestern Division, and later in the Gulf Division, of the Union Army. He took part in the battles of Spanish Fort, Ft. Blakely, and Saline River. After the close of the war, he returned to Iowa, followed farming and worked at the carpenter's trade.

He was married May 20, 1858, to Lois A. Pratt, at Magnolia, Iowa. She was a native of Vermont, and came to this county with her brother in the autumn of 1856. Her brother still resides in Little Sioux Township. Her sister was married to S. J. Smith, (now deceased). They came to the County in 1854. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children—Flora, born August 21, 1859; Elmer M., March 18, 1862, and died February 18, 1864; Mortie S., born September 28, 1866, and Arthur, August 7, 1875.

Politically, Mr. Ellis is an all the year around Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Belden Post, No. 59, at Missouri Valley, while he and his estimable wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and bear the respect of the community in which they live.

SILAS S. BONER, living at Missouri Valley, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1877, and located at Missouri Valley, and ever since that date has taken an active part in the business interests of Harrison County. He was born on the 15th of February, 1820, in Northumberland County, Pa. The parents were Sebastian and Abigal (Siminson) Boner. The former was a native of New Jersey, and the Grandfather Boner was in the War of 1812, as was also his son, the father of our subject, he being stationed at Black Rock, N. Y., for some time. The family consisted of two sons and four daughters, our subject being the third child. Four of the children are still living. The brother is a resident of Michigan; one

sister, the widow of Samuel Snyder, living at Kansas City; and the other sister the widow of C. Folmer of Pennsylvania. Both the father and mother are deceased. The father died at the age of ninety years, and both he and his companion were buried at a little hamlet six miles east of Sunbury, Pa., called Snyder Town. Our subject attended the common school of the Keystone State for two winters, and had very limited opportunities for obtaining an education. The school which he attended only taught the three "R's" —reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—so that the most information he obtained was by actual contact with the world. At the age of fourteen he began working on the Pennsylvania Canal, and soon after engaged in a store, where he continued about twenty-five years; and came to Iowa in 1851, locating at Mt. Rose, just above Keokuk, where he remained eight years engaged in mercantile business, and the next two years engaged with a man at Farmington, Van Buren County, where he remained ten years. He was a merchant at Farmington in 1871, and went to Keokuk where he bought out two hardware stores, and ran a wholesale and retail hardware store; for a short time prior to his coming to this county, was engaged in the lumber business. Our subject and his son-in-law, Fred Sims, are running a farm of sixteen hundred and forty acres, seven hundred and forty acres of which they own. They are extensive dealers in stock, and feed several hundred head each winter.

Mr. Boner was united in marriage October 30, 1841, at Paxinos, Northumberland County, Pa., to Mary Dicus, a native of Schuylkill County, Pa. Her father died when she was a small child, and her mother died afterwards at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Boner are the parents of four children—Christie, wife of Fred Sims, of Missouri Valley; Alice, at home; Clara, wife of H. C. Camp, of Omaha, Neb., who are the parents of one daughter—Mary, born in 1876; Frances, wife of P. E. Robinson, contracting agent for the Blue Line and Canada Southern, located at Omaha, Neb.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party. He has ever sought to be a man of uprightness and integrity, and may well be termed a self-made man. During all of his extended business life he has never been sued nor had the ordinary difficulties which fall to the business man. When we remember how few there are who live a wedded life long enough to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary, those who are so favored have reason to be doubly thankful.

The following appeared in the *Missouri Valley Times*, October 31, 1891, and is very appropriate in this connection:— "Fifty years ago yesterday a young man in Northumberland County, Pa., about three o'clock in the afternoon took his best girl and walked out into the country about two miles to the home of one of his friends who was a justice of the peace, and there the young couple were married, and started out upon the sea of life hand in hand to do battle with the world. The young man was S. S. Boner, and the young lady was Miss Mary Dicus, and after the ceremony was performed Mr. Boner gave the justice of the peace a two dollar bill for the marriage fee, all the money he had. For fifty years this worthy couple have enjoyed the pleasures and sorrows of this life together, and now on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage they feel that they have lived a well-spent life, and are going down the hill of time together, with a competency of this world's goods, and surrounded by their children and grandchildren. The baby of the family, Mrs. P. E. Robinson, gave a supper to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Boner, in honor of

the golden anniversary of their marriage at which the parents and all their children sat down together, there never having been a death in the family in all those fifty years of married life. Mr. Boner is hale and hearty on his golden wedding day, and says, if he has his way about it he will live to celebrate half a dozen more golden weddings."

WILLIAM W. MILLIMAN, of the firm of Stern & Milliman, real estate, loan and abstracting, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., December 11, 1844, and is a son of Francis and Sally E. (Hunt) Milliman, and is the sixth child in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. The father was a molder by trade and was also Deputy Sheriff and Constable of his home county for many years. He emigrated with his family, except our subject, to Harrison County in 1865.

William W. attended the district shools of the old Empire State, where he received a good business education. When nine years of age he left home, and lived with his, uncle Arden Fraker, a farmer, with whom he remained until he enlisted as a member of Company D, Seventy-Seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting November 8, 1861, and served three years, one month and five days, receiving an honorable discharge at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., December 13, 1864. During his service he participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Va., was in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, was in front of Petersburg, and was transferred under Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley, and was at Winchester September 19, 1864, where he received a wound in the left hip, which laid him up for about one month; he was also at the battle of Cedar Creek, one month after he had been wounded, which was the last engagement which he was in. This completes an army record of which the children who shall come after him will look back upon with admiration and pride, knowing as they will, by the reading of this sketch, that their sire took part in many of the greatest battles of the Rebellion.

After coming out of the service he returned to his home in New York, and for one year followed agricultural pursuits, working by the month until November, 1865, when he entered Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and took a course, graduating in February, 1866, after which in a short time he went to Jackson, Mich., where he was engaged in a hardware store, remaining two years, and in March, 1868, we find him in Harrison County, Iowa. Having some means at the time, he bought stock, but finding that the climate did not agree with his rheumatic troubles, he returned to Michigan, resuming his old position in the hardware store. October 5, 1870, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Russell, a native of the Wolverine State, born December 9, 1849, and the daughter of Charles P. and Eunice B. (Benham) Russell, who is the youngest child of a family of seven children. Her father was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., and died in Michigan, December 3, 1879. The mother was born October 26, 1809, in Dutchess County, N. Y., and is still living.

After our subject was married he fol-

low the occupation of book-keeping for twelve years in Jackson, Mich., in the employ of the Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Company. He returned to Harrison County, July 25, 1884, and immediately entered upon his duty in the office in which he is now engaged.

While in Jackson, Mich., he represented the Fifth Ward as Alderman for four years, and since living in Harrison County has been Treasurer of the incorporation of Logan, five years, being the present incumbent, as well as President of the School Board, of which he has been a member for five years.

Our subject belongs to Fuller Post, No. 38, G. A. R., of which he is now Adjutant. He is a member of No. 50, A. F. & A. M. and Chapter No. 3, and Commandery No. 9 of the Masonic order at Jackson, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Milliman are the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, all living—Ina E., born February 7, 1872; Ella L., January 9, 1874; Walter R., March 6, 1876; Mabel H., October 14, 1878; William W., Jr., July 18, 1882; and James C., Jr., April 11, 1885.

Politically, Mr. Milliman is an outspoken Republican, believing as he does, that prior to, and after the Civil War, including that great struggle, that this party proved itself of the best type ever known in American politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Milliman attend the Baptist Church, of which she has been a member for over twenty years.

In reviewing this man's life, one scarcely knows what course to pursue, to recount in brief detail his checkered and eventful career. Considering that he is less than forty seven years of age, his personal history is one replete with events of more than ordinary interest. Having been bereft of his mother, the best friend a boy ever has, at so young and tender an age, in consequence of which he was thrown out on his own resources, to map out his future, unaided by the kind counsel of a mother, it is evident that he possessed sterling qualities, or he would not be the honorable and successful man he is to-day. He well remembers how hard he worked when a slender boy, at peeling hemlock bark and hauling the same to the tan yard in New York State, as well as hauling logs at the age of fifteen, the year before he threw his young patriotism, out of the regular course of events, found his way into the Union Army, where he wore the loyal blue, and was known to be the youngest soldier in his regiment, being Sergeant of his company. Notwithstanding his age he was never sick a day during the three years or more of his army life, except the time when he was wounded.

His business qualifications, and social qualities, have made him an efficient and popular man in the various communities in which he has lived.

HON. AUGUSTIN W. FORD, banker at Logan, and a gentleman who has been prominently identified with Harrison County's history, for many years, traces his ancestry back to William Ford, who was born in Connecticut, February 23, 1771, and came to Ohio among the first settlers, and died in that State September 15, 1823. He was married to Sarah North, December 15, 1824, by whom eleven children were born —Emily, Catharine, Julia, Joseph N.,

Ansel B., Amon, Nelson, Lucien B., Isaiah, Romanta, and William.

Joseph N., the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, March 24, 1801, and followed farming for a livelihood; he died December 16, 1861. He married Clarrissa Wheeler, December 15, 1824, and had a family of six children—Eliza, who died in infancy; Catherine, Jiles, Henry, Lavina, and Augustin W., who was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 25, 1839. He attended the district schools common to the Buckeye State at that time, and acquired a good business education. Upon the death of his father in 1861, and when he was twenty-two years of age, he took charge of the old homestead, and handled the business of the estate, which in the autumn of 1863 was closed out by the sale of the property, and in the spring of 1864 our subject started for Harrison County, Iowa, arriving April 14, his mother and wife accompanying him to the country.

He was united in marriage March 22, 1864, to Elethe Loring, who died in Magnolia June 4, 1864. For his second wife Mr. Ford married Fannie S. Miller, March 16, 1869. She was born in New York January 29, 1846, and is the youngest of a family of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have been blessed with seven children—Annie W., born August 31, 1870; Frances M., November 29, 1872; Joseph N., August 4, 1874; Harry W., July 25, 1878; Clara L., September 26, 1880; Willie H., October 17, 1882, died February 14, 1884; Margaret M., born September 8, 1889.

The first two years of his residence in the county Mr. Ford lived upon a tract of land he bought near Magnolia, but in 1866 embarked in the mercantile business in a building used as a carpenter shop, which was built by William Hefford about 1861, which he moved to the corner where Dr. Clark's drug store is now situated, and commenced business in January, 1866, continuing until the following autumn, when his brother Henry bought in with him, giving the firm style H. & A. W. Ford. This firm operated until January 1, 1868, when Henry sold to A. W., when he at once formed a partnership with Dr. W. F. Clark and John Noyes, after which the firm name was Clark, Ford & Noyes, who operated at Magnolia, then the county seat, and Mondamin, under the firm name of John Noyes & Co. Thus did business run until the spring of 1870, when Noyes took the store at Mondamin, and April 1, of the same year, our subject took the store at Magnolia, and continued until July 1, 1872, and then sold to S. L. Berkley.

Dr. Clark, in company with M. Holbrook, started a bank at Magnolia about this time, and operated the same for two years, when Clark bought Holbrook's interest, and upon Mr. Ford's disposing of his store, he formed a partnership with Dr. Clark and went into the bank August 1, 1872, under the firm name of Clark & Ford. Dr. Clark immediately went to Boone and started the First National Bank at that place, leaving Mr. Ford to attend to the business at Magnolia. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Ford bought his partner out, and thereafter operated in his own name, until April 1, 1879, when he sold a half interest to Dr. S. W. Clark, and this firm are still doing business under the firm name of Clark & Ford.

April 1, 1879, our subject bought out Mr. Milliman's interest in the Harrison County Bank, and is still connected in the same with A. L. Harvey.

Politically, Mr. Ford is identified with the Republican party, and in the fall of

1867 was elected Treasurer of Harrison County, serving two years, and in the autumn of 1877 was elected to a seat in the State Senate, holding a seat in that body during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, in which position he proved himself a very valuable member. In the Seventeenth General Assembly he was made Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and the following session was made Chairman of the Committee on Banks. His district was well pleased with the record which ne made while serving as State Senator.

In his religious belief, Mr. Ford accepts the orthodox theology, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Chnrch at Logan. He is a member of Chrysolite Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M., at Logan.

He of whom this sketch is written, having been a resident of Harrison County for over a quarter of a century, has spent the best years of his life in various business callings, and in the performance of official duties, which have brought him in actual contact with nearly every freeholder in the county, and be it said to his credit, he is well and favorably spoken of throughout Western Iowa.

WILSON DOTY, a representative farmer of La Grange Township, came to Harrison County with his parents twenty-five years ago—in the autumn of 1866. They settled in Taylor Township, near Modale, and three years later they removed to St. John's Township and were there until 1872, when they came to La Grange Township, where he and his father at first purchased forty acres of wild land, having to borrow the money to make the first payment with. They built a frame house 16x26 feet and in 1883, erected a barn 30x44 feet. The farm now consists of one hundred and twenty acres.

Mr. Doty was born in Morgan County, Ind., December, 28, 1847, and when he was seven years of age his parents removed to Madison County, Iowa, where they remained until the spring of 1866 and then moved to Berry County, Mo., remained there one season and then came to Harrison County. Our subject remained with his parents until the time of their death.

Preston Doty, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, in 1807, and in April 1814, came with his parents to Indiana, becoming a pioneer of the Hoosier State, and remained there until 1855 and then removed to Madison County, Iowa, from there to Missouri, and so on to Harrison County, Iowa. He died January 1, 1887. His wife, Maria (Lee) Doty, was born in South Carolina, December 2, 1804. Her parents came to Indiana, where she married John Bolds, January 1, 1824. They were the parents of two daughters and three sons. Mr. Bolds died in Indiana, September 10, 1831, and January 1, 1841, she married Preston Doty, by which marriage three children were born, our subject being the youngest of the family. The children were as follows: Lucetta, born October 31, 1842; Evan, born August 5, 1844; and Wilson, born December 28, 1847. Our subject's father married for his first wife Nancy Shrum, by whom one child was born, John, April 1, 1828, and who died June 1, 1832. Nancy (Shrum) Doty, died March 31, 1834, and September 25, 1835, he married Elizabeth Murphy, and they were the parents of two children:

Samuel born August 17, 1836, and James born September 10, 1837. The mother of these children died June 11, 1838.

Our subject was united in marriage in Harrison County, Iowa, August 3, 1875, to Miss Winnie E. Jones, and they are the parents of six children, born as follows: Oscar, June 14, 1876; Leroy, January 17, 1878; Chloe M., May 28, 1879; Edgar, May 22, 1882; Winnie E., September 19, 1883; Earl, February 23, 1883. Edgar died August 30, 1882.

Mrs. Doty was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, December 11, 1858, and removed with her parents to Harrison County when a small girl. Her father, William M. Jones, was born in Putnam County, Ind., June 8, 1820. He first married Miss Tabitha Aldridge, and they were the parents of five children: Emily, Martha A., Allen S., Silas A. and John H. Tabitha (Aldridge) Jones died in Indiana, and Mr. Jones married for his second wife, Miss Sarah Ellis, and by this marriage eleven children were born—William M., Euen G., Acenath T., Amanda J., Winnie E., Sarah A., (deceased), James E., Joel L. (deceased), Stephen R. (deceased), Perry R. (deceased), and Harvey L. The mother of these children was born in Indiana, April 22, 1829, and remained in the Hoosier State until the date of her marriage, and is now living in La Grange Township, this county. Both she and her husband were members of the Predestinarian Baptist Church. The father and mother of Mr. Doty, belong to the same church, the father being a minister of that denomination.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, being elected in 1889, and still holding such position; he is also a member of the School Board, and has been for six years, and was elected Trustee for La Grange Township at the November election of 1891.

ORLANDO L. FRENCH, furniture dealer at Missouri Valley, was born June 8, 1829, in Windsor County, Vt. He is a son of Carter and Betsy (Shurtleff) French. Two branches of the French family came to America in the seventeenth century, one from Wales and the other from Ireland, our subject belonging to the latter. His grandfather, Ephraim Carter French, was born in Vermont, and was noted for his skill as a fine cabinet-maker. Our subject's father was a farmer in Windsor County, Vt., and in 1853 the family removed to near Mendota, Ill., and continued farming until his death, which occurred in 1859. The mother died in 1876, and both were buried in the country cemetery near Mendota, Ill., called "Four Mile Grove Cemetery."

Our subject is the fourth child of seven born to his parents. Of this number five are still living. Elvira W., a maiden sister, is a resident of Ottawa, Ill.; Jasper H. is engaged in the grain and coal trade at the same place; Ephraim C., deceased, was buried at Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa. He died in 1885, leaving a wife and two children, who still reside at that place; Hosea V. resides at Woodstock, Vt., and is in mercantile business. The sixth child died when two months of age. The youngest child, Jane E., is the wife of Chester Martin, and lives in Ottawa, Ill.,

In 1851 our subject removed to Dixon, Lee County, Ill., working at the cabinet-maker's trade, he having served an ap-

prenticeship in that craft at Woodstock, Vt., and Boston, Mass. In the spring of 1852 he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in the same business for a few months, when he was induced by George F. Brott, a carriage manufacturer of St. Anthony's Falls, to build some sleighs for him, which he did. Mr. Brott was soon elected Sheriff of this county, when he sold his shop to our subject, who continued the business, employing seven men. He was doing a prosperous business until the month of December, 1853, when misfortune overtook him; his manufactory burned, destroying $6,000 worth of new work. This left Mr. French without means, with some debts, which he afterward paid off, earning the money by days' work. Some of his creditors, out of sympathy for him in the loss he had sustained, presented him with bills receipted in full.

In the fall of 1854, his parents having removed to Illinois, he returned to that State and continued to work at his trade in Dixon until 1855, when, in company with his brother, E. C. French, he engaged in the furniture business at Mendota. His brother remained with him only one year, but our subject continued the business until 1861.

In the spring of 1862 he returned to Dixon and engaged in business until the following August, when he disposed of his interests and enlisted in what became Capt. James A. Watson's "A" Company, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry. Dixon was the rendezvous of thirty companies. Our subject was made Post Quarter-Master Sergeant, and at the organization of the Seventy-fifth was made Quarter-Master Sergeant of the regiment.

The regiment left Dixon October 1, for Louisville, Ky., and was there assigned to the Thirtieth Brigade, commanded by Gen. Robert Mitchell, and eight days after leaving home were in the battle of Perrysville, where the regiment lost more than three hundred men in killed and wounded. Immediately after this battle the army was marched to Nashville, Tenn., where the army corps were re-organized, the old Thirtieth was made the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Cumberland, and was commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post, and on the 26th of December, were in the forward movement that culminated in the long and stubborn fight at Stone River. The regiment camped at Murfreesboro, where they remained until the following spring, and on the 28th of April, 1863, our subject was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant. Adj. French was on duty with his regiment every day for the remainder of the year, and participated in all of its engagements and skirmishes, among which may be mentioned Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and the assault on Bragg's left at Mission Ridge during the second day's fight, which materially hastened Mr. Bragg's unceremonious retreat.

They camped in and around Chattanooga until spring, when they were put in the Fourth Army Corps, D. S. Stanly commanding, and were with Gen. W. T. Sherman in the Atlanta Campaign, during which time they were under fire sixty days. They were in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta.

Our subject was left by the roadside near Marietta, Ga., being completely exhausted. He was picked up by an ambulance, carried to the field hospital, not regaining consciousness until the end of the fourth day. From there he was taken

to the officers' hospital on Lookout Mountain, and after remaining in the hospital forty days he was allowed to join his regiment, when, his health again failing, he was sent home, where he remained about forty days, and then attempted to return to his regiment; but as there was no communication with his army corps at the time, he was assigned to duty at Chattanooga, as Adjutant General of a brigade of drafted men, recruits, substitutes, and men returning from furloughs who were not able to reach their commands. After two weeks about three thousand of these men were assigned as guard to accompany a herd of four thousand cattle, for Sherman's Army, with Adjutant French on duty as A. A. G. Col. Orr, 124th Indiana, in command of the troops.

On arriving at Kingston, Ga., Adjutant French was relieved from duty and allowed to rejoin his regiment, which he did at Pulaski, Tenn., and was just in time to take a hand in the terrible battle of Franklin, Tenn., which soon followed; also in the battle of Nashville, under Thomas, and the pursuit of Hood's fleeing army in their mad hunt for the "last ditch;" resting for the winter at Huntsville, Ala., and the following spring were at Strawberry Plains, E. Tenn., at the time of Lee and Johnson's surrender; after which our subject returned to Chicago, receiving his final discharge July 1, 1865. After his discharge at Chicago Mr. French returned to Franklin Grove, Ill., and engaged in the furniture business, for one year; sold and went to Clinton, Iowa, where he worked at his trade one year. We next find him in Moingona, Boone County, Iowa, where he remained in the furniture business until the summer of 1872, when he went to Des Moines and was foreman of a large furniture factory for nearly three years, and from there he came to Missouri Valley, where he has made it his home ever since, with the exception of three years spent in Council Bluffs.

Politically, Mr. French has always been identified with the Republican party. At the general election of 1886, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of County Recorder, and re-elected in 1888, retiring from that office January 1, 1891.

Upon the organization of Belden Post, No. 59, Department of Iowa, G. A. R., he was made its commander, and held the office for six years in succession.

Under Department Commander Cook was appointed Judge Advocate, and at the encampment held in Des Moines, in April, 1890, was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Iowa, and was Aid-de-Camp to General Alger, Commander in Chief.

May 22, 1855, Mr. French was united in marriage to Lydia Brown, a native of Vermont, the daughter of Rufus Brown, a carpenter by trade. Her parents are both deceased and their remains repose in the cemetery at Warren, Vt.

Mr. French's life has been one full of interesting events. In looking over the names of Harrison County's business men, none stand higher in point of ability and integrity of character, than the man of whom we write this sketch.

ASAPH E. CHASE, a farmer residing on section 27, Jackson Township, was born at Bigler's Grove, Harrison County, in November, 1852, and remained at home with his par-

ents until he had reached the years of his majority, when he rented land for a year, and then bought a partly improved farm consisting of eighty acres. About this time he engaged in the photograph business, which he followed for three years. After leaving that business he removed to his farm, where he has made substantial improvements, including the erection of two good barns, the planting of an orchard of two hundred apple trees and other valuable additions to his premises. He is a son of Amos and Sarah Chase, natives of Vermont, who had a family of four children—Anjean, Asaph, May and Milton A.

Our subject was married in January, 1876, to Agnes Clark, the daughter of Sylvester and Margaret Clark, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. Their children were—Agnes, George, Jane (deceased), Sherman, and John (deceased.)

Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of five children, born in the following order: Elsie M., November 30, 1877; Earl O., July 21, 1879; Minnie M., August 6, 1881; Scott C., June 7, 1883; Franklin R., June 14, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are consistent members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

HIRAM M. HUFF, of Missouri Valley, has been a resident of Harrison County for thirty-six years. He came June 8, 1855, and located in what was then Little Sioux Township, but is now described as section 22, Jackson Township. He came to the country with a family named Martin. In 1856, Mr. Huff went to section 4, remained a few months, and went to Raglan Township and lived one year. In the spring of 1858 he purchased a quarter-section of land on section 2, Little Sioux Township, and their located.

He was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1832. He is a son of Samuel and Hester (Blair) Huff, both of Pennsylvania. Mr. Huff's father was in the War of 1812, serving in an Ohio regiment. He and his wife are the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. Eleven of the children grew to maturity, and our subject was the eleventh child, and there are four in all still living. William, Benjamin and Thomas, brothers of our subject, are living in Nichols and Mason Counties. William is seventy-five years old, and retired from active life; Benjamin is a carpenter; and Thomas, the youngest brother, is a farmer. The father was a farmer, and also a wagon-maker, and passed from earth August 22, 1877, in Kentucky. The mother died in June 1857.

Our subject's early education was received in Fleming County, Ky., which locality he left when he was twenty-three years of age, and went by rail to Louisville, and by boat to St. Joseph, Mo., and from that point came to this county by wagon.

Politically Mr. Huff belongs to the Republican party, and has served in the capacity of a local officer in various ways, including the office of Justice of the Peace of Little Sioux Township, which he held for many years, and was also Township Trustee. He served the county as Drainage Commissioner at an early day, aud has also been Justice of the Peace since residing in St. John Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Valley Lodge, No. 232, and was a charter member of the Magnolia Lodge, No. 126; also of Frontier Lodge, No. 382, at

Little Sioux. He was made a Mason in Millersburg, Bourbon County, Ky., in January, 1855, and was the first Worshipful Master in Harrison County. He also conducted the first Masonic funeral in the county, taking charge of the last sad rites connected with the burial of Isaac Parish, of Calhoun, August 17, 1860.

Our subject was married January 24, 1856, in Harrison County, Jackson Township, to Lucinda McGahan, a native of Illinois. Her father was of Irish ancestry, while her mother was a native of Tennessee. By this marriage six children were born, three sons and three daughters: John W., a practicing physician at Onawa, Iowa; Lenora, deceased at the age of eleven years, and buried in Jackson Township; Clara M., wife of M. T. Weston, of Missouri Valley; Hattie B., deceased in infancy, and buried in Jackson Township; Benjamin F., a registered pharmacist employed by Shiley Bros.; Thomas C., also a registered pharmacist, now in the employ of Goodwin & Munger, in the drug business.

At the age of thirteen our subject left home and began battling in life for himself. Has seen many hardships, but may well count his life thus far a success, rearing as he has a family of intelligent children, who will be fitted to take up the work where he laid it down.

JOHN VORE, of La Grange Township, son of Pierson and Cynthia Vore, is the second of a family of eleven children. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 10, 1824. His early schooling was received in his native county, and when his parents moved to Athens County all was new and wild, and he had very few school privileges after that. The last term of school he attended the lady he afterward married was attending. He remained at home until the date of his marriage, September 15, 1846, when he was united to Zilpha Ann Whitmore, who was one of a pair of twins, born July 18, 1823, in Athens County, Ohio. She was the fourth child of a family of eight children. Her twin mate was Cyrus B. Her father, Aaron Whitmore, was born in Connecticut, September 24, 1790, and died in July, 1875. Betsey B. (Warren) Whitmore, was born September 27, 1793, and died January 22, 1885.

Immediately after the marriage of our subject he located on a tract of land he bought of his father, and lived upon the same eight years, when he sold out, fitted out two wagons, with horse teams, and started for Harrison County, arriving November 11, 1854. He first located in Twelve-Mile Grove, in Douglas Township, where he bought eighty acres of land, which he lived on until March 29, 1855, at which time he traded his land for a larger tract in Crawford County, and was there until March, 1867, when he rented his land and moved to his present place, selling his Crawford County place two years later. Since he moved to his present place he has erected a house, the upright of which is 16x34 feet, with fourteen-foot posts, also an ell 16x32 feet, one story high. He has an orchard of two hundred bearing trees, and the total amount of land he owns in Harrison County is six hundred and eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Vore have reared a family of six children—John Morris, Pierson E., Margaret L., William O., George W. and Albert A.

John Morris is a carpenter at Woodbine; Albert is a farmer in LaGrange Township; Pierson lives in Nevada; Margaret died June 29, 1871, aged twenty-seven years; William O. lives in Nevada; and George W. is a locomotive engineer in Minneapolis.

When Mr. Vore came to the county he had but little means, and passed through the general hardships co-incident to pioneer life. He well remembers how he and his wife commenced keeping house, with what furniture they had on a sled, and also that small change was very scarce, and he does not believe that he ever spent $5 foolishly until he was past twenty-five years of age. He is now surrounded with all the comforts of life, and contemplates retiring from the farm in the near future.

HENRY R. COLEMAN, a resident of LaGrange Township, is a native of Harrison County, born June 10, 1860. His parents moved to Cincinnati Township when he was fourteen years of age, and he remained there until 1883, when he came to LaGrange Township and purchased the farm he now lives upon, forty acres of which was improved, and forty acres wild land. Our subject commenced to work for himself when he was eighteen years old, working by the month on a farm, then renting land, afterward taking charge of his mother's, she living with him.

Our subject was married in Harrison County, Iowa, March 5, 1889, to Miss Belle McElderry, who lived in Pottawattamie County. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are the parents of two children—an infant, deceased, and John A.

Mrs. Belle (McElderry) Coleman was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1862, and when twenty years old came to Harrison County, stopping in LaGrange Township two years, and then moved to Pottawattamie County, where she remained until the date of her marriage.

His father, Erastus Coleman, was born in Ohio, and remained there until the autumn of 1852, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa, with his family, consisting of his wife, one child, his mother and stepfather. He rented land of his stepfather until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and was shot and killed at the battle of Atlanta. His wife, the mother of our subject, Margaret (Wolf) Coleman, was born in Pennsylvania February 29, 1832, her parents removing to Ohio when she was yet a small girl, and remained there until the date of her marriage. They were the parents of five children, our subject being the third. Both our subject and his wife, as well as his father's people, were all identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HE. PEASE, a pioneer liveryman of Dunlap, established himself in his business and let the first livery horse in Dunlap, on June 20, 1868, when he erected his present barn, a portion of which was 25x60 feet, two stories high. He started in with six horses and four buggies, but now keeps on hand twenty head of good livery horses, with a corresponding number of vehicles. He

established the first public scales, January 1, 1882, and named them the city scales and on March 1, 1887, he embarked in the undertaking business and now carries one of the largest stocks of fine caskets and burial goods in this part of the state and also keeps a fine gold trimmed hearse. The first telephone in Dunlap was hung in his office on February 15, 1884, and his office is still used for the central.

Mr. Pease is a native of the Wolverine State, having been born in Lenawee County, Mich., October 29, 1845. He is the son of Henry C. and Louisa Pease. He was reared and educated in his native State, to the time he was fourteen years of age, at which time he went to Chicago, and for two years served in the role of a newsboy, running out from Chicago. In 1861 he entered the employment of the United States Government, and worked on the United States military railroads, as brakeman for two years, spending his time at various points in the South. He was on the second train that entered Atlanta after the bombardment, and was the last to leave on the evacuation of the place. His run extended from Nashville to Atlanta through the hottest of the fight. He relates that while working on that run, just one trip over the road, he counted seventeen locomotives "ditched," which was but a sample of the dangers he was daily exposed to. The last year of his stay, and until the close of the war, he was conductor on the train between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He speaks of a little experience he had one night when their train was ditched when going around a curve in a thickly timbered district, which was filled with "Johnnies" (Rebels) and knowing that another train was just in the rear, he felt it his duty to go back and signal the coming train. The bullets were flying like falling hail all around the ditched train, but never flinching, he caught up two lanterns and started back on a run. The enemy seeing the lights, poured a volley after him, which, perhaps, hastened his speed somewhat. He could hear the bullets humming past his head and ears like a swarm of bees. But he hastened on until he met the coming train, some three hundred yards, which he signalled, but none too quick to save an awful collision and a train of five hundred human beings from the enemy's trap.

After the close of the war, he came to Jefferson, Iowa, and as soon as the railroad reached that point started a dray, which he operated for two years, and then opened a livery stable and ran a 'bus line for three hotels, and also carried the mails and express for two companies. He remained in this business until the year he located in Dunlap, which was in 1868, since which time he has been an active business man, possessed of total abstinence habits, never having used tobacco in any form, or drank intoxicating liquors, even to a glass of beer.

Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of constable for twenty successive years, and was Deputy Sheriff two terms, as well as Marshal of the city of Dunlap.

He is an honored member of Hospitable Lodge No. 244 of A. F. & A. M., of which he was Secretary for five years.

New Year's day, 1871, marked a new era in this gentleman's life, for it was upon that day that he was united in marriage to Julia A. Ford, a native of Palatine, Ill., the daughter of Alexander and Helen Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Pease are the parents of one child—Irvin Ca Verne.

Our subject has had a very eventful

career thus far in his life, including the hair breadth escapes he had during the days of the Rebellion. His moral qualities, and public spirit have made him a valuable factor in the community in which he has lived.

REV. ARTHUR STOTT, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Logan, is a native of England, and came to Harrison County in 1888. He was born near Manchester, England, in 1829, and is the son of John and Jane (O'Neil) Stott, both of whom are deceased. They were the parents of four children, of whom our subject was the second child. His early life was spent in England, and he received his early education in a Government school, endowed by an old resident, and known as "Oldham Blue Coat School," graduating from the same in 1844. He came to the United States in 1854, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he worked at the tailor's trade, and began preaching in 1859, at Winchester, Scott County, Ill., having preached one year, at Tremont, Ill. During the Civil War he enlisted in the First Nebraska Cavalry, at a point twelve miles east of Little Rock, Ark., was taken prisoner, August 24, 1864, and was taken to Benton Barracks. He was mustered out of service, June 15, 1866, and went to Centerville, Iowa, as a minister, and lived in Washington, Washington County, at Columbus City, Erie, Ill., and went from there to Atlantic, Iowa, and also lived at Ft. Madison; lived eight years at Denmark, Iowa, then removed to Taylor County, and from there to Riceville, and in February, 1888, came to Logan.

Politically Mr. Stott is a hearty supporter of Republican party, and belongs to the Grand Army Post at Logan. He was married in 1849, in England, to Mary Walker, daughter of James and Alice Walker. Mr. Stott died January 15, 1861, leaving three children—John, Lucy and William, all living. In March, 1875, our subject married Rebecca J. Ward, at Pella, Iowa. She was the daughter of Eben and Mary (Armstrong) Ward, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Stott are the parents of three children—Royal, Nellie and Mary. Since Mr. Stott has been connected with the ministry, he has officiated at the marriage ceremony of one hundred and twenty couples, attended one hundred and twenty-nine funerals, and administered the ordinance of baptism to one hundred and sixty-six persons; built a church edifice at at Atlantic, Iowa, and improved church property at various places.

ALONZO GRAHAM HARD, (retired), who has spent about half of his life in Western Iowa, will form the subject of this biographical memoir. He was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 6, 1826, and is a son of Orestes and Laura (Benedict) Hard. The father was a tanner and currier, and later in life taught school and farmed some. The Hard family were of English ancestry, but have been in this country for many generations. The father of our subject, was in the War of 1812, and was the father of six sons and four daughters, our subject being the seventh child, and one of two now living, Alonzo and a younger brother, James D.,

a resident of Edwards County, Kan., being the only survivors. The family removed from Vermont to Lockport, N. Y., and from there to Jackson County, Ohio, where the mother died at the age of sixty-four years. The father afterward removed to New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying at the age of seventy-four years. Our subject's uncle, Ezra Hard, lived to be one hundred and eight years old, and it will thus be seen that our subject descended from long-lived ancestors.

Our subject received his education in Lockport, N. Y., and also attended school for a time after removing to Ohio. At the early age of eleven years, Mr. Hard began learning the printer's trade at Chillicothe, Ohio. After serving his apprenticeship, he attended school again and later on took charge of an office in Jackson, Ohio, and established a Democratic newspaper at McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio. In 1854 he came to Marengo, Iowa, and printed the first paper in that place. Subsequently he worked at the newspaper business in Poweshiek County, Iowa, and had charge of the first newspaper established in Harrison County, known as the Harrison County *Flag*. He remained in Magnolia from 1857 to 1871, lived in Logan one year, and in 1872 removed to Missouri Valley. He served as County Clerk and Auditor in 1865–66. Among other newspapers he has edited in Iowa, may be named the Logan *Courier*.

Our subject was united in marriage December 3, 1846, when not quite twenty-one years of age, in Jackson County, Ohio, to Mary Donald, a native of Ross County, Ohio. Her father was English, while her mother was born in Ireland, but reared in America; they are both deceased. Her father was buried in Cincinnati, and her mother in Illinois. Mrs. Hard has one brother living in Florida, an orange grower.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hard has been blessed by the birth of four children: Laura J., wife of William Frazier, residing at Arnold, Custer County, Neb.; Beta M., wife of A. K. Riley, living in Omaha, where he is practicing law; Mary R., wife of J. B. McCurley, residing at Logan; William E., (deceased), died of diphtheria, when four years old.

Politically, Mr. Hard was a Democrat in early years, but when the Republican party was organized in 1856, he joined that party, and has been a stanch supporter of it ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Hard were members of the Congregational Church for twenty years, but upon coming to Missouri Valley, not finding the church of their choice, became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At one time our subject belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Hard, though getting along in years, are a well preserved couple, and their declining years bid fair to be the happiest of their lives.

WILLIAM H. SQUIRE, real-estate and loan-agent at Dunlap, has been a resident of the place since August, 1883, since which time he has transacted a large amount of business in his line, handling as high as $200,000 worth of business in one year. He also represents some of the leading fire insurance companies, including one of Burlington, Iowa, Rockford, Ill., and Knoxville, Tenn. He is a Notary Public, and has been Justice of the Peace for six years, and was Mayor of Dunlap in 1887. It may be said that



R. Newton

he is one of the enterprising business lights of his town.

Politically, Mr. Squire is ever ready to explain why he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the following civic societies: Hospitable Lodge, No. 244; Ark Chapter, No. 89, of the Masonic fraternity; Shields Post, No. 83, G. A. R., of which he is Past Commander; Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 284, and Past Council of Acorn Camp, No. 325, of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Squire is a native of Long Island, N. Y., born November 13, 1844. He is the son of Daniel and Mary (Keeling) Squire, of English and Scotch extraction. He is one of a family of seven children. The mother and one sister reside at Ottumwa, Iowa, one sister at Burlington, Iowa; one brother in Wisconsin, a brother and sister in Council Bluffs, and one brother in the South. The father died at Ottumwa in November, 1889.

When our subject was three years old the family removed to Chicago, and after two years removed to Rockford, Ill., where he was reared and educated. He enlisted as a member of Company K, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and was honorably discharged December 22, 1865. He was in several hot engagements, and received a flesh wound in the calf of his leg. After coming out of the army, he followed photography for seventeen years, at McGregor, Rockford and Ottawa, Ill., and Omaha, Neb. He has been engaged in his present business ten years, two years at Council Bluffs and eight at Dunlap.

In 1878 he was married at Ottawa, Ill., to Miss L. E. Pierce, daughter of J. F. and Mary (Roe) Pierce, who was born in New York State July 23, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Squire are the parents of five daughters, ranging from two to twelve years of age: Edith, Minnie, Maude, Gertrude, and Ethel. Mrs. Squire is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Our subject is in the true sense of the word a self-made business man, and one who possesses every characteristic of a true citizen, while he and his estimable family are an ornament to the society in which they move.

REUBEN NEWTON, a lumber dealer at Missouri Valley, has been identified with the interests of Harrison County, since August, 1868. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., January 6, 1846. He is the son of Jesse and Louisa (Puddy) Newton. The grandparents on the Puddy side came from England, and his mother was three years of age when she came across the ocean. The Newtons are of American birth, back for many generations. Our subject's grandfather Newton, was one of the first settlers in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Our subject's father and mother reared a family of seven children, he being the sixth. There were five sons and two daughters, all living. The father died in 1849 and the mother still resides in Salamanca, N. Y. Our subject received his education in the district schools of his native county, and when twelve years of age worked on a farm at $7 per month, and in 1860, when he was fourteen years of age, he moved to Sycamore, Ill., and remained two years, after which he located at Boone, Iowa, where he remained until 1867, and came from there to Missouri Valley. He was the first watchman for the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, and

remained at Missouri Valley about two months, and then went to River Sioux, remaining with the company for fourteen years. He began studying telegraphy at Boone, and completed his course at River Sioux, at which place he handled lumber in connection with his railroad work. In 1883 he moved to Missouri Valley, where he established his present lumber business. Politically our subject is a radical Republican. While at Little Sioux he was School Treasurer for that township for several years. He is a member of the Masonic order, was the first Master Mason in the Little Sioux Lodge, and belongs to Valley Chapter of that order.

Our subject was united in marriage July 6, 1868, to Sarah L. Davis, born in Little Valley, N. Y. She was the daughter of E. J. Davis, and Fannie (Shannon) Davis, who moved to Harrison County in 1870. The father died in 1876 and the mother is now living at River Sioux. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are the parents of two sons—Jesse D., born May 5, 1872, and Harry R., December 15 1880.

Mrs. Newton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Missouri Valley. During the residence of Mr. Newton in Harrison County, he has made many friends, who value him in a business point of view, as well as socially, because of his uprightness and fair dealing. A portrait of this man very appropriately finds a place in this volume.

ROBERT H. EVERETT, a farmer residing on section 26, Jackson Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1867, in company with his parents, who first located in this township and the next spring went to Preparation, Monona County, where they remained long enough to harvest one crop, and then moved back to the William Arthur place, and wintered in an old log cabin. Our subject bought his present farm in 1868, or rather forty acres of it, which was then partly improved and for which he paid $20 per acre. Upon the place was an old house, built from native lumber. He has since built a new house, a barn, granery and cribs, put in stock scales, and provided his place with windpower. His farm now consists of two hundred and thirty acres, fifty acres of which are under the plow. In 1886 our subject left his farm and went to draying in Sioux City, which, however, did not prove successful, so he returned to his farm. He was in the country through the grasshopper years, and saw some of the hard times told about by pioneers.

He was born March 7, 1856, in Boston, Mass. He is a son of Harrison and Elizabeth Everett, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont, respectively, who were the parents of three children: Julia F., Robert H., Milton M., all living in Iowa. Our subject lived in Massachusetts until two years of age, when his father removed to Chicago and from there to Harrison County, Iowa. He received only a common-school education and was in Chicago during the Civil War, and remembers well the day that they were to liberate the rebel prisoners from Camp Douglas.

He was united in marriage December 5, 1875, to Mary C. Booth, the daughter of William and Eliza Booth, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, who were the parents of five children: Mary C., Thomas William, Elizabeth, Charles C., Ander A., all living in Harrison County, Iowa.

Mrs. Everett's father died, and her mother married James Cooper, of Little

Sioux. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Bessie M., Sarah E., Robert William, (deceased); and Lillian A.

Both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

WATSON C. ATWELL, a farmer residing in Little Sioux Township, and one of those who found their way to Harrison County in 1877, was born in Grafton County, N. H., in 1842. He is a son of Horace and Alice (Lund) Atwell, both of whom are deceased, and who were natives of New Hampshire. His grand-father was James and his grandmother Sarah (Lawrence) Atwell, while on the mother's side the grand-parents were Stephen and Rachel Shed.

In our subject's father's family there were five children, our subject being the third: David, now living in New Hampshire; Hannah, (deceased); W. C., our subject; Maria M., now Mrs. Foster, of New Hampshire, and Eldora, deceased.

Our subject spent his early life in the old Granite State, and there obtained his education at the common schools. He began tilling the soil for himself in New Hampshire, in 1865, and continued it until he came to Harrison County, in 1877, when he located on section 23, of Little Sioux Township. In 1882 he removed to his present place, which consists of seven hundred acres, three hundred of which are under cultivation. Our subject has a beautiful farm and everything shows him to be a man of thrift and order, and no one appreciates the fertile soil of Harrison County more than a man who was reared among the rock-ribbed hills of old New Hampshire.

Mr. Atwell was married in 1873 to Nellie L. Wilmot, the daughter of Ira and Eliza E. (Roberts) Wilmot, both of whom are still living in New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Atwell are the parents of one child, Valedo C., born March 13, 1874.

Mr. Atwell is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, believing as he does, that this party gives to the American people the best form of self-government.

When Mr. Atwell came to Harrison County he purchased ten acres of land and by the dint of his own industry, has accumulated his large farm. His first ten-acre lot was the only land enclosed by a fence between the River Sioux and the Monona County line. From a herd of eight cattle our subject has increased until he now has two hundred and twenty-five head, also has three hundred hogs and sixteen head of horses, all showing what a man can do in the Hawkeye State, through a series of years.

DAVID R. ROGERS, a resident of Dunlap, and one of the earliest pioneers of Harrison County, came in 1852 from West Virginia, and located at Harris Grove, where he took a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 10, of LaGrange Township. He at once began the erection of a log house 12x14 feet. The logs in this building were hewed, and the roof was made of clapboards, while the floor was

made of puncheon, and a sod chimney graced one end of the building. The first few years they were in the country, they endured many hardships. They were far from a market place; Kanesville, twenty-five miles away, being the nearest point. To provide bread for the household, Mr. Rogers went to Butler's mill on the Boyer River, near where Woodbine now stands, twelve miles, where he got wheat crushed and then had to turn a bolt by hand, in order to get flour that was in anyways fit to eat. Wild game was found in great quantities, and their neighbors were few and far between. The Rogers' lived in the little cabin referred to, through the cold winter of 1856-57, and until 1859, when they erected a more commodious residence, on the same farm. This building was a one-story and a half hewed log house, with a shingle roof, while the lumber in it was cotton-wood. In 1854 our subject entered three hundred and forty acres of land on sections 10 and 11, in LaGrange Township, making him three hundred and forty acres in all. One hundred acres of this was timber land. Mr. Rogers improved this place, and lived in the last named house until 1873, having in the meantime made the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, upon which he subsequently built a frame house. The same was a two-story building, now occupied by Mr. Fagan. Here Mr. Rogers made his home until 1884, and then came to Harrison Township, purchasing a farm. In January, 1891, he removed to Dunlap, where he has retired from an active life. For long years he was an extensive farmer and raiser of horses, cattle and sheep.

Mr. Rogers is a son of John and Elizabeth (Cox) Rogers, and was born in Greenbriar County, West Va. His parents were of Irish-German extraction, on the paternal side, and of English-French on the maternal side. His parents also came to Harrison County, the spring of 1852, and remained in the county as long as they lived, the father dying November 20, 1880, and the mother April 20, 1869. The father was a farmer and was interested with our subject for a number of years. The father was a Republican in his political choice, and he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. They reared a family of seven children—James D., a resident of Harris Grove; Michael, (deceased); Catherine, widow of William Hobbs, who died in the Civil War; Elizabeth, (deceased); John M. (deceased), a soldier in the late war; David, our subject; Isabella, wife of William S. Bryant, a resident of Omaha.

David was reared upon a farm, and educated at the public schools, and also received an academic education. He was married in December, 1855, to Henrietta Abrams, who was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1835, and was the daughter of Benijah and Elizabeth (Crossuth) Abrams, natives of New York and Canada. Her parents both died in Harrison County, Iowa, the father May 27, 1878, aged seventy-six years, three months and twenty-one days, and the mother August 16, 1890, aged eighty-six years, nine months and twenty-three days. They came to the county in 1854. The father was a blacksmith by trade and also followed farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of nine children—Laura S., wife of John Knight, a resident of this county; Ella B., widow of Albert B. Rogers, who now resides at Dunlap; Adolphus L., a resident of Douglas Township; Frank H., a resident of Dunlap; Eli C., a barber, living in Knox County, Neb.; Wilbur L., a resi-

dent of Denver, Col., where he follows the occupation of gripman on the cable-line; Millie A., wife of Alvah J. Yarrington, a resident of Dunlap; George W., a resident of Cedar County, Neb., and Homer, at home.

Our subject and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and both belong to the Mill Creek Farmers' Club, and are counted among the most worthy citizens of the county.

Mr. Rogers is a stanch Republican, and has represented his township in nearly all its local offices, and was one of the leading promoters of the educational interest of the county, and has always labored for anything that tended to build up educational, moral, and religious institutions.

JAMES W. RUDD, of Logan, has been a resident of Harrison County since June, 1870, when he engaged in the furniture business; his trade being that of a cabinet-maker. He continued in that business until about 1881, when he sold, and engaged in farming in Union Township. He traded a house and lot and his stock of furniture for this farm. He tilled the soil, until November, 1886, and then bought the lumber and grain business belonging to T. M. C. Logan.

Our subject came to this county, from Amsterdam, Va., where he was born February 21, 1838. His father was William T. Rudd, a native of the Old Dominion State, born in Alexandria, County of Loudon. His mother was Lydia M. (Hutchings) Rudd, born at Winchester, Va.

Mr. Rudd attended the common school of his native State, and acting the part of a wise youth, he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, the same as his father had followed before him. He was of a family of three children, and was married in 1859, to Miss Sarah C. Sprinkle, who was born May 4, 1842, in Rockingham County, Va. Her father was John M. R. Sprinkle, also a native of Virginia, and of German descent. The mother was Mary Jane (Barley) Sprinkle, also of Rockingham County. She was of a family of ten children, and was the third in order.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudd have had their home cheered by the advent of four children: Charles William and John Wesley, (twins); Amanda Jane, now wife of James T. Barnett, and Ada Virginia. Charles William died October 28, 1882 as the result of a gun-shot accidentally discharged while taking a gun from a load of lumber. Politically, Mr. Rudd is a supporter of the Democratic party. In religious matters, he and his family are Methodists. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity Chrysolite Lodge No. 420 at Logan, as well as Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his business undertakings, he has been quite successful. In April, 1891 he disposed of his grain business and now is exclusively engaged in the lumber business, as well as owning the farm above referred to.

FREDERICK C. BEAN, a farmer located on section 26, of Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in April 1883. He first located on the farm he now occupies, consisting of a one hundred and thirty acre tract, with twenty

acres under the plow, and a small house upon it. He moved into this house merely as a place of shelter from the elements, and commenced improving his place. He built a one story and a half house, 24x32 feet, with a wing sixteen feet square, and a thirty-two foot addition; also a barn and carriage house. He set out an orchard of six hundred apple trees and ninety trees of smaller fruit. From time to time, as he has been prospered, he has added to his original land until he now possesses four hundred and forty acres of rich, Harrison County soil, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which are under the plow, the balance is in meadow and pasture land.

Our subject was born in Lebanon, N. H., July 1, 1858. He is the son of John W., and Frances S. Bean, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively, who had no other children besides our subject.

John W. Bean, father of our subject, enlisted in 1861, as a private in the volunteer service, to put down the Civil War, and was promoted from the ranks to Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant, and from that to Captain of his Company. He first enlisted in the Fifth New Hampshire volunteers. After the close of the War he went to Washington and worked in the Treasury Department for nine months, when he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and was retired, holding the rank of Captain, in September 1890.

Our subject remained with his parents 'midst the hills and forests of the old Granite State, until he was nine years of age, and then went to Washington after his father received his appointment in the Treasury Department, and when he received his commission for the regular army he and his mother went back to New Hampshire and remained two years, and then both went to Indianola, Tex., and remained one year and then spent a year in New Mexico and returned to New Hampshire. Our subject attended the High School one year at Bristol and then went to Governeur's Island, N. Y., and attended a preparatory school, and in 1874 entered Anandale College, where he spent four years, then went to Germantown, N. Y., and was engaged in the mercantile business at Clermont, N. Y., two years and worked on a farm near Germantown for three years, and from there came to Harrison County, Iowa.

Mr. Bean was united in marriage in July, 1878, to Esther V. Dick, the daughter of William H. and Eleanor Dick, whose children were, Amos W. K., Alletta and Esther. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Frederick V., born May 11, 1879; Frank W., February 16, 1885, and Francis F., September 6, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to Lodge No. 283, I. O. O. F. at Little Sioux.

GOODWIN M. GOODRICH, painter and decorator at Missouri Valley, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 8, 1841. He is a son of Goodwin and Keziah (Lloyd) Goodrich. His father was of English ancestry, quite a detailed genealogy of which appears in this work, in the sketch of L. N. Goodrich.

After our subject left school he began the study of medicine and continued for four years, and in October, 1864, located at Magnolia and there remained until

1868, when he went to Missouri Valley, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of a short time in Nebraska. He was united in marriage, June 16, 1870, at Council Bluffs, to Miss Addie A. Ovaitt, a native of Enosburg, Vt., who came West about 1865. Her father still lives in Vermont and is an active gentleman of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of two children—Frank W., born May 28, 1871; he is a graduate of the Missouri Valley High School. His brother, Louis Goodwin, was born September 29, 1877, and is at home attending school.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been quite prominently identified with the organization of that church. He and the first minister, Rev. Mr. Blodgett, called upon John I. Blair, the great railroad king, and he in person granted them them the lot upon which the church building was erected. He was also the first Superintendent of the Methodist Sabbath school at Missouri Valley, and was also assistant Superintendent in the Presbyterian school in the absence of Dr. Coit, this school being the first in the place. Politically, Mr. Goodrich is a very radical Republican.

JOSEPH ERIXON, a resident of section 23, Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1876, and located on section 14, of the township in which he now lives. He remained there three years and then bought his present farm, which consisted of sixty-five acres of partly improved land. Here he built a story and a half house, 16x28 feet, with an addition, 12x14 feet. He also provided his place with a good barn, granery, cribs and set out an orchard of one hundred trees. His present farm comprises one hundred and fifty-five acres, sixty acres of which is under the plow, while the remainder is in timber and pasture land.

Mr. Erixon was born in September 1846, in that beautiful portion of Northern Europe, known as Sweden. He is a son of Erick and Catherine Olson, natives of Sweden, who had a family of five children: Joseph, Erick, Christena, (deceased); Peter and Lewis. Three of these children live in America, as do also the father and mother. Our subject was twenty-three years of age when he came to America. From New York City he went to Eau Claire, Wis., where he remained one year employed in a sawmill. From this point with covered wagon and ox-teams he went to Baker County, Minn., took up a homestead, remained two years upon Uncle Sam's gift, and then abandoned it. We next find him in Dakota, working upon the Northern Pacific Railroad at Bismark. A year later he went to Benton, where he followed steamboating on the Missouri River, and from there went to Yankton, near which place he worked on a farm for one year. The next season he worked on a farm by the month in Nebraska, after which we find him living in Raglan Township. He came to the county poor, and while living in Minnesota it was his ill fortune to suffer from both cold and hunger, almost beyond description. But possessing the traits of character so prominent in the people of his nationality, he has overcome every obstacle and now is in the possession of a comfortable home.

February 14, 1877, he was united in marriage to Ellen Weeks, the daughter of Charles and Mary Weeks, natives of

Pennsylvania, who were the parents of the following children: Ellen, William, (deceased); Mary, (deceased); Susan, Elizabeth.

Mr. Erixon was Ellen Weeks' third husband. Her first husband's name was Welch, who lived but a short time after their marriage. D. N. Folett was her second husband. They came to Council Bluffs together, and remained one winter, at a time when there was not a frame house in that place. This was in the winter of 1850-51. They then came to Harrison County and rented land one year; then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. This was while the Indians were yet skulking about this portion of Iowa.

Our subject and his wife have one child, David, born January 9, 1878. Both he and his wife are members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

HARVEY H. CHAMPNEY, located on section 35, in Raglan Township, in the month of April, 1867, purchasing a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, the same having some improvements, including a dilapidated frame house, in which he lived until January, 1868, and then moved to Magnolia, where he has lived ever since. He built a new house on his farm, rented it twelve years, and in August, 1880, sold it, at which time it consisted of two hundred and forty acres. Since that time he has lived a retired life. He has held numerous local offices, and been Township Trustee two terms, being elected in the fall of 1886, serving two years; at the same time was elected Justice of the Peace and served four years, and was appointed to this office again in the spring of 1891; has acted as Constable or Deputy Sheriff for several years since he came to Magnolia.

Our subject was born in Oswego County, N. Y., March 9, 1817, and remained there with his parents until the spring of 1838, and the following summer worked out by the month, and attended school in the winter, attending the academy at Mexico, that county, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1840. He had taught one term of school before he graduated. After leaving school he farmed and taught until the spring of 1842, when he formed a partnership with his father-in-law (S. Erskine) in the manufacture of furniture at Holmesville, Oswego County, N. Y., and continued in this until 1852, when he went to California in the mining region, near Sonora, where he worked for eighteen months, and then returned to Oswego County, N. Y., bought a tract of land and went to farming. He remained at that until the time of his coming to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married in Oswego County, N. Y., October 8, 1840, to Miss Phebe Erskine, by whom two children were born—Caroline A., January 2, 1842, and Adelaide A., December 29, 1843. Caroline A. died in Magnolia January 18, 1880. Adelaide A. married Delos R. Frary, and now lives at Mapleton, Monona County, Iowa.

Phebe (Erskine) Champney was born in Otsego County, N. Y., August 9, 1817, and when twelve years of age her parents moved to Oswego County, N. Y., where she remained until the date of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Champney are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having united in 1833, and his wife in 1842.

Hira Champney, father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts March 30, 1786, and when six years of age his parents moved to Oneida County, N. Y., where he lived until he was a man grown, and then moved to Oswego County, where he remained until his death, December 12, 1853.

He was married in Oneida County, December 28, 1806, to Miss Bedy A. Hinman, who was born in Rhode Island January 17, 1786, and moved with her parents to Oneida County. She died in Oswego County March 9, 1817. They were the parents of five children, our subject being the youngest. For his second wife our subject's father married Miss Eunice Warner, and by this union eight children were born.

JAMES W. REED, an extensive farmer and stock-grower of Jefferson Township, residing in Logan, will form the subject of the subjoined notice.

Agriculture is as old as the human race. All nations, kindred and tribes have subsisted upon the products (directly or indirectly) of the earth. Again, agriculture and stock-raising are so closely connected that the success of the one depends upon the success of the other. The cereals and vegetables, together with the meats furnished by the "cattle on the thousand hills," make up the general diet of mankind, and they who are engaged in the production of these life-sustaining substances are indeed benefactors to their race, and hold an honorable position among their fellow-men.

To be an intelligent farmer, with all that this term implies, means much. It is a profession by itself, and can only be excelled in through years of careful training and experiences, sometimes not so pleasing.

It is said that Daniel Webster was never more happy than when arrayed in the garb of his rural costume, feeding his herd of cattle, upon a New England hillside, by his own hands.

To fully understand what our subject has gone through with in life, in order to become the thorough farmer that we now find him, it may be well to review his earlier career, commencing at his birth, which occurred in the old Buckeye State—Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 21, 1825.

His father was William Reed, a native of Massachusetts, born December 30, 1794. He was a farmer of the good old Yankee stripe, and early inculcated the principles of thoroughness into our subject's mind which have enabled him to succeed in life. Not being able to carry out the broad-minded views of agriculture he entertained in the New England States, our subject's father removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1812, where he died December 23, 1867, and was buried Christmas day, after a long and well-spent life. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Maria (Adams) Reed, the daughter of Colonel Adams, who was a native of the Bay State, and died when our subject was eight years old, and when she was but thirty-three years of age.

Shortly after the death of our subject's mother, and when he was yet a small boy, he went to live with his uncle, James M. Adams, of Andover, Ohio, and there remained until about thirteen years old, working, and attending the district schools common to that State. Upon leaving his uncle, he engaged at farm labor during

the summer time and attended school through the winter, thereby acquiring an education sufficient to enable him to teach school himself. He also attended school at Kingsville Academy four or five terms, and was at Allegheny College one year. Farm life having a peculiar charm for him he commenced for himself in 1848, and September 18, 1850, he was united in marriage to Martha A. Hardy, a native of Ohio, born January 21, 1826. Her father was John Hardy, a native of Pennsylvania, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years, dying in July, 1880. Her mother was Esther (Chapin) Hardy, a native of Massachusetts, who died in her sixty-fourth year, on March 5, 1858.

After our subject's marriage he purchased about eighty acres of land, and to this kept adding until he had three hundred and sixty acres, and a timber lot of eighty acres, upon which was located a sawmill, and for about five years he operated this in connection with his farm work.

He then built a steam sawmill on the south part of his farm, at a point called Monroe Centre, marketing his lumber at Buffalo, principally.

He was also very extensively engaged in dairying and stock-raising, employing from eight to twenty men. In these business relations he was quite successful; even this far in his life he had had quite an experience. The highest price of wages he had ever received, either at farming or teaching, was fourteen dollars per month. Upon the death of his father he fell heir to the old homestead, valued at about $6,000, and consisting of two hundred and ten acres, upon which there was some indebtedness. He cleared this up and disposed of the place in 1884.

He came to Harrison County in November, 1877, and purchased land on section 8, of Jefferson Township, to which he added the same season, which made in all seven hundred and forty acres, which he sold in 1880. He did a large stock business in this place, feeding from two to three hundred head of cattle and four hundred head of hogs.

His landed estate in Harrison County now amounts to fifteen hundred acres of choice improved land, which embraces some of the most fertile soil of the Boyer Valley. His son, Roland H., is on one of the farms containing five hundred and fifty acres, which he runs in company with his father, while the remainder are rented.

At this writing, August, 1891, he has on hand three hundred head of cattle. He generally feeds the year around, buying, feeding and shipping all the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of two children—Roland H., born June 23, 1851, and May, born May, 25, 1858.

Politically, Mr. Reed is independent in his beliefs.

In religious matters, his wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

The history of our subject's life should be a study for the youth into whose hands this book may fall, giving a record, as it does, of how success at farm life has been achieved by one of New England's sons who was left an orphan boy at the age of eight years.

CHRIST S. HOAR, an enterprising groceryman doing business at Missouri Valley, came to this place in June, 1878, and being one of the representative business men of the county most naturally finds a place in this connection,

for all history is made of the individual lives of men.

Our subject was born June 15, 1851, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Jonathan and Christina (Seaber) Hoar. The mother was from Germany and came to this country when quite young. The father was an Englishman, but born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died in 1860 and was buried in Mifflin County. The mother died in Missouri Valley, Iowa, in 1885, aged seventy-nine years. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and he and his good wife were the parents of fourteen children, and the mother had three children by an earlier marriage. The father had also been married the second time and reared five children, by that marriage, making him the father of nineteen children.

Our subject, C. S., was the youngest of the fourteen above named. Of the total number of twenty-two children there are only eight living at this time, and only four of the family to which our subject belonged. His education was received in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and afterward learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for fifteen years. He worked at this for five or six years after coming to Missouri Valley, and January 8, 1884. he embarked in the grocery business, continuing until January 1, 1886, when Mathias T. Weston purchased an interest in the business and Mr. Hoar continued the business under the name of C. S. Hoar & Co.

Our subject was married October 4, 1883, to Annie Noy, a native of Pennsylvania whose parents came to Iowa soon after the war and are both deceased. They were residents of Benton County. Mr. and Mrs. Hoar are the parents of two children —Sarah who died in infancy, and Grace, born in 1887.

Politically, Mr. Hoar is a Republican, deep dyed, and to the back bone. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Valley Lodge No. 232, at Missouri Valley, and also to Triune Chapter No. 81. As a business man and a good citizen there are none more highly respected than our subject.

LORENZO B. PROSE, owner of the Lusk House, at Logan, has been a resident of Harrison County for the last decade. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Gallia County, Ohio, December 21, 1834. He is a son of Jehu W. and Jane (Wiseman) Prose, natives of West Virginia, who died in Illinois, to which State they removed in 1858. The father was a tanner by trade but followed farming a good share of his life. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom still survive, our subject being the oldest. He was reared in Lawrence County, Ohio, principally surrounded by the scenes of pioneer farm life. After he had attained the years of his majority, he commenced to do for himself, and was for many years engaged in milling, operating both flour and saw mills as well as doing factory work as a machinist. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, spent three years and then returned to Ohio, where he engaged in the milling business.

Four months after Fort Sumter had been fired upon by those who rebelled against our form of government, and five months after President Lincoln had taken his seat, our subject offered his services

to his country by enlisting July 16, in Captain J. S. George's Independent Cavalry Company, which was attached to Gen. Cox's Brigade in the Big Kanawha Valley, W. Va., and served sixty-five days, when the company was discharged, their time having expired. After his service in 1862, he returned to Illinois and remained there until 1866, when he once more returned to Ohio and engaged in the milling business, and in 1867-68 helped build and start a furniture factory in Gallipolis, Ohio, which he operated for a short time and then disposed of it, after which he divided his time for several years between Ohio and West Virginia, cutting vast quantities of lumber, and being thoroughly conversant with that line of business, he made a decided success of the same.

In the spring of 1881, in company with several families besides his own, numbering fifteen persons in all, he came by team to Harrison County, Iowa, and located upon a farm on section 7, of Lincoln Township, for which he had traded; the same consisting of two hundred and forty acres of unimproved land. He at once set about making substantial improvements and succeeded in making one of the finest farms in that part of Harrison County, the first year erecting a good frame residence. He was among the first to locate in that vicinity, which was then one vast expanse of unimproved prairie land. He went to work with a good will and a determination to subdue the prairie sod. Upon coming to the county he possessed but a small amount of money, which he had saved by frugality and the exercise of good judgment in Illinois and Ohio, thus succeeding more than some of his less fortunate neighbors, who at times almost manifested a jealous disposition, because of his success. In the year 1882 the community in which he lived secured the location of a post office, known as Olympus, and our subject received the appointment of the first Postmaster, which position he held eight years, until he moved to Woodbine. At one time Mr. Prose was the only Republican postmaster in Harrison County. While on the farm he devoted his attention principally to stock raising, moving to Woodbine in 1888, in order to give his children the benefits of the "Woodbine Normal School." February, 1891, he traded his farm to James Lusk for the "Lusk House" at Logan, which he leased until October 1, and then took possession himself and operated this until December 1, of the same year, and again leased it.

Mr. Prose is a man of more than ordinary ability, having contributed to the local journals of the county in which he has lived, including Harrison, and through an article which he prepared for the Woodbine *Twiner*, June 17, 1883, he was the means of inducing several families to emigrate to Harrison County, many of whom are prosperous farmers to-day.

Politically, he is a firm believer in the principles and general administration of the Republican party. He acted as Justice of the Peace for four years, being the first one appointed to such a position in Lincoln Township. He is a member of Eaton Post No. 86 G. A. R. at Woodbine.

January 7, 1856 marked a new era in this man's life, for it was upon this day that he was united in marriage to Miss Verlinda Hannan, who was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, May, 1837. The fruit of this union was seven children—Thomas W., who has been a resident of Gallipolis, Ohio, where he has been a practicing phy-

sician and engaged in trade, but has recently sold his business and at this date is taking a special course of lectures on the eye and ear, in New York City. William H., a resident of Hammond, Rock County, Neb., following farming; Arius H. and Elmie F., twins, both reside in Woodbine, the former traveling in the interest of Charles Reed with medicines, and the latter is the wife of John H. McDaniel; Linna E., wife of C. M. Newland of Allen Township; Mary J., wife of Traverse Thompson, of Bay View, Wash. and one who died in infancy.

For his second wife our subject mar- Mary Mc Daniel, February 22, 1871. She was born October 13, 1837, in Gallia County, Ohio. By this union four children were born—Margaret E., Ruth U., Anna G. and Joseph R., all residing at home.

The family are associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In religious matters Mr. Prose reaches out after all that can be obtained in the Christian life, and may be termed a liberal thinker. Other matters concerning his pioneer days in Harrison County, will be found in the Lincoln Township history.

WILLIAM NEAL, a farmer located on section 6, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1885. The first four years he lived on the George Pugsley place in Lincoln Township. He then bought eighty acres of unimproved land, constituting his present farm. Mr. Neal was born in June, 1857, in Piatt County, Ill. He is the son of John and Amelia Neal, natives of Ohio, who were the parents of eleven children, named as follows: Samuel and George deceased; Anna, William, Charles, Ellen, Martha, Eliza, deceased; John, Emma and Elizabeth.

Our subject came to Iowa when a small boy, with his parents, who settled in Linn County, and remained with them until he had reached his majority. He then went to Page County, where he worked at farm labor for two years, leasing land. He then removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where he rented land for eighteen years, after which he removed to Monona County, remained two years on rented land, and then came to this county. Thus far in life our subject has lived the life of single blessedness. However, he is fortunate, in that his mother and sister keep house for him.

SAMUEL S. NUZUM, one of the enterprising farmers of Allen Township, living on section 13, came to Harrison County, in 1884, and first located on forty acres of partly improved land which he purchased. He built a house 14x20 feet, one story and one-half high; built a stable, cribs, shedding, dug a well and set out an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees. He came to the county a poor man, but is now surrounded with a comfortable home. His farm now comprises one hundred and sixty acres, seventy acres of which are under cultivation and the balance in pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Delaware County, Iowa, in November, 1858. He is the son of George and Eliza Nuzum, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the

latter of Virginia. They reared a family of seven children, who were born in the following order: Linzy G., John W., Madison, (deceased), Thomas J., Caleb M., Samuel S., Willis, (deceased). The father was a farmer and Samuel S. lived with him until he reacned his majority, his educational advantages being quite limited. He went from Delaware County, with the family to Pennsylvania and then to Warren County, Iowa, from there to Council Bluffs, in the vicinity of which he worked out for four years and then came to Harrison County.

Mr. Nuzum, was married in January, 1883, to Rachel E. Carter, the daughter of Zachariah and Rachel Carter, the father being a native of Illinois and the mother of Ohio. They had a family of six children, our subject's wife being next to the youngest. They were in the following order: Jane A., Betsy E., John W., Charles E., (deceased), Rachel E., and Florence E. All of the living ones are residents of Harrison County. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Walter F., William R. and Samuel S.

THOMAS MAGNET, a farmer located on section 8, of Allen Township, has had a checkered career and seen more than the average amount of hardships co-incident to pioneer life. He came to Harrison County just at the breaking out of the Civil War. That the reader may have a more intelligent view of the subject of this sketch, it should be said that he was born in France, in March, 1823. His parents were Thomas and Mary Magnet, whose birthplace was France. They had four children—John, Thomas, Catharine and Marion. Our subject, Thomas, came to America when twenty years of age, landing at New Orleans; remained there two winters, and summered in St. Louis, and was a trader with the Indians for a fur company in St. Louis. He was employed by this company for two years, then spent one winter in New Orleans, and then came to Harrison County. He was married in 1861, at New Orleans, to Caroline Moshnel, the daughter of John and Ann Moshnel, of France, who were the parents of four children—Celestine, Josephine, Odel and Caroline. Mrs. Magnet's father was a soldier under Bonaparte for fourteen years.

Mr. and Mrs. Magnet are the parents of five children, born as follows: Paul, born March 28, 1862; Charles, September 25, 1872; Arthur, July 4, 1875; Henry, December 8, 1878; Aleck, January 12, 1881. All are living in Harrison County, except Paul, who is in the Black Hills. Our subject and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

When our subject came to Harrison County, he settled in St. John's Township, on Honey Creek, where he bought forty acres of land of George McGavren, for which he paid $200. He came in poor, and did not have a pair of shoes to wear. He had plenty of meat and flour, but says he did not have five cents in money in three years. That was at a time when the farmers did not use steam threshing-machines and ride in buggies. He could see steamboats ply the waters of the Missouri River every day.

Game was plenty, but there was no money to be had. He remained here four years, went to Missouri and lived a year, returned and went to work near Missouri

Valley, where he rented a forty-acre farm and continued to labor for three years, and then came to Allen Township, where he purchased forty acres of land on section 17, and there lived for eight years. We next find our subject in the Black Hills, remained one year, after which he returned and purchased the farm, consisting of eighty acres, which he now occupies, and sixty-four acres of timber and pasture land on section 5. He built a barn, set out an orchard of one hundred and thirty-three trees, planted out a beautiful grove, and has remained here ever since.

MARCELLUS HOLBROOK, an ex-banker of Missouri Valley, came to Harrison County in 1866, and first settled at Magnolia, coming to Missouri Valley in 1872. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 18, 1838, and is the son of Henry L. and Mary (Connelly) Holbrook, and is a descendant of one of the first colonists of New England. From Morse's Genealogical Register we find that Thomas Holbrook, a native of Dorsetshire, England, sailed from Weymouth, on the south coast of "white-cliffed Albion," on the the 20th of March, 1635, with his wife, Jane Holbrook, and four children—John, Thomas, Ann and Elizabeth, and came to the Plymouth Colony, Mass., and settled at Weymouth. He died in 1674. Thomas, his second son, who was born in England in 1625, and was therefore ten years old when he crossed the water, became one of the leading citizens of the towns of Scituate, Weymouth and Braintree, and died in the latter place in 1697, leaving a family of children, among whom we may find Deacon Peter Holbrook. The latter was born in 1655, and died May 3, 1712, at or near Mendon, in the old Bay State. Among his children was John, who was born September 24, 1679. He married Miss Hannah Chapin, and after rearing a family departed this life, full of years, May 11, 1765, at Bellingham. His widow died at the same place, April 12, 1770, in her eighty-sixth year. Josiah, the son of John and Hannah Holbrook, was born January 17, 1714. He served in the Colonial militia through both of the French wars, and in the latter years of his life transplanted his family from Massachusetts to New York State, settling at Pompey. There he died February 4, 1873. He was the husband of two wives, Peggy Ives and Mary Moffet, and had a family of children. One of these, David, whose birth occurred July 28, 1760, served as a soldier during our struggle for independence, receiving a severe wound at the battle of Bennington. After the Revolution he settled at Lafayette, N. Y., where he engaged in the practice of medicine, and there died November 29, 1832.

Henry L., the fourth child of Dr. David and Mehitabel (Wells) Holbrook, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 28, 1799. He received the elements of his education in that part of the great Empire State, principally at Pompey Hill. While there, in his younger manhood, he spent several years in teaching school, but about 1828 he removed to Somerset County, Pa., and for several years was Principal of the Somerset Academy. While residing there, May 12, 1829, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Connelly, a native of that county, who was born in 1804. In 1834 he removed to a farm which he had purchased in the vicinity, where he made his home until

1865. In the spring of that year, with his family, he removed to the State of Iowa and settled in Monona County, where he made his home until called away by death February 11, 1874, his wife only surviving him until the 30th of May following. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Holbrook were the parents of seven children: Charles H., of the firm of Holbrook & Bro., bankers, of Onawa; Eggleton W.; Bernard D., banker at Onawa; Norman Bruce, now President of the Iowa County Savings Bank, at Marengo, Iowa; Marcellus, of whom this sketch is written; Emily J., the wife of Herbert E. Morrison, of Onawa: and Mary B., the wife of M. A. Freeland, one of the leading business men of Onawa. Henry L. Holbrook was, during his residence in Somerset County, one of its leading citizens and a stanch and trusted member of the Democratic party and filled the office of County Surveyor there for many years. He never engaged actively in business after moving to Iowa. Of sterling integrity and simple tastes, like most of the race from which he sprang, the result of his life, upright and simple, has had its influence upon those left behind, and will prove "footprints on the sands of time" to lead his descendants for many generations in the path of moral rectitude.

Marcellus Holbrook's early education was received in his native county, in the common schools, and afterward he took a course of study at Morgantown, Va. He taught school a few years, and then began the study of law in 1861, and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City in 1863. He commenced to practice at Marengo, Iowa, and two years later removed to Magnolia, where he formed a law partnership with Henry Ford. In the spring of 1870, he engaged in the banking business with W. F. Clark, at Magnolia, and two years later went to Missouri Valley, and bought the banking interests of William Pelan & Co., and operated a private bank until 1889, when the Valley Bank was formed of which he was made President. July 1, 1891, he sold his interest in this concern, and is now located at Springfield, Mo.

Politically, he is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic order at Missouri Valley.

He was united in marriage June 11, 1866, to Ellen Berkey, the daughter of Dr. Michael Berkey, of German ancestry. This marriage union resulted in the birth of six children, five of whom are living: Anna, wife of M. W. Coolbaugh, cashier of the Valley Bank; Bruce, deceased when nine years old; Richard, Nellie, Katie and Burke. The three last named are still at home.

That no better citizen or business man ever lived in Harrison County seems to be the opinion of all who have been acquainted with Mr. Holbrook for the last quarter of a century.

JOSEPH S. MILLS, located on section 24 of Allen Township, accompanied his parents to Harrison County in 1868. They located in Lincoln Township and bought eighty acres of land, where they still live. Our subject lived with his parents until he was of age, and then went on a fortune-seeking expedition, and acted as a scout in Montana, Black Hills, Wyoming, and parts of Nebraska, and spent four years freighting in and out of Deadwood, making eight years in all. He then drifted back to Iowa, where he worked a year and a half by the month,



W. H. Vore.

and then bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, which was partly improved at the time. Among the improvements he added may be named fifty fruit trees, nine hundred and fifty grape vines, and a fence around the entire place.

He was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in March 1858. His parents were Charles and Mehitable Mills, natives of the Empire State, who reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the fourth—Harriet E., Frances M., Walter T., Joseph S., Mehitable S., Elias E., Lilly E., Roxy A., Eva and Charles.

Our subject remained in New York until ten years of age, and then as above related, came to Harrison County. He was married July 21, 1887, to Nettie J. Glover, the daughter of William and Nancy L. Glover. The father was a native of Illinois, while the mother was born in Vermont. They reared a family of ten children, our subject's wife being the second child. The children were as follows: Wilbur A., Nettie J,, Hattie B.. Elizabeth M.. Fannie, Katie A., Thomas W., George C., Nora M., and James I.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of two children—Ward T., born June 27, 1888; and Elsie V., April 3, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills are both acceptable members of the Methodist Church, and he belongs to the Farmers' Alliance.

WILLIAM F. VORE, one of the pioneer boys who found their way to Harrison County in the autumn of 1855, settling in Harris Grove, will form the subject of this sketch.

His father, Pierson Vore, was born in Pennsylvania, April 2, 1799, and was one of the eldest children of Peter and Rebecca Vore. Peter was a shoemaker by trade, and was of German descent, and when Pierson was a small boy his people removed to Maryland, where he received a limited school education, his father being a poor man, as were most of the people in those days. He never attended school but three months in his life, but having a good memory, and using his leisure hours in gathering up what he could, he became a fairly well-informed man. Later on his parents removed to Athens County, Ohio, where they both died. Pierson remained at home until he was married to Cyntha Joy, who was born April 4, 1804. They were married October 10, 1822. Some years after his marriage he rented land and finally bought forty acres of timber land and commenced clearing up a farm, upon which he lived about five years, and then sold and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Athens County, Ohio, and three years later sold that and bought another farm to which he added until he had two hundred and fifty acres, which he sold in 1850, and removed to another part of the same county, and purchased a farm on which he lived some years, and sold for $25 per acre. We next find him fitted out with three wagons and seven horses, emigrating with his family to Harrison County, Iowa, arriving November 8, 1855. He had been here the August before and purchased the place on which he first located. His son, John, had been here a year ahead of him. The family moved into a log cabin on a forty-acre tract, and the following season erected a frame addition to this house, which was one of the first frame buildings in the Grove. He was a successful farmer and was never in debt unless it was on land. He was a

hard working-man and took pride in seeing his family well situated, helping each boy to land as fast as he could.

About seven years before his death a cataract commenced growing over his eyes which caused him to become blind. He went to Ohio on a visit, and died there January 29, 1882, but his remains were brought back to Harrison County, and deposited in Linnwood Cemetery, La Grange Township, by the side of his wife.

William F. Vore, our subject, received his education in the district schools of Athens County, where he was born December 26, 1835. He was married April 19, 1861, to Elvira A. Baughn, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1843, and is the daughter of Charles and Pensela Baughn, and was the third child of a family of twelve—six boys and six girls. Her parents came to Harrison County in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Vore are the parents of eight children, six of whom died in infancy. The living children are Fannie E. and Mattie Maud. Fannie attended the district schools of La Grange Township, and the High School at Logan, after which she taught several years. March 4, 1886, she was married to Edward Bowen, who now lives in Union Township.

After the marriage of our subject he settled on land his father had given him, moving into a cabin that had been erected by some of the early Mormons. In this he lived three years, and then erected a brick and frame house, in which he lived about twenty years, and then erected his present fine two-story frame house. He now has five hundred and fifty-five acres of land, one hundred and thirty-five of which is kept under the plow, while one hundred acres are timber and pasture land.

Politically our subject is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of Crysolite Lodge, A. F. & A. M. at Logan.

Great has been the change in Harrison County since Mr. Vore first looked upon its sloping hill sides and fertile valleys. When he came here wild game, including deer, elk and turkeys, were in abundance. Council Bluffs was the nearest trading point. Building material was very high when he built his brick house; it burned June 13, 1887.

OSCAR LEWIS, a farmer located on section 4, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1881. The first year he worked land on section 11, and then in company with his brother, bought land on section 15. Here he made improvements and remained two years. He then sold out and purchased forty acres of partly improved land upon which he built a house 14x16 feet, to which was attached a kitchen 10x20 feet. Our subject lived on this place for five years, during which time he leased lands near by. He fenced and broke his own place, and harvested three crops from it, and then sold out and bought the place he now occupies, which consisted of one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land. Here he made improvements, including the removal of his house to more desirable grounds.

Our subject was born in Sweden, and is the son of John F., and Christina Lewis, natives of Sweden, who had three children—Charles, Oscar and Gustaf. Our subject remained in the land of his nativity, and with his parents until he

was of age, and then came to America, and from New York, came direct to Henry County, Iowa. He hired out to work by the month on a farm and followed this for one year and then came to Harrison County. He was married February 1885, to Emma C. Wolfe, a daughter of Henry C, and Caroline Wolfe natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They had a family of two children—Emma and Ella, both living in Dakota. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Emmet, born October 17, 1887; Alma, February 25, 1889; and Edith, July 11, 1891.

JASPER WALTER BONNEY, a native of the Empire State, came to Harrison County in 1856, and is now a resident of Little Sioux Township. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 22, 1833, and is a son of Benjamin and Betsy (Jinks) Bonney, who were natives of New York. The parents are both deceased. Our subject is the second of a family of seven children, six of whom are still living. His early life was spent in Pennsylvania, the family having located in Crawford County, of that State, in 1835. Jasper received his education at the common schools and two terms at the High School. and when he became of age went to Dane County, Wis., where he rented a farm for one season and returned to Pennsylvania, where he purchased some horses, and then came back to Wisconsin, remained one summer, and that fall came to Buchanan County, Iowa, his first trip in the State consequently being made in 1854. He remained during the winter in Buchanan County, and drove two yoke of oxen from there to Harrison County in the spring. On the road West he overtook A. H. Gleason and a Mr. Phillips, together with their families, and as none knew their destination they kept together and passed through Cherokee County, and from there down the Little Sioux Valley. and finally took claims on the north and west side of the river, on sections 12 and 13.

In the spring of 1857 Mr. Bonney bought one hundred and sixty acres east of the village of Little Sioux, on section 24, and laid out forty acres in town lots, the same being known as Jinks and Bonney's addition. Subsequently he traded this with his father for the land he now lives upon, on section 24, the same consisting of eighty acres of well improved land.

On July 23, 1861, he enlisted at Little Sioux in Company B, of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the West, and participated in the following battles: Pea Ridge, Helena, Ark., Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Young's Point, and remained there until after the siege of Vicksburg. At the battle of Jackson, after the surrender of Vicksburg, our subject was taken with typhoid fever, resigned and came home August 11, 1863. He entered as a private and returned as First Lieutenant. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1864, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, but returned to Pennsylvania for his father and mother and brought them out the same year, driving the entire distance from Pennsylvania to Iowa.

Our subject was married in 1865 at Little Sioux to Hannah Ellis, the daughter of John and Hannah Ellis, of Ohio, who came to Harrison County in 1854.

By this marriage union two children were born—Aggie and Guy. Mrs. Bonney died in 1870, and was buried in the Little Sioux Cemetery. Seven years later, in 1877, our subject married Addie Fuller, of Little Sioux, the daughter of Russell and Caroline Fuller. By this marriage six children were born—Gaile, Mary, Carl, Ray, Pern and Lynn. Mary, Ray and Pern are now deceased.

Mr. Bonney has been a Republican for many years, but now favors the third party movement.

Mrs. Bonney is a consistent member of the Latter Day Saints Church.

HENRY HARRISON BONNEY, one of the representative citizens of Little Sioux, came to Harrison County in 1865. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., December 27, 1839, and is the son of Benjamin and Betsy (Jinks) Bonney. The father is a native of Massachusetts, and the mother, of Rhode Island, both of whom are deceased. The father's parents were Walter and Elizabeth Bonney, of Massachusetts. Our subject's father and mother had a family of eight children—Helen F., (deceased in 1887); Jasper W., in Little Sioux; Benjamin F., in Little Sioux; Susan B., (Stocker), of Logan; Henry H., our subject; George W., (deceased); Alice L. now Mrs. Ellis, of Little Sioux; Isadore M., now Mrs. McArthur, of Tacoma.

Our subject,'s early life was spent in the old Keystone State, where he received his education. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Independent Battery, and was assigned to the Army of the West, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and was also on the famous Red River expedition into Texas. He was discharged with the honors of a true loyal Union soldier August 19, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, and remained in that State until the spring of 1865, and then came to Little Sioux, where he was engaged in the hotel business for several years, conducting the Bonney House. He has a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in the fertile valley of the Little Sioux River in Harrison County, and eighty acres in Monona County.

Politically, Mr. Bonney is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He was elected to the office of Mayor of Little Sioux in 1883. He belongs to Masonic Lodge No. 382; Odd Fellows Lodge No. 389, and Neitzsch Post No. 139, G. A. R. at Little Sioux.

He was married March 10, 1867, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Elsie Ross, the daughter of Norman C. and Eunice Ross, of Ohio. Their living children are: Philip S., Eva E., and Alice H.

HENRY DEYWALT, a resident of Little Sioux Township, came to Harrison County in 1862. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., August 7, 1825, and is the son of Daniel and Isabel (Stooks) Deywalt, natives of the Keystone State, who reared a family of fifteen children, seven of whom are now living. Our subject spent his early life in Adams County, Pa., and obtained his education at the common schools, and when he became of age began working at the

carpenter's trade and followed that for some time in Pennsylvania and also after he came to Iowa. After coming to Harrison County, he worked on the Henry Hernig farm for three years, and then bought the farm he now owns, on section 2, of Little Sioux Township.

Our subject was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Herring, the daughter of Michael and Mary Herring, of Pennsylvania. By this marriage union eleven children have been born, six of whom are still living and are named as follows: David, Samuel, William, Henry, Sarah, Ellen, John C., Nancy, Jane, Anna, and Margaret.

Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Republican party.

WILLIAM G. FISHER, who resides on section 3, of Jackson Township, has been a resident of the county twenty-one years, coming as he did in the spring of 1870. He commenced at the bottom round of the ladder, and rented land the first two years of William Arthur. He then bought fifty acres of land he now occupies, which was wild land at the time. Here he built a story and a half house, 14x18 feet, to which he has since added an apartment, 22x28 feet. Also constructed a barn, 20x 40 feet. His farm now comprises three hundred acres, seventy-five acres of which has felt the keen edge of his plowshare, while the remainder is in meadow and pasture land. He is amply provided with fruit from his apple orchard, which contains seventy-five trees. The grounds about his farm-house are beautified and made attractive by various varieties of shade trees. He has a bank cellar costing him $60.

Clermont County, Ohio, in the land of the "Buckeyes," was the birthplace of our subject. The date of his birth was April, 1846. His parents were David Y. and Delia Fisher, natives of Ohio, who had a family of thirteen children named as follows: Nancy J., Leonidas, Caroline H., William E., Hamilton B., Mary E., deceased, David N., Martha E., Catherine A., Anna; Susan, Maria and Truman are deceased.

Our subject remained under the paternal roof until thirteen years of age when he enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Naval Department, under Capt. Rogers with Admiral Farragut. Was in the service nineteen months and was in the naval engagement at Mobile, Ala., where their vessel was lost. Our subject was wounded and sent to the hospital, at Pensacola, Fla., where he remained one month and then went back and served his country, as one of those who manned the "Meteor" and later the "Fear-naught," and was discharged from the service July, 1866, at New York City, and spent the next four years farming in Ohio, then coming to Harrison County. The vessel upon which our subject was wounded was blown up by a torpedo, fired by the rebels, killing nine men outright.

After our subject had served his country as a brave soldier, as one of the marines, and peace had perched upon our banners, he saw many of his comrades enjoying the comforts of a home, so he sought the hand and heart of Elizabeth Abrams, to whom he was united in marriage in the month of February, 1870. She is the daughter of George and Rachel Abrams, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio, who reared the

following children: Louisa, Louis, Elizabeth, Isaphena, Vilena, Marcellus, Transylvania and John.

Our subject and his wife have their home circle made cheerful by four intelligent children—William A., born July 23, 1871; George W., September 17, 1873; David, September 28, 1875; and Frank, January 5, 1877.

D. L. LIVERMORE, M. D., has been one of the medical fraternity of Harrison County since June, 1879. He came from Onawa, Iowa, where he had practiced his profession up to within a year of the time he came to Dunlap, during which period he was unable to practice, on account of sickness in his own family.

His ancestors were English people, and his forefathers on both sides were among the oldest families of the East. He was born in New York City, September 15, 1840, the son of Lorenzo and Susan (Hatfield) Livermore, natives of Massachusetts and New Jersey respectively. He was reared and educated in New York State and in Massachusetts. He attended the public schools and read medicine under a tutor, and graduated in Buffalo, in 1867, locating in Kansas City. But previous to this and during the War of the Rebellion, he practiced in the hospitals, going on his own responsibility, as he had been rejected by the Government on account of his health. After the war closed he returned to Kansas City, where he remained until the latter part of 1869, and then removed to Richmond, Mo., but later removed to Kansas, just in time to enjoy the benefits of the drouth and grasshopper years, which plague years caused him to remove to Council Bluffs. It was at this time that he concluded to leave the Allopathic school and take up that of Homeopathy, from which school he graduated in Chicago in 1879, having attended the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, from which school he went to Onawa, Ia.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

He was united in marriage January 31, 1870, to Fannie Estes, a native of Kentucky, born near Lexington, July 4th, 1847. The Doctor and his good wife are members of the Congregational Church at Dunlap. He has been Health Officer of that place for several years. He is a man affable and courteous in his manners, a hard student, and successful practitioner. Having had the experience of two schools of medicine, with a large amount of experience, he is well qualified to cope with the diseases prevalent in his time.

FREDERICK A. JENNINGS, who has been a resident of Harrison County, Iowa, since 1881, is a native of La Salle County, Ill., born July 31, 1839. He is a son of Levi and Emily (Alis) Jennings, natives of Hartford, Conn., and Pittsburg, Pa., respectively. The father was born in 1801, and died April 23, 1852. He was the son of Levi and Hannah (Chapman) Jennings, natives of Connecticut and New York, and were of English origin. The mother of our subject was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1808, and died in 1878.

The parents of our subject had twelve

children, eight of whom still survive—Matthew L., a resident of Harrison township, this county; Mary E., wife of Richard Gage, of LaSalle County, Ill.; Lucy A., who lives with her brother Henry; Henry, a resident of Harrison Township; Frederick A., for whom this sketch is written; Emily J., wife of George L. Beach, of Brown County, S. Dak., (a Congregational minister); Katherine L., wife of R. S. Smawley, a resident of LaSalle County, Ill.; Julia A., wife of John J. Ford, of LaSalle County, Ill. Four others are deceased.

Levi, the father of our subject, when a young man learned the ship-carpenter's trade, but later in life operated a mill for several years. Politically, he was an old line Whig. He and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church.

Frederick A. was reared mid the scenes of farm-life, and worked out by the month and from the money thus earned he attended school and thus received a fair education. He commenced working by the month when sixteen years of age, and when he had secured a sufficient amount, he was admitted, with three other young men, to the Umloft Female Seminary, at Ottawa, Ill., where he spent two years, working his way through school. The following year he clerked in a store, and then returned to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until October 12, 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry. He was discharged November 12, 1864, at Rock Island, at which place he had been stationed one year. He came out as Post Quartermaster Sergeant. He participated in the following engagements: Hatchie River, battle of Shiloh, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., aside from small skirmishes. At Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863, he was wounded in the hand and about the head, the former by canister shot, causing the loss of two fingers, while the latter was a skin wound grazing his temple. After he was able for duty he was stationed at Rock Island, where he remained until he was discharged, when he returned to his former home in La Salle County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, until March, 1881, when he came to Dunlap, and located four miles south of that place, on section 35, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he improved from the wild prairie state, and lived upon until January 31, 1890, and then moved into the town of Dunlap.

Politically, he is a radical Republican, and has held numerous local offices. The year following his advent to the county, he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Harrison Township, and has held the office continually ever since. Upon coming to Dunlap, he was appointed Mayor, to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1891.

He belongs to the Shields Post No. 83, G. A. R., and was Commander of the same in 1889, and is at present quartermaster. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F., and is Worthy Advisor in Acorn Camp, No. 325 M. W. A.

Concerning his domestic life, he was married February 2, 1869, at Brookfield, LaSalle County, Ill., to Lucy A. Bishop, who was born November 8, 1848, and is the daughter of Joseph and Martha (Medell) Bishop, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are the parents of four children, Burton C., born December 18, 1870, a resident of Springville, Utah Territory; Melvin, born May 18, 1873; Vinal A., born February 2, 1877, died March 23,

1887; Flora E.. born November 17, 1884.

Mrs. Jennings is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject has had an eventful life; has seen many hardships, both in days of peace and times of war, and his family who come after him may well point with pride to the sacrifices he made to put down an unjust Rebellion.

JAMES O. ALTON came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1874, and now resides on section 29, of Jackson Township. For the first six years, he rented land, at the end of which time he purchased his present place, which then consisted of eighty-four acres of wild land, upon which he erected a house, 14x20 feet, with a wing 10x20 feet. He also built the necessary outbuildings, and set out an orchard of twenty-five trees, as well as making the place beautiful, by shade and ornamental trees. To acquaint the reader with the earlier career of this man's life, it may be stated in this connection that he is a son of David F. and Susanah Alton, natives of New York State, who had ten children, of whom our subject was the youngest.

He was born in Hancock County, Ill., in 1854. In his father's family were the following children—Salome, Harriet, William, Cordelia, David, Benton, Mary A., two deceased and James O.

Our subject remained at home until sixteen years of age, at which time his father died, after which he commenced working out by the month, on a farm, following the same until he came to Harrison County.

Among the important events to be noted in this man's career, is that of his marriage union, in July, 1877, to Nettie Ross, the daughter of William and Salena Ross, who were natives of England, and had a family of nine children. (See sketch of William Ross.) Our subject and his wife have been blessed with the birth of six children—James A., William V., Byron E., Burt O., one deceased and Stanley.

Mr. Alton is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lodge No. 389, at Little Sioux, Iowa.

In March, 1885, our subject met with a narrow escape, resulting in a serious accident. In company with William Shaw, he was sawing a tree down. A wedge had been placed on the opposite side of the tree from which it was expected to fall. A little chopping was done when the tree fell the contrary way, throwing Mr. Alton forward with his hand on the stump. The butt of the tree fell and mashed three of his fingers off. Had it not been for the protection of the stump the results might have proven fatal.

MRS. ANN JOHNSON, wife of the late John Johnson, will form the subject of this biographical notice. Her home is on section 28, of Jackson Township. She came to Harrison County September 12, 1859, in company with her husband. They located on the place she now occupies. They bought forty acres for which they paid $6.25 per acre. Mr. Johnson made substantial improvements upon this place. His farmhouse which was a 16x24 feet structure, was the first frame house built in Jackson

Township; the lumber being sawed by horse power. In this rudely-constructed house the family lived for twenty-four years. After the death of Mr. Johnson the widow built a new house. They had added to the land, until at the time of his death he possessed one hundred and ninety-six acres, seventy of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture, meadow and timber land. The place has been provided with good outbuildings, orchard and shade trees. The family saw many hardships at an early day, including the grasshopper raids, when the little winged pests devastated much of the farm products.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born in England. The husband was a son of Hugh and Martha Johnson, who had twelve children—Sarah, Mary A., Jane, Martha, Hannah, John, Joel, Thomas, James, Henry and Isaac, and one who died in infancy. They are all deceased but three.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were united in marriage December 19. 1834. Mrs. Johnson's maiden name was Ann Hope, the daughter of William and Nancy A. Hope, natives of England, who also reared a family of twelve children—Elizabeth, James, Mary, Thomas, Charlotte, Hannah, William, Ann, Francis, Jane, and two who died in intancy.

Of Mr. Johnson it may be said that he remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time he was married and started in life for himself. He worked out for others before he came to this country. He landed in Boston, Mass., and went from there to Fall River, where he worked in a cotton factory for six months, and the next two years were spent as a teamster in New Jersey. We next find Mr. Johnson in Council Bluffs, Iowa, near were he rented land for two years, and then spent six months near Preparation, Monona County, and then came to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of six children—Salena, born April 4, 1836, Emily, deceased, born November 21, 1838; Henry, January 4, 1842; Emily, deceased, born December 4, 1845; Maroni, August 25, 1850; and Florence M., December 21, 1854.

Mr. Johnston was a member of the Foresters in England. They were both members of the Latter Day Saints Church, to which she still belongs.

EUGENE F. JAMES, came to Missouri Valley, December 29, 1867, soon after the town was platted, and is now engaged in the agricultural implement business. He was born in Alleghany County, Pa., January 29, 1842. He is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Criss) James. The James family are of Scotch descent. Our subject's grandfather, James, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our subject's father followed farming throughout his life. The Criss family were originally from Germany. The family moved to Lafayette County, Wis., in 1847, and from there to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where the parents laid down the burden of life; the mother passed away in 1874, and the father in May, 1879. They reared a family of eleven children, the man of whom we write this sketch being the oldest. His early education was obtained in the Badger State, in the common schools. He assisted his father on the farm until 1864. He enlisted in the first company formed in Lafayette County, Wis., among the three-

months' men who went out in 1861, he being a member of Company A, Third Wisconsin Infantry.

Politically, Mr. James votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Valley Lodge No. 232, A. F. & A. M. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and an exemplary woman. He was united in marriage October 9, 1873, his wife's maiden name being Anna Early, the daughter of Leonard Early. Her mother died when she was very young, and her father now lives in Audubon County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. James are the parents of two children—Laura B., born April 24, 1875 and one who died in infancy.

Our subject was employed for two years by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, and followed draying and transfer business for eleven years. In 1880, he established himself in the grain and farm machine implement business, which he still conducts.

DAVID B. VANDERHOOF, (deceased), came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1864, and settled on the farm his widow now lives upon, the same being a part of section 2, La Grange Township. The farm is known as "Hickory Heights." When Mr. Vanderhoof came to this place first, there was a small log cabin in which they lived the first winter, and then they built an addition. The early domicle was white-washed throughout, which gave it a nice appearance. This work was accomplished by Mrs. Vanderhoof and her daughter. This building served as a residence until the autumn of 1866, when they added another large log room, and in the spring of 1869, built their present house. Upon coming to the county our subject was a poor man, having to go in debt for his land, and experienced his share of pioneer hardships, and was compelled to go to Council Bluffs, that being the nearest trading point. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 4, 1822, and when six years of age his parents moved to Cass County, Mich., and he remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, or in the fall of 1852, when he came to Harrison County. He remained one year, purchased land of his brother Thomas, in the Grove, which the latter had taken previous to this of the Mormons, but got discouraged and went back to Michigan, after one year, and there purchased a farm in Cass County, and remained until 1864, when he sold out and came to Harrison County. While living in Michigan, the last time, he cleared out a one hundred and sixty-acre farm from the woods, which greatly impaired his health. He sold his place and moved into the village of Whitmanville, and lived three years.

Mr. Vanderhoof was married in Whitmanville, Cass County, Mich., October 6, 1844, to Miss Dorcas Howard, by whom nine children were born—William T., September 13, 1845; Lucian P., October 2, 1847; Hester E., December 16, 1849; Albert F., April 4, 1852; Rhoda S., April 7, 1854; Arminda, February 22, 1857; Adelbert, April 9, 1859; Clara M., March 29, 1861; Orrin J., January 3, 1864.

William T. died September 13, 1848; Adelbert died June 20, 1859. Rhoda, wife of Mr. Barnett, died March 12, 1873, leaving one child who is living with hir grandmother, Mrs. Vanderhoof.

Dorcas (Howard) Vanderhoof, was born in Canada, at Lundy's Lane, two miles

from Niagara Falls, November 11, 1826, and when six years of age her parents moved to Lockport, New York, and five years latter moved to Whitmanville, Cass County, Mich.; where she remained until the date of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderhoof were both members of the Presbyterian Church.

Concerning the children of our subject and his wife who have gone out into life for themselves, it may be said that Lucian, their oldest son, is married and living in Berrien County, Mich.; Orrin is married and in Chicago. Albert was born in Cass County, Mich., and has usually made his home with his parents. He went to Decatur County, Kan., where he took a claim, remained two years, and then came to Harrison County. At the time of his father's death, he was engaged in the livery business at Logan, but sold out and and took charge of the farm, where he still remains.

William B. Howard, the father of Mrs. Vanderhoof, was born in Syracuse, New York, July 1, 1800, and remained there until he grew to manhood, and then went into Canada and lived until 1832, then back to Lockport, New York, and from there to Michigan. During the gold excitement in 1849, he went to California. His first wife had died and he had married his second wife, and he sent for her after he had been West awhile. She started and got within forty miles of him, but suddenly died. He returned to Michigan in 1883, and his friends had not heard from him in twelve years. After making a brief visit in Michigan, he went to Lundy's Lane, Canada, to visit his daughter, and there died September 6, 1885.

The mother of Mrs. Vanderhoof Amelia Londy, was born at Lundy's Lane, Canada, July 19, 1806, and after her marriage went to New York and died at Whitmanville, Michigan. They were the parents of ten children, Mrs. Vanderhoof being the oldest.

George D. Barnett, who was born in Harrison County, March 3, 1873, and whose mother died March 12, 1873, is living with his grand-mother, Mrs. Vanderhoof.

CHARLES C. ERICHSON, a farmer living on section 15, of Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1884, and first located in Taylor Township, and rented land there for six years and then bought the farm he now occupies, which consists of eighty and one-half acres of improved land, for which he paid $20 per acre. He has made other substantial improvements to the place and has remained there ever since.

Our subject was born April 7, 1861, in Germany. He is the son of Charles and Mary Erichson, natives of Germany, our subject being their only child. The family moved to America when our subject was only nine years old, and from New York harbor, came direct to Jackson County, Iowa, where the father and mother both died, and where Charles remained until he came to Harrison County. By industry and good management he had saved up $900, which he had upon coming to this county.

Among the important events of this man's life, was his marriage March 29, 1884, to Mary Peters, the daughter of John and Minnie Peters, natives of the German Empire, who were the parents of six children, of whom our subject's wife was the oldest. The children's names

were in the following order: Mary, Herman, Charles; Louis and Minnie, deceased; and Lena.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children, born in the following order: Mary, November 18, 1884; Fred, June 14, 1886; Joh ·, February 28, 1888; Charles, April 2, 1890; and Minnie, November 5, 1891. The first born of these children is deceased. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID GAMET. In looking over the names of the pioneer boys of Harrison County, one finds but few of those of 1853 settlers, but such is the man of whom we write. He is a native of New York State, and was born in Oswego County. He is a son of David M. and Hannah P. (Hyde) Gamet, of the Empire State, who had a family of six children—Solomon, David, Isaac, Gilbert, Levi and Sarah Ann. Five of these children are now living. When our subject was quite young the family removed to Hancock County, Ill., where they remained until 1846, and then came to Western Iowa, locating near Council Bluffs; then moved to Glenwood, and from there came to this county in 1853, as above related, and located near Magnolia on a farm. D. M. Gamet, father of David, was the second Treasurer and Recorder of Harrison County, elected in 1854; was also a Justice of the Peace. In 1857 he removed to Little Sioux, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until the time of his death in 1883.

Our subject commenced farming for himself in 1857, on section 35, of Morgan Township. He now owns eight hundred and five acres within the county, all enclosed by a good fence, and the greater portion of it under cultivation. Upon the death of his father in 1883, Mr. Gamet entered the mercantile business at Little Sioux, and three years later erected the business block he now occupies. The firm was known as Gamet & Co. at first, but in 1889 was changed, and is now Gamet & Ogden. They also deal in live stock and grain.

Our subject was married in October, 1854, to Nancy Hutchinson, the daughter of James and Martha Hutchinson, of Ohio. By this union ten children have been born—Chrytie A., now Mrs. William Stuart; Hannah P., now Mrs. C. H. Derry; Sarah E., now Mrs. J. L. Gunsolley; Alice I., now Mrs. J. E. Gunsolley; Hattie E., now Mrs. J. P. Garner; James F.; Ira D.; Parley L.; Miriam E., now Mrs. W. P. Coffman; and George L.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Latter Day Saints Church, and in our subject's political choice he is a Democrat.

JAMES F. GAMET, a son of David Gamet, one of the pioneer settlers of Harrison County, who effected a settlement in 1853, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Morgan Township, Harrison County, Iowa, September 17, 1866, and has spent his life in this locality. He received his education in the common schools of his county, and attended the Western College at Shenandoah, Iowa,

for several months, after which he engaged in farming. He now owns eighty acres of land, all fenced and under a high state of cultivation. In his parents' family there were ten children, all of whom are living, born and named in the following order: Christie A., now Mrs. William Stuart; Hannah P., Mrs. C. H. Derry; Sarah E., Mrs. J. L. Gunsolley; Alice I., Mrs. J. E. Gunsolley; Hattie E., Mrs. J. P. Garner; James F.; Ira D.; Parley L.; Miriam E., Mrs. W. P. Coffman; and George L.

Our subject was united in marriage in October, 1888, to Minnie Beaman, the daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth (Wonder) Beaman, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively.

Mr. Gamet and his wife are the parents of one child—Everett, born November 4, 1889. They are members of the Christian Church, and in his political choice he favors the Democratic party.

DANIEL W. BUTTS, editor of the Little Sioux *Independent*, first came to Iowa in 1846, before the State had been admitted into the Union, and moved to Monona County in 1852, and from there to this county in 1882. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., April 23, 1835, and was the son of Orrin and Rebecca (Ludden) Butts, natives of Vermont, both deceased. The grandfather, James Butts, and his wife, Lydia, were natives of Vermont, and the grandfather on the mother's side, William Ludden, was also born there. Our subject was one of a family of seven children. His early life was spent in the old Empire State, where he attended school. The family came West in 1845 to Illinois, spent the winter at Nauvoo, and in the spring of 1845 came to Kanesville, Iowa. They also lived two years in Missouri, in Atchison County, then went to St. Joseph, where he learned his trade, remaining until 1852, and came to Monona County. Having just finished his trade in Missouri, we next find him printing a newspaper called the *Harbinger and Organ*, at Preparation, Monona County, the same being a religious journal. In 1856 he printed a weekly journal called the *Nucleus and Echo*. This was a Democratic local newspaper, which afterwards changed its name to the *News and Messenger*, and the plant was moved to Onawa in 1858, where it was known as the *Onawa Adventure*. It only continued there six weeks and was sold to parties at Magnolia. After the proprietor sold this paper, Mr. Butts went in company with A. Dimmick, in the publication of the Monona *Cordon*, which they operated for two years, when Mr. Butts took control and changed the name to the *West Iowa Gazette*, which he operated for three years and then sold to Mr. Holbrook. He farmed for two years and then went to Magnolia and printed the Magnolia *Republican*, then the *Western Star*. He afterwards spent four years in Kansas City, on the *Journal of Commerce*, and returned to Iowa, and was employed at Little Sioux, Dunlap, Logan and Mapleton. In 1882 he bought the paper at Mondamin, ran it one and a half years and moved it to Little Sioux in August, 1884.

At one time he was Supervisor in Monona County for several terms. In religious matters, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, he is now a Republican, of the independent order.

He was married May 15, 1859, in Magnolia, to Miss Anna E. Lanyon, daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Campion) Lanyon, natives of England. The family came to Iowa in 1858 and to Harrison County in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Butts are the parents of one child, Elsie E.

ERNEST G. TYLER, abstract and loan agent at Logan, is a native of Vermont, but has been a resident of Harrison County since 1867. He was born in Hinesburg, Vt., February 15, 1856, and is the son of Henry N. and Harriet A. (Coon) Tyler. The father was a native of Massachusetts, and was of English descent, while the mother was born in Vermont, and was of Scotch extraction. Our subject's father's father, was Amasa Tyler, and the mother's father was William Coon, a captain in the War of 1812, whose wife was Grace Blair, of New York. The Coon name is a derivation of the MacCune, of Scotland. Of Amasa Tyler's family, there were four children: Henry N., the father of our subject, being the youngest, and he was the father of ten children, of whom our subject Ernest G., was the youngest. He spent his early life in the old Green Mountain State, and when ten years of age the family removed to Minnesota. remained one year, and in March, 1867, came to Dunlap, Iowa, where the parents still live.

Ernest G. attended school at Dunlap, and graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, in 1878, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He established his present abstracting business in 1880, and made the first set of complete abstract books in Harrison County, and has made two complete sets since then.

Politically, Mr. Tyler, believes in the fundamental principles and political economy as it is found in the planks of the National platform of the Republican party.

He was married September 5, 1883, at Logan, to Miss Hattie Cadwell, oldest daughter of Phineas and Harriett M. (Fiske) Cadwell, who came to Harrison County in 1855, and whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Two children have blessed this marriage union: Hattie A. and Merle, the former born May 8, 1887, and the latter April 16, 1891.

REV. GEORGE MEAD HUGHES, present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Logan, came to Harrison County in 1889, and will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He is the son of Rev. George and Mary (Mead) Hughes, natives of New York and New Jersey. The father was born in England, and came to this country in 1837. Our subject is one of a family of five children, he being the second in number, and the only son. He spent his early life in New Jersey, and took a four years course at the University of Hackettstown, graduating in 1885. He graduated from the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., in 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and began preaching in September of the same year, at Logan, Iowa, in the Methodist Church.

Politically, Mr. Hughes is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and is well posted on all the current political issues of the day.

He was united in marriage September 3, 1889, at Catasauqua, Pa., to Margaret Alice Funk, a native of the Keystone state, and the daughter of Samuel and Emeline Funk, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were the parents of a child who died in infancy.

Unlike the early ministry of the Methodist Church, which to-day stands in educational point of view, as high as any in the land, our subject though but a young man, has received a liberal education, and stands out like a rising star in the firmament of the theological world, with a promising future before him, for it is men possessing characters, such as our subject, who are to be the future heralds of the Cross.

JACOB MINTUN, who found his way from Salt Lake to Pottawattamie County, in 1852, and to Harrison County New Year's Day, 1854—thirty-seven years ago—is justly entitled to a biographical notice in this connection. His present home is on section 24, of Raglan Township. At first he bought a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which had been built a log cabin, with five acres of breaking. He paid $1.25 per acre for this land, which he sold one year later.

The next two years he rented land in Taylor Township. He put in a shingle machine which he operated two years, and then went to the village of Magnolia, where he engaged in the grocery business and served as Postmaster under President James Buchanan's administration, and remained there until the spring of 1860. He then moved back to Raglan Township where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land. He built a house 24x32 feet; also built cribs, shedding, dug wells, and set out a small orchard, and has remained there ever since. He, like many another Harrison County farmer, had his crops injured by the grasshopper plague, who in their infancy hopped about on one side of the farmer's field and chirped "in the wheat bye and bye"—and they were there to cut the ripening grain, while the husbandman frowned and paid an exorbitant price for his next year's seed wheat. Our subject also encountered the deep snow winter of 1856-57, and endured his share of hardships co-incident with that season.

Mr. Mintun was born in Ohio, May 18, 1828, and is a son of Matthew and Elsie Mintun, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of the following ten children:—Lemuel, Hezekiah, two who died in infancy, John, Lucinda, Hannah, Mehitable, Jacob, Maria. Only Hannah and Jacob survive.

Jacob lived in Ohio until ten years of age, when his parents moved to Lee County, Iowa, and remained eleven years. The father died in that county, after which Jacob went to Jefferson County, lived there three years, and then moved to Pottawattamie County, halted a year, and then came to this county.

Our subject was married in December, 1852, to Phebe A. Lamb, daughter of Emory W. and Mary Lamb, natives of Indiana, who were the parents of eight children—Charles W., Phebe A., Tryphena, Delora, Eliza, and Ellen. The mother of these children died in 1879, and in November 1881, Mr. Mintun married Rachel L. Streeter, daughter of Morton and Myra Streeter, natives of Vermont, whose five children were as follows:—Rachel L.,

Porter L., Sarah, Dennis, and one deceased.

To Mr. Mintun have been born these children—Mary E. (deceased), James F., Charles A. (deceased), Maria J., John W., Henry W. (deceased), Ida R., Vezuettie A., George E., Edward, Willey (deceased).

By Mr. Mintun's second marriage were born—Morton L. (deceased), Flora (deceased), Carrie, Earl and Cora.

Mr. Mintun was the second Sheriff of Harrison County, and was also Deputy Sheriff for a number of years. He belongs to Magnolia Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M.

JOHN LAHMAN, (deceased), came to Harrison County in 1866, and opened a harness shop at Missouri Valley, having put in one year prior to this in old St. Johns. He followed harness making until 1870, when he formed a partnership with Dr. G. H. McGavren in the stock business, and continued three or four years, and then purchased the farm which he operated in connection with the stock business.

He for whom this memoir is written, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., November 14, 1840, and the house in which he was born was shot through with a cannon ball, fired at the battle of Gettysburg, which was the greatest battle of the Civil war. Our subject's mother died when he was a small boy, but the father survived until about 1875.

Our subject was married January 21, 1869, to Miss Clara C. Harris, a daughter of Judge D. M. Harris, of the *Times*, at Missouri Valley. By this union, two children were born, Edwin Bruce, born in 1874, and died in 1876; Rush C., born August 5, 1884.

Politically, Mr. Lahman was a stalwart Republican. He served in the town council at Missouri Valley, and took an active part in public affairs. During the Civil war he was a member of Company C, Thirty-fourth Illinois Cavalry, enlisting at Dixon, and served three years. He was a member of Belden Post, G. A. R., at Missouri Valley. Was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Triune Chapter at Missouri Valley, and Ivanhoe Commandery at Council Bluffs.

He passed from the scenes of this life July 16, 1888, and was buried with Masonic honors, in Rose Hill Cemetery. A few years prior to his death, he gave up the stock business, and spent his time in looking after his agricultural interests. He was a man very pronounced in his views, and was thrown upon his own resources at the age of twelve years. He was a considerate, kind-hearted, and thoughtful man, and left a large circle of friends to regret his demise.

HON JAMES K. McGAVREN, of Missouri Valley, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, December 19, 1846, and with the balance of the family came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1850. He is one of the five sons born to Robert and Rebecca McGavren. His early education was received at the common schools. Later he attended Tabor College, and after completing his schooling, studied law with P. D. Mickel, of Missouri Valley, and was admitted as a member of the Harrison County bar, in the spring of 1869, and practiced law there that summer, but in the autumn of that

year removed to Seward, Neb., and became one of the first settlers of the town. He homesteaded eighty acres on which he lived three and one-half years, when he disposed of his claim and removed to Missouri Valley. He dropped the practice of law and took up the loan and real estate business, in addition to carrying on his farm work. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of Missouri Valley and re-elected in 1878 and 1879, but resigned before his term of office expired and was appointed County Supervisor in 1879; in the fall was elected to fill the unexpired term, and in 1882 was re-elected Supervisor. In 1883 was elected County Auditor, and was re-elected in 1885. In 1889 he was elected as a member of the House, in the Twenty-third General Assembly.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Odd Fellow's lodge No. 170, at Missouri Valley, being one of its earliest members.

August 5, 1869, he was united in marriage to Elmira Henry, a native of Hardin County, Ohio. Her parents came to Harrison County in 1860, and located in St. John's Township. Mrs. McGavren's father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McGavren were the parents of one child—Elizabeth, born in 1873. Mrs. McGavren passed from the scenes of this life in April, 1874, was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery at old St. John's.

Our subject was married to his second wife—Cynthia Deweese, a native of Indiana, January 27, 1876. Her parents died when she was a young girl. By this marriage union seven children were born, three of whom are still living, viz: Lawrence, Lottie; Lucile, died at seven years of age; Bruce; Hugh, died at nine months of age; and twins, who died in infancy.

For the second time in our subject's life he has been bereft of his companion. Cynthia (Deweese) McGavren, died October 31, 1889, and was laid away by the side of her children in Oak Grove cemetery.

Not unlike other members of the McGavren family who settled in Harrison County, at an early day our subject has exhibited good business and executive ability, both as a city and county officer, and as a member of the Legislature.

DAVID G. HEARN, of Missouri Valley, was born in the City of Watterford, in the South of Ireland, May 1, 1832. He is a son of Maurice and Margaret (Powers) Hearn. When eight months old, the family came to America, and located at the city of New York, where our subject received his education. His father operated a bakery. Our subject was the third child of a family of six children, namely: Stephen, Thomas, David G., Michael, Mannie and Mary.

David G. learned the tailor's trade in Boston and followed that business in Boston and New York, and then came to St. Louis, Mo., where he carried on a business of his own, and just when the Civil War cloud was casting its blackened surface over this nation, and the thunder of cannon was heard on every hand, and President Lincoln was calling for troops, our subject left his tailor's bench, and put on the Loyal Blue, and became a member of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, being a member of Company A, and remained in the service of his country, (which had became his by adoption) until December 24, 1864, and was then discharged at Jef-

ferson Barracks, Mo. His regiment was one noted for its heavy fighting.

When Mr. Hearn came to Missouri Valley in 1867, only a few houses graced the spot, where now stands the thriving city. The railroad had not at that time reached this point. He at once commenced working at his trade and followed it until 1889. In 1886, he built a two-story business house on the corner of Fifth and Erie Streets.

March 20, 1870, he was united in marriage at Dunlap, Iowa, to Martha Kitteringham, the marriage ceremonies being performed by the Rev. Mr. Granville, a Methodist Episcopal preacher. The lady of his choice was born in England and came to America, when four years old. Her parents first located in Wisconsin, but came to Missouri Valley in 1867. Her father, Henry Kitteringham, died at Missouri Valley, August 15, 1889, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. His wife is still a resident of Missouri Valley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hearn have been born four children—David G., April 20, 1871, and married August 12, 1891, to Miss Fannie Richards. He is now employed as a salesman in Missouri Valley; Maurice Henry, born September 11, 1873, still at home; Stephen A., May 25, 1875, at home and Mattie, December 16, 1878.

DOCTOR DWIGHT SATTERLEE, physician and druggist, at Dunlap, who is also a member of the present Board of Supervisors, ranks among the pioneers of Harrison Township, locating, as he did, in 1867. He is a native of the town of Ledyard, Conn., where he was born March 24, 1837. In the late war he was commissioned in the Sanitary Corps in the Army of Virginia, and later the Army of the James, as a member of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment. He served his country about three years, being mustered out in December, 1865, holding the commission of Major. He came to Dunlap in 1867, and was the first physician to practice in the place, which was platted during that year, and at the time of his coming was but a small hamlet.

Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, believing in the principles of that great political organization.

Socially, the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Hospitable Lodge No. 244, of which he was the first and present Master, the same being the first degrees of the A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to Ark Chapter No. 89, as well as to Shields Post No. 83, G. A. R., of which he is the present Commander; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH FOREMAN, located on section 32, of Jackson Township, has been identified with the interests of Harrison County since 1876. When he first came to the county he rented land, continuing for about eight years and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land. He broke it out, built a good house and barn, with accompaning outbuildings, and fenced his place. After one year he sold this farm and bought the one he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty-three and one-half acres. Here he built a barn

20x32 feet, made a cistern, and put up a wind-power.

He was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, December 4, 1856. He is a son of Mason A. and Sarah E. Foreman, natives of West Virginia, and who had a family of eleven children—Emily, Agnes, Henry, Joseph, Margaret, Sarah E., Elizabeth, deceased; William E., Charles, John, and one who died in infancy.

Our subject remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he made his home with his brother-in law, M. E. Oviatt, in Jackson Township, and followed farm life, working for others and renting land.

Mr. Foreman was united in marriage March 18, 1885, to Ida M. Ross, daughter of William and Salena Ross, natives of England, who had a family of twelve children–William, deceased; Ephraim, George, Nettie, Burt J., John, Ida M., Lizzie L., Martha, deceased; infant, deceased; Frank E., and Dora.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children—Ray A. and Salena E.

JAMES D. McKENNEY, was born in Cass County, Mich., February 3, 1844. He is the son of Michael I. and Anna Eliza (Townsend) McKenney, and was the sixth of a family of eight children. He attended two terms of school in Michigan and completed his education in the district schools of Harrison County. The first school he attended in this county was in the winter of 1852–53, in a log schoolhouse on section 6, of Union Township. The school was taught by George White. Our subject has always made his home at the old homestead and now lives on the original land taken by his father in 1851. The father died in 1858, and in the spring of 1860, the mother rented the farm to Samuel Jack and went to Michigan, and returned in the fall, but our subject remained here all summer and worked for Mr. Jack, continuing for two years, the first year for his board and clothes, but the last year he received $8 per month. It will be remembered that he was only in his sixteenth year, and in the fall of 1868 he took charge of the place and operated it, his mother keeping house for him until the autumn of 1879, when he bought the other heirs' interest in a hundred and twenty acres, which he still owns.

He was married February 6, 1879, to Alpharetta Dakan, a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born December 22, 1854, and is the youngest of a family of three children by Mr. Dakan's second marriage her parents being Ebenezer and Charity (Wagstaff) Dakan. The father was married three times and had five children by his first marriage. The father died in Union Township, August 9, 1883, and the mother died March 10, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenney are the parents of four children, all living—Herbert E., born November 14, 1879; Inman R. September 6, 1881; Guy E. and Nellie E., (twins), October 10, 1888.

Mr. McKenney and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united in 1890. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Logan.

Politically our subject has always voted with the Republican party, but at present is in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance movement.

He has been a successful farmer, and while he has seen his share of hard times,

he has always been surrounded with the ordinary comforts of home life, but well remembers how glad he used to be to see visitors come to their house, for it was upon such occasions that wheat bread was served. Now that these days of hardships have with him forever passed, he can better enjoy the surroundings of his own fireside.

ORSON P. EDMONDS, a thrifty farmer residing on section 5, of Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the summer of 1867, and located on the place where he now lives consisting of four hundred and ninety acres. It was wild land at the time he purchased it, costing him $5 per acre. The first winter he lived in a shanty, built by some railroad men. He at once built him a house and good sized barn, also a double crib, wagon house and granery, and dug a well, over which he erected a windmill. He has added to this tract of land until he now owns seven hundred acres, one hundred being under cultivation, while the whole tract is protected by a good fence. It was our subject's ill-fortune to be a resident of the county during the grasshopper years, which were never know to, in any way, materially enhance the value of a man's growing crops.

Mr. Edmonds was born in March, 1840, in Plymouth, Mich. His parents were William and Elvira Edmonds, the former a native of England and the latter of Vermont. They were the parents of two children—Charles, deceased, and Orson P.

Our subject moved from Michigan to Illinois with his parents when a small boy, his father dying on the way. He lived in Illinois until he was six years of age, and then removed to Walworth County, Wis., and remained there until about twenty-three years old, and then strolled over the country, working by the month until he finally settled in Harrison County, comparatively a poor man.

He was married in May, 1867, to Mary A. Burns, daughter of Samuel and Catherine, natives of Ireland, who had six children, named as follows: Mary, Rachel, Catherine, Margaret, Ellen, Eliza.

By this marriage union our subject and his wife have been blessed by the birth of six children, born in the following order: William S., Robert B., deceased; Christopher C., Ella M., deceased; George D. and Katie A., deceased.

Mr, Edmonds belongs to Little Sioux Masonic Lodge, and stands high in his community.

JOHN S. McGAVREN, cashier of of the First National Bank at Missouri Valley, was born January 11, 1861, at old St. John's, Harrison County, Iowa. He is the son of Robert and Rebecca McGavren, one of the early families of the county—a lengthy sketch of which appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject received his early education in this county, and later on attended the schools at Missouri Valley, and in March, 1878, went to Ames where he completed the scientific course in the Iowa Agricultural College, completing his studies in 1881, and the following year followed railroading. In the fall of 1882, he entered

the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and graduated from the Law Department in the spring of 1883. The following fall he opened a law office in Missouri Valley, with J. S. Dewell, which continued until September,1890, at which time he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank at Missouri Valley.

Our subject was united in marriage at Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa, October 10, 1889, to Miss Nellie M. Bell, a native of Lyons, Iowa. By this union there has been born one son—Robert Hayward now one year old.

Mr. McGavren is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Anchor Lodge, No. 66, at Missouri Valley.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held the office of City Clerk for three years.

Mrs. McGavren is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELISHA COBB, a farmer located on section 12, of Jackson Township, ranks among the pioneers of Harrison County, for it is found that he came to these parts to build for himself a home in the summer of 1856. He located on wild land known as "Swamp Land," which constitutes a part of his present farm. He made his filing at this time and then bought Swamp Land script, and paid $1.25 per acre for his land. In this way he secured a quarter section of valuable land, upon which he made no improvements for ten years. From Harrison County he went to Pike's Peak, during the great gold excitement, but did not remain long. He retraced his steps to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the lumber business for about nine years. He then came to Iowa, again and farmed land near Preparation, Monona County, for one year. We next find our subject digging a cave—better known as a "dug-out"—in which he lived four years, while he was improving his land. He then built a story and one-half house 12x26 feet, with a barn 16x24 feet. Year by year he kept adding to his land, until he now has two hundred and twenty-five acres, thirty-three acres of which are under plow, while the balance is meadow and pasture land.

Among the experiences which our subject never cares to go through again, was the grasshopper scourge, when his crops were entirely eaten up. This was the only year of his residence in Iowa, when he had a failure in a corn crop, and that year he was obliged to pay 50 cents per bushel for corn.

Our subject was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in August 1833, and is a son of Rowland and Eliza Cobb, natives of Vermont, who had a family of four children, our subject being the second child. The children were—Elijah (deceased), Elisha, Maria, and Harriet M.

In 1844, our subject's father moved to Nauvoo, Ill., but remained there only a short time and with the remainder of the thousands of Mormons who emigrated West, as far as where Council Bluffs is he also came, the trip taking all summer. He had five ox teams and one horse team. He bought a "squatter" out in Missouri, who lived in Atchinson County, buying the crop and all. They harvested that crop and raised one more, but as the family were sick nearly all the time with the diseases prevalent in all new countries, they sold their growing crop to the Government, which at that time was fitting out expeditions for the Mexican War.

They paid our subject's father 20 cents per bushel for corn which was husked and in piles in the field. The first winter they lived in Missouri, and his father went to Florence Neb.,—Mormon headquaters—to investigate the rumors they had heard concerning the practice of Polygamy, and when they found such rumors well sustained, their zeal for the Mormon Church grew cold. The next winter they started Eastward, and wintered at Chillicothe, and the next spring they went to St. Louis and there took boat for Pittsburg, and went into the lumbering busines in Jefferson County Pa., and remained there until he came to this county.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1865. to Maria McCullough, the daughter of Joseph and Mary McCullough. By this union one child was born—Minnie E. who is still living.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, and has been Trustee of his township, also assessor of the same.

AMOS S. CHASE, (deceased), came to Harrison County in the fall of 1848 and located at the mouth of the Soldier river. He remained there one winter and then moved to the Little Sioux on what is known as the Murray farm. He took a claim and remained three years then sold out and moved to Biglers Grove where he bought an interest in a saw-mill and operated it for some time. This mill was run by horse-power. He next went to Preparation, Monona County, and invested all he had but finally came away and left it all. He moved to Nebraska, bought an interest in a mill which he moved to Yankton Dak., remained five years and on account of Indian troubles, abandoned his mill which became a dead loss to him. He loaded his household goods into a wagon and came away, counting life dearer than property. He moved into Calhoun Township near Magnolia, and kept hotel at the last named place one year and also conducted a hotel at Little Sioux, and ran a mill until 1870, in which he lost an arm. He then bought a farm on the Soldier, in Jackson Township; he remained there until the date of his death in 1888. He was born in Bristol, Vt., in 1820, the son of Abner and Amy Chase, who had ten children, three of whom still survive. He remained in the Green Mountain State until he became of age and then went to Illinois, where he worked out by the month.

He was married in January 1848 to Sarah Silsby, the daughter of A. and Betsy Silsby, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont, respectively;

Our subject and his wife were the parents of the following living children—Anna, Asaph, May, and Milton A.

Mr. Chase served as a member of the Board of Supervisors, a number of terms and was also a Justice of the Peace and was the second prosecuting attorney of Monona County, elected in the fall 1854. Both he and his wife were members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER, a farmer living on section 14, of Clay Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1869, and settled on the farm he now occupies, his mother coming with him. He bought

eighty acres, and his mother bought forty acres; the house was built upon her land. Mr. Alexander lived with his mother until 1880. In 1874 he built a frame house upon his own land, and his farm now consists of one hundred acres.

He was born in Tipton County, Ind., February 15, 1849. His parents were John M., and Nancy J. Alexander. The former was a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Ohio. The father died in 1865, and his good wife, the mother of our subject, died November 25, 1887, at the age of seventy-six years, eleven months and fourteen days. The parents remained in Indiana until 1869, when they came to this county.

Mr. Alexander was united in marriage in Harrison County, Iowa, March 27, 1875, to Miss Mary J. Ritchison, the the daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Gilmore) Ritchison. Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children, Willie (deceased); Jack, Alice (deceased); Leonard, Grace and Alvey.

Mrs. Alexander was born in Clay Township, Harrison County, Iowa, September 23, 1859, and remained at home with her parents until married.

ANDREW J. BURCHAM, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1853, and is now a resident of Morgan Township. He is a native of the Old Dominion State and was born in Campbell County, Virginia, in January 1849. He is the son of George H., and Mary (Mortin) Burcham. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Ohio. They reared a family of ten children—Elizabeth (deceased); John, a resident of Shelby County, Iowa; Melvino, now of Nebraska; Samuel S., of Clay Township, this county; Amanda, (deceased); Andrew J.; George W., of Morgan Township; Susan, now Mrs. Morgareidge; Ruth, married and lives in Shelby County and Frank B., a resident of Morgan Township. The family came to Harrison County, when our subject was but four years of age, and located in Magnolia Township, where the father bought land which he sold in 1855, and took land in Clay Township, his being the only house between the Soldier and Little Sioux rivers. All provisions that the family had, were hauled from Magnolia on a hand-sled, by the father, during the hard winter of '56–'57. Mr. Burcham opened up a farm, and they remained there until 1864, and then came to Morgan Township. During the high-water period of 1857, the father took a canoe and went over the surrounding country, looking for high ground. After the water had subsided he came and entered land in the southern part of Morgan Township, on section 36, having two hundred and sixty acres.

Our subject, Andrew J., began work for himself in 1886, (the father died in 1870) working on the Missouri River, first running rafts and then acting as a pilot, which work he continued until 1872, when he opened up a farm in Clay Township, which he afterwards sold and bought his present farm on section 26. He now has eighty acres of land in the township, all under cultivation. Our subject and his father used to break prairie, with eight and ten yoke of oxen.

Our subject was united in marriage March 27, 1870, to Ophelia Margareidge, the daughter of John S. and Mary (Withim) Margareidge, natives of Ohio, who came to the county in 1856. Our

subject and his wife are the parents of four children—Mariam, born December 19, 1871; Fillmore, October 17, 1873; Clara, October 12, 1878; Dottie, born September 5, 1885.

In his political views, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

CHARLES C. CHAMPNEY, a farmer residing on section 15, of Jackson Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1867. He first located in Cincinnati Township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of wild land, and made the necessary improvements, and subsequently added sixty acres more to his farm. He remained on that place until 1884, when he sold and bought the two hundred fifty-acre farm he now lives upon, which was partly improved at the time. Here he has made marked improvement, providing more house room, digging a good well, and erecting a wind mill; also set out an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees.

Mr. Champney was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in August, 1838. He is the son of Lorin and Julia (Greenwood) Champney, natives of the Empire State, who had a family of five children—Charles C., Martha, Loretta, Julia, deceased, and Almon. Our subject lived with his parents until he had attained his majority, and then rented land for himself until he came to Harrison County in 1867.

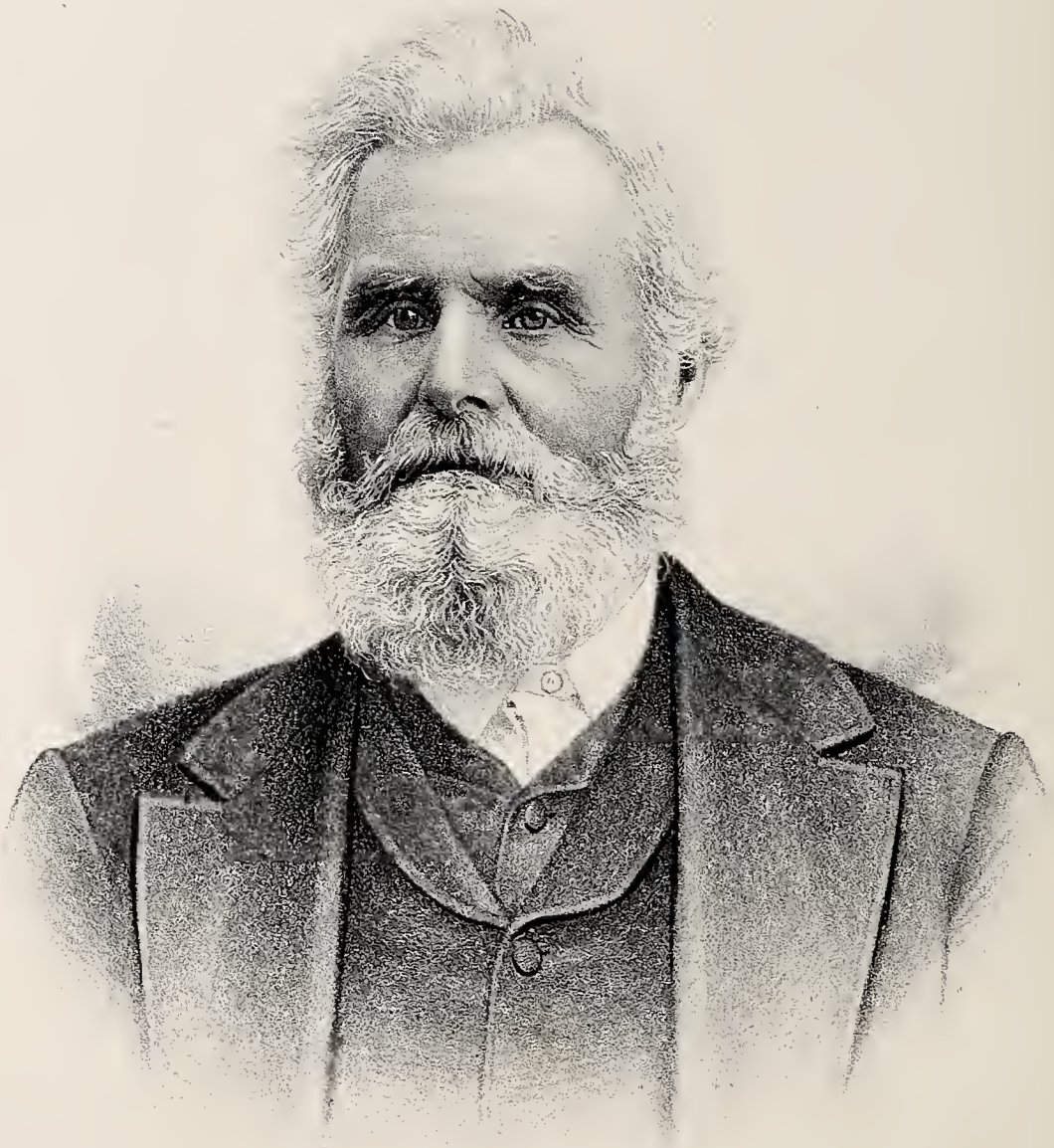
He was married March 7, 1861 to Helen Clark, the daughter of Lewis and Harriet Clark, who were the parents of eleven children—Jane, deceased; Ann, deceased; Lucena, William, deceased; Charles, deceased; Olin, Henry, Almira, deceased; Minerva, deceased; Louis, deceased and Helen, deceased.

For his second wife our subject married Julia Gilbert, March 1, 1871 and by this union the following children were born: Nellie, September 30, 1864; Ada, March 22, 1873, deceased; Frank L., April 15, 1876; Charles F., July 25, 1877 and Grace, February 21, 1885.

For his third wife Mr. Champney married on October 7, 1890, Emma McWilliams, the daughter of John and Mary McWilliams, natives of Ohio, who had a family of ten children, our subject's wife being the fifth. The children's names were Catherine C., Jane, deceased; Matilda, deceased; one died in infancy; Emma, William, deceased; Worth, deceased; Maria, deceased; Abbie and Charles.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SIMON V. SHEARER, a resident of Allen Township, and whose farm is on section 11, came to Harrison County in 1879, and bought wild land to the amount of eighty acres, a part of his present farm. He rented land upon which to make his living while he was improving his own; built a small house, stables and cribs of logs, rails and hay, and lived in the original house for eight years. But as time went on, and he prospered he erected a new house, which was 14x22 feet, with an addition the same size. He set out an orchard of one hundred trees, which are now fine bearing specimens, and a good index of what horticulture is worth in Harrison County. His farm is



Logan Crawford

now under a high state of cultivation, providing him with one of the finest homes in the county.

Our subject was born in Clay County, April 25, 1842. He is a son of William Shearer, a native of Kentucky, who had twelve children, our subject being the second in the family—James M., Simon V., John R., Charles, Clifton R., Arzelia. Six of the family are deceased.

Our subject remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, and then came to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he worked by the month one winter. He then went back to Missouri, and remained two years, working on the farm. We next find him in Cass County, Iowa, where he rented land for about six years, and then came to Harrison County.

He was married February 23, 1865, to Mary A. Gilbert, daughter of Hayden and Phoebe Gilbert, natives of Kentucky, who reared a family of nine children—Stephen B. Margaret A., Ebenezer, Mary A., Nancy, Hayden B., George W., Josephine, deceased; and Laura.

Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are the parents of four children — Genorah M., Lena, Henry P. and Vida.

LOGAN CRAWFORD, an early settler and prominent farmer of St. John's Township, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Union, Conn., January 13, 1822, and can trace his ancestry back to Hugh Crawford, his great-grandfather, who with five brothers came from Belfast, Ireland, and were of Scotch descent. The great-grandfather married a lady named Campbell from Ireland, and their son Samuel was born there, and followed farming for a livelihood. He was the grandfather of our subject. In this family there were five sons—Luther, John, Samuel, Ingoldsby W. (the father of our subject),and Charles, all of whom are now deceased.

Ingoldsby was born in Connecticut, August 7, 1786, and was reared on his father's farm and in his day was quite a prominent man in New England, serving as a member of the Legislature, State Senator, and Collector of Customs at New London, Conn., holding the last named position eight years. He received his appointment from Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States. He was also Judge of his county for several years, and an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, attending the general Grand Chapters of the United States. He married Rhoda Taft, a native of Mendon, Mass. She was the daughter of Daniel Taft, and a descendant of the Taft family, to which present Consul of the United States belongs, as well as a relative of Judge Taft, of the United States Supreme Court. Our subject's parents had a family of nine children, all of whom taught school—Calista, who for her first husband married a Mr. Lyons, a cousin of the telegraph man—Prof. Morse—and later married Mr. Sessions. She is now deceased; Daniel T., deceased; Caroline, Mrs. Newell, deceased; Sarah Ann, deceased; Logan, our subject; Ossian, a resident of Wales, Mass.; Marcia, Mrs. Lamberson, now a resident of Livermore, Iowa; Harriet, deceased; and Alonzo, a resident of California.

Our subject spent his early life on his father's farm, obtaining a good business education attending an academy at Brooklyn, Conn., where he boarded with

Mr. Mather, the father of Prof. Mather, of geological fame. He also attended Worcester County Manual Labor High School, in Massachusetts, under S. S. Green, the author of "Green's Analysis." After leaving school, our subject taught school winters and worked on the farm in the summer time. In 1847 he located in Dodge County, Wis., where he worked in a sawmill, and took up a piece of land, and when the railroad was run from Fond du Lac to Watertown, he assisted as flagman in the survey and worked the following summer in a plow factory at Mayville, and that fall (1851) was employed by Mr. Sewell, of the railway company, to run the compass, which he did until July, when he was transferred to Illinois, to run the Northwestern from Chicago towards Janesville, and in May, 1854, came West.

He was united in marriage September 21, 1851, to Helen M. Rising, daughter of Oliver and Hannah (Haws) Rising, a descendant of the Goff family of New Hampshire. She died February 29, 1884, and was the mother of five children, three of whom still survive. The children were: Virginia, Mrs. Purcell, born July 27, 1852, and died April 7, 1889; Penina, Mrs. Purcell, born February 14, 1854, now a resident of St. John's Township; Ira, born November 19, 1855, living in St. John's Township; Clinton, born November 19, 1857, died September 29, 1881; Esther, now at Ames, Iowa, in the Library of Iowa Agricultural College.

Mr. Crawford first located in Calhoun Township, purchased timbered land on section 32 and entered one hundred and twenty acres of wild prairie land, which he partially improved but subsequently sold. In 1857 he pre-empted swamp land in St. John's Township, the same being a part of his present farm, to which he has added at various times until he now has three hundred and sixty acres, all enclosed by a substantial fence and under cultivation.

November 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, as a private, and was assigned to the Army of the West. He participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg. At the battle of Corinth he was wounded in the head by a gun-shot. Before their time expired, the regiment re-enlisted in the Veteran Corp and joined Gen. Sherman on his famous march to the sea. At Atlanta, Ga., he was shot, left on the field in the hands of the enemy, who took him prisoner and sent him to Macon, Ga., and from there sent to Andersonville, where it was found by the Rebels that he was an officer (he having been promoted to Second Lieutenant), therefore they did not keep him at Andersonville, but returned him to Macon, where he remained until the last of August, when he was sent to Rickersville, a station four miles from Charleston, where he remained until December, when he was exchanged. His wound was a severe one in the left lung, the effects of which will go with him through life. He was exchanged at Charleston Harbor, S. C., December 14, 1864, returned home, receiving his final discharge February 19, 1865.

Politically, Mr. Crawford is a supporter of the Rupublican party; and among the local offices he has held may be mentioned, that of County Surveyor, having been appointed to fill a vacancy and elected twice. He has also been Justice of the Peace in Calhoun Township.

As a historical item, it may be mentioned, that the winter Ingoldsby W. was twenty-one years of age, he taught school

in the center of the township (of Woodstock, Conn.), near the residence of Deacon Morse, the grandfather of the great telegrapher, and many times accepted invitations to dinner with him, Mr. Morse being very much interested in all educational work, and always asked, "How many scholars had you to-day?" and at the end of the term says, "I can tell you the daily attendance at your school."

JOSEPH FOX, a resident of section 20, Jackson Township, came to the county in the spring of 1860. He came here a poor man and located at Little Sioux, and commenced driving a stage for the Northwestern Stage Company, between Sioux City and Council Bluffs, and followed the same for six years. At that time there were but two houses between Little Sioux and Onawa, and four houses between Onawa and Sergent's Bluff. He then bought and operated a hotel at Little Sioux for six years, and then rented a farm in Little Sioux Township, remained a short time and came to the place he now occupies, having lived upon his present place seven years. He has devoted his time to the breeding of standard-bred horses and cattle.

Our subject was born in Erie County, N. Y., in April, 1840. He is a son of Adam and Mary Fox, natives of New York and Germany, respectively. They reared a family of four children—Frank, Joseph, Antony and Ambrose. Our subject removed from New York when twelve years of age. He unfortunately had a mother who was not a real mother, but a stepmother, with whom he did not agree, as is quite often the case, so he bid his father good-bye and went to Racine, Wis., and worked in that vicinity by the month until 1860, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

Appreciating the advantage of a good home, he sought to provide one for himself, so in April, 1864, he was united in marriage to Sarah Clark, the daughter of William and Margaret Clark, natives of Ireland, who had a family of seven children, our subject's wife being the fourth. The children were Joseph, David, deceased; John; William, an infant, deceased, Sarah and Jennie.

By this marriage union two children have been born—Frank, born in October, 1868 and George in August, 1870.

Our subject is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lodge, No. 387, at Little Sioux.

GEORGE H. BURCHAM, deceased, first came to Harrison County in 1853. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1807, the son of John and Nancy Burcham. They had a family of ten children. His father settled in Kentucky at an early day, when it was principally peopled by the Indians, and a few pioneers of the Daniel Boone stripe. About 1811 the family moved to Ohio, where they remained until the death of the father. Our subject followed farming for a livelihood all his days. He went to Virginia in 1846, and came from there to Iowa, coming down the Ohio and up the Missouri Rivers to Council Bluffs. He settled in Magnolia and later lived on section 36, of Morgan Township. He was married in 1835, to Mary Martin, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gwinn) Martin, who

was of Irish descent but a native of Virginia. They reared a family of twelve children—Elizabeth, John, Melvina, Samson S., Mary, Amanda, Andrew J., George W., Susan, Henry, Ruth and Frank.

Mr. Burcham died August 3, 1879, and was buried in Magnolia Township. His wife is now seventy-six years of age.

SAMUEL E. HEDGES. one of the enterprising farmers of Jackson Township, residing on section 33, has made Harrison County his home since the autumn of 1881, when he bought forty acres of partly-improved land in Little Sioux Township. Here he built a one-story house 16x20 feet, set out an orchard of thirty trees and built him a good fence. This place cost our subject $22.50 per acre. After four years he sold the place and rented land for three years, and then bought the place he now occupies, which consisted of thirty-seven acres of improved land, to which he has added many good improvements, including outbuildings and an orchard.

Our subject was born in Hancock County Ohio, September 17, 1853. His parents are John and Athelinda Hedges, natives of the Buckeye State, who had a family of seven children, he being next to the oldest. The children's names were—Mary, deceased, Samuel E., our subject; Emily, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Jessie, deceased; Rachel; Diba, deceased; and Flora, deceased.

Our subject lived with his parents until he grew to man's estate, when he worked on a farm by the month for two years. We next find him in Nebraska, where he bought forty acres of land, and remained there two years, sold out and moved to Harrison County.

Mr. Hedges was united in marriage September 7, 1876, to Christie King, the daughter of William and Elizabeth King, natives of Ohio, who had ten children, as follows—John, Jane, Addis, Mary, Eli, Cyrus, Barkley, Christio, Susie and Emily.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Wilbur, Emily, deceased and Calvin:

Mr. and Mrs. Hedges are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PLEASANT B. COFFMAN (deceased), located on section 10, of Raglan Township, in the autumn of 1866, on forty acres of partly improved land, upon which there was a small log cabin, in which he lived one summer and then built the house now serving a as residence for the family. He set out an orchard of fifty trees; planted out shade trees and put round his place a good fence. He remained on the farm until his death.

Mr. Coffman was a native of Alabama, born in August, 1836, the son of Jacob and Rebecca Coffman, natives of East Tennessee, who had three children: John T., Marion, and Pleasant B. The family moved from Alabama to Missouri, and from there to Appanoose County, Iowa, but later went to Montana, where they remained one year, he working in the mines.

Our subject was united in marriage in August 1853, to Margaret Coffman, the daughter of George and Jane Coffman, who were natives of East Tennessee, and

had a family of eight children—George B., William P., Margaret, Lucinda, Elizabeth, Blackburn, Gideon, and Eva M. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman were first cousins, and were married in Hillstown, Mo., and from there went to Appanoose County, Iowa, where our subject worked on a farm for eight years. They then emigrated to Utah, remained one winter, then went to Montana, coming from there to Harrison County. The deceased, as well as his wife, were members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children—George W., born January 16, 1859; James A., June 19, 1861; Darthula (deceased), November 15, 1863; William P., July 13, 1866; Dora J., July 5, 1869; Alice E., April 22, 1872; Reuben W. (deceased), October 17, 1878; John (deceased), October 20, 1878.

JOHN C. McCABE, editor of the Logan *Observer*, has been a resident of Harrison County, since April 10, 1865, one year more than a quarter of a century, and has been closely identified with every interest of Harrison County from that day to this, and hence very naturally, would find a place on the pages of Harrison County history. But before reviewing the career of this man's life as it has been found in Harrison County, we turn the attention of the reader to the Empire State—New York—and to a point near the line of King County, where our subject was born May 5, 1840. His parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Connaughty) McCabe. The father was a native of the county of Cavan, Ireland, and was born about 1817, and was married when nineteen years of age, and sailed for America, landing in New York harbor April 16, 1840, after a six weeks' voyage on the ocean. For six years they lived near Albany, and then moved to Canton, Mass., fifteen miles from Boston, where they remained until 1848, and then moved to a point near Oshkosh, Wis., locating on a farm where the father died in May 1884. The mother of our subject died February 11, 1863, aged fifty-five years. Mr. McCabe's father and mother reared a family of eight children, seven of whom still survive, our subject being the second child, the eldest, Terrence McCabe, lives in Raglan Township, this county.

John C., our subject, attended the common district schools in Wisconsin, until nineteen years of age, assisting his father to clear up a farm, the surface of which was covered with heavy timber and stone. This was no small task as the reader will know, when it is said that the greater part of this farm is now fenced with stone gathered from the farm.

About this time our subject attended the High School of Oshkosh. He bid farewell to his old home in the Badger State, August 30, 1861, and came to Scott County, Iowa, where he was engaged as a clerk three months for his uncle, Cornelius McCabe, but not being pleased with that occupation, he taught school from that time until 1864. For the next eight months it is found that he traveled in different states and territories. He had decided to cross the plains, but upon arriving at Council Bluffs, concluded to abandon the trip, and retraced his steps to Harrison County, locating in Raglan Township. The first summer, that of 1865, he worked for Charles Gilmore on the farm, and in the winter commenced

teaching school, which profession he followed until about 1880, teaching at least five months of each year, within four townships of Harrison County. In the spring of 1867 he bought a farm on sections 12 and 13, of Raglan Township, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, which he carried on, besides teaching school. When he purchased the place it had a log cabin 12x16 feet, in in which he lived until he sold the place to John V. Walker in the autumn of 1869. The following winter he went to the Missouri Bottoms, having a contract with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, to furnish ties for them. We next find Mr. McCabe cultivating a farm on shares in Magnolia Township, but in the spring of 1870 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 28, of Allen Township, the same being wild land, and that season he broke considerable prairie and erected a house, moving to the place in 1871. Through hard work and good management Mr. McCabe added two hundred acres to the original tract, giving him a half section of rich Harrison County soil. The improvements on this place consisted of two hundred and thirty-five acres of plow land. a good story and a half farm house 18x26 feet, with a kitchen 14x24 feet, also an orchard of about three acres planted out in the spring of 1870, which is now very productive of valuable fruit.

At the general election in the autumn of 1887, Mr. McCabe was elected to the office of County Surveyor, having been deputy Surveyor for about twelve years prior to that date. April 24, 1888, he came to Logan and assumed control of the duties of his office, serving one term of two years. We next find our subject planted in the editorial chair of the *Observer* at Logan, which newspaper plant he purchased December 19, 1889, and still continues to operate, the further particulars of which will be found in the village history of Logan, in connection with the other newspapers. Mr. McCabe is a practical, forcible, editorial writer. In addition to his journalistic work, he does a large amount of surveying, and is probably better posted regarding that portion of Harrison County west of the Boyer River, than any other man who has looked upon a compass and carried a chain, in the county.

November 27, 1866, our subject was united in marriage to Cordelia I. Patch, a native of Ohio, born June 19, 1847, and the daughter of Joel H. and Hannah (Robinson) Patch. Mrs. McCabe is the fourth child of her father's family; her mother died when she was ten days old. Her father again married a lady who died before he came to Harrison County. He emigrated to this county in 1853, and died in Morgan Township, while there on a visit, his home being in Magnolia Township. He was born October 14, 1814, and died January 21, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. McCabe are the parents of five children—Frank H., born April 17, 1870, and now works in his father's office; John A., July 24, 1871, deceased; Clark, October 22, 1872, deceased; Daisy R., August 26, 1878; Robert M., November 14, 1880.

Politically, Mr. McCabe is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and comes nearer to being able to give a hope for the political faith he holds, than almost any man in his community. He is a member of Logan Lodge, No., 355, I. O. O. F., Columbian Encampment, No. 101 at Logan, and Magnolia Lodge, No. 126, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry.

Mrs. CcCabe has been identified with the Presbyterian Church for three years. Both our subject and his estimable wife are well known throughout Harrison County, "Mac" being the same plain, common sense every-day man, whether on the farm, in the school room, carrying the tripod, or in the sanctum of the *Observer*, and hence counts his friends by the one word—Legion.

WILLIAM LaSEUR, a farmer residing on section 17, of Allen Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1868. He came to Dunlap without any means, and hired out to work on a farm, and continued to thus work and rent land for twelve years, when he bought the farm upon which he now lives, which consisted of eighty acres of partly improved land, for which he paid $12.50 per acre. He has since added to this land, and now owns one hundred and twenty acres; sixty-five of which are under the plow. He also owns a ten acre timber lot. Upon this place he erected a house 14x20 feet, with a wing the same size, together with a kitchen the same size. He also built a granary 12x14 feet.

He was born in the state of New York, January 16, 1846, in Oneida County. He is a son of Amasa and Didama (Coats) LaSeur, natives of France, who had six children: Frederick, Eliza, Clara, Frank, deceased, William and Charles.

Our subject's parents died when he was but five years of age, and he was adopted by a man named Folett, of Chenango County, New York, with whom he remained until sixteen years old. His foster father gave him a fair education at the common schools, and also two terms of select school. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, under Captain S. H. Wheeler, and was mustered into service at Norwich, N. Y., and was sent from there to Baltimore, where he did guard duty a month, and then joined the Gulf expedition to New Orleans, and remained in this department about one year and a half, participating in the engagements at Sabine Crossroads, Pleasant Hill, the siege of Port Hudson, and other minor engagements, and was then sent to Washington, and engaged in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, with General Sheridan, and fought at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill. He was wounded in Cedar Creek by a gunshot in the hip, and laid in the hospital, Philadelphia, four months. After his recovery he went back and served until the close of the War, receiving his discharge at Elmira, N. Y., in June, 1865, and worked by the month from that time until he came to Harrison County.

He was married in May, 1876, to Sarah Hendrickson, daughter of James and Jane Hendrickson, who reared a family of eight children. The parents were natives of Tennessee, and their children were born in the following order: Adolphus, Lizzie, deceased, Sarah, Alfred, Frank, Cornelius, Milton and Benjamin.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children: William, deceased, Pauline, Edna, Fred, Josephine, Frank and Clara.

Our subject is a member of the Grand Army Post at Little Sioux. His army record, together with the fact that he was left an orphan when but a small child,

has caused his life to be one of a checkered character, but be it said to his credit, he has always proven himself to be a man of high sense of honor, always ready to do his part and go wherever duty calls.

JOHN W. DREW, M. D., a native of Iowa, came to Harrison County in 1885. He was born in Hardia County, May 4, 1862, the son of Michael and Margaret (Meaney) Drew, of Ireland. His early life was spent in Marshall County, attending the common schools and afterward attended the Medical College at Iowa City, graduating March 4, 1885, when he began the practice of medicine at Modale, where he remained four years, and then moved to Mondamin, where he now practices.

He was united in marriage in July, 1888, to Miss Ida I. Bartlett. By this union, one child has been born—Nora Irene, February, 1890.

Politically he is a Democrat, while in religious matters, he and the good wife are members of the Catholic Church.

TERENCE McCABE, a resident of section 14, Raglan Township, has been a resident of this county since April, 1866—the closing year of the Civil War. He first located on one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land, constituting a part of his present farm. The place had a log house and eighteen acres of land under the plow. This log cabin served the family seven years, when he built a house 16x20 feet, in which they lived nineteen years, when high water drove them out by flooding and filling in with mud and water, which was fourteen inches deep on the floor. He then built another house two stories high, 16x32 feet, with an addition. He commenced in Harrison County poor, but has kept adding to his land until he now has one hundred and eighty-three acres, one hundred acres of which is under the plow and the balance in pasture and timber; all enclosed with a good fence. He has built a barn 20x32 feet, and has a large set of stock scales and other valuable improvements, including an orchard of two hundred trees. It was his ill-fortune to live in the county during the grasshopper years, and when the vast army spread their wings and took flight they darkened the very heavens at noon-day, and with their going they carried away with them a large portion of our subject's crops, which made the subsequent years quite hard for him.

Mr. McCabe was born in Ireland, November 28, 1837; he is the son of Francis and Eliza McCabe, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle; who had a family of eight children—Terence, John C., Mary A., Francis, Eliza, Frances and Agnes.

His parents came to America when he was but two years of age, leaving him in his native land with his grandparents, with whom he lived until nine years old, at which time he came to America with friends and met his father at Boston Harbor, with whom he lived until he was of age. His family settled on a farm in Wisconsin in 1848, and he was then twenty years old, and in the winter of 1860–61, he followed logging in the pine districts of Wisconsin. In April of that year, the thundering cannon fired on Ft. Sumter and was the signal of a great conflict, the

sequel of which was only found at the end of a four-years' bloody rebellion. Our subject who was fired with the spirit of patriotism, only born of the love of liberty, and only carried out by self-sacrifice and hardship, enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, a month after the Stars and Barrs were unfurled to the breeze. He became a member of Company B, Third Wisconsin Infantry, under Capt. Scott, enlisting at Oshkosh. He was sent to Hagarstown, Md., and from there to Harper's Ferry, Va., and was at the engagement of Balls Bluff, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run. He was in the service from May, 1861 to May, 1864, when he received his discharge, after which he went into the Quartermaster's Department with Gen. Thomas' army where he remained until the spring of 1866 and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married July 20, 1865, to Martha J. Dugger, the daughter of William and Cyrena Dugger, natives of Tennessee. His wife was one of a family of eleven children, of whom the following are the names: Martha, Thomas, Sarah, Alonzo, deceased, John; Melvina and Harriet, deceased; Margaret, Wallace, Lafayette and Alice. Eight of these children are living.

Our subject and his wife have had their home blessed by the advent of ten children—Caroline, William, John, Terence D., deceased, Eliza, Peter, Frances, Mary, Agnes and Nellie.

Mr. McCabe is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Magnolia Lodge, No. 126.

From the day our subject landed in Boston, at the age of nine years, his has been a varied experience, having lived in this, his adopted country prior to the rebellion, and having marched through the long campaigns, beneath the burning Southern skies, tented in the field, and been in the ranks, where grape and canister shot fell like hail, participating in the largest battles of that terrible strife, and then returning to farm life in Harrison County, in advance of railroads, it may be said that he has seen much of true hardship.

ALBERT M. JONES located on section 23, of Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, when he located on the farm he now occupies, consisting of of seven hundred and eighty-four acres. It was all wild land and he at once began improving it. He built a house, the main part of which was 18x22 feet, and an addition, 12x18 feet. He built a barn, twenty-four feet square, provided shedding and cribs; also set out an orchard and shade trees. He dug a good well and provided it with a wind-mill. His whole place is under the protection of a fence, and three hundred and fifty acres under the plow. He has disposed of some of his land, and at the present was three hundred and twenty acres. He came to the county a poor man, and paid $3 per acre for his land, but has come to be a prosperous farmer.

He was born in Hancock County, Ill., in November, 1846, and is a son of William S. and Eliza Jones. The father was a native of Wales and the mother, of Ohio. They had six children, of whom our subject was the fifth. Sanders W., Byron L.,

Albert M., John R., deceased; Winfield S., deceased and James M., deceased. Our subject lived in Illinois until about nineteen years of age, and there received a common-school education. The first two years he lived in Iowa, he crossed the State four times with a covered wagon, camping out by the way-side. Many times he would not see a house in a day's travel.

He was united in marriage, in February, 1873, to Drusilla Polen, the daughter of William Polen, who was a native of Ohio. Her parents had five children, named as follows: Mary, Nelson, Kate, Drusilla and Elizabeth.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Wallace R., born March 4, 1874; Byron B., April 30, 1876 and Jetty M., March 31. 1890.

EDWIN NEWTON, an enterprising farmer of St. John's Township, has been associated with the interests of Harrison County since 1867. When he first came here, he lived where Missouri Valley now stands. He worked on the railroad and boarded the officers of the road. After two years and a half, he located on section 2, where he purchased forty acres of land, erected a house, made other improvements, and remained there about seven years, when he sold out and came to his present location, which is lot 4, section 3, of St. John's Township.

Mr. Newton is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., September 28, 1837, of English ancestry. He can trace his family back to his great-grandfather, Reuben Newton, who came from England to Vermont, prior to the Revolutionary War, he having served as a Captain during that fierce struggle for liberty, and was with the "Green Mountain" boys. His son Reuben, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Vermont and came to New York State. He was a manufacturer of steelyards. He married Eunice Manly, a Vermont lady, by whom four children were born: Nathaniel, who moved to Ohio; Lyman, a resident of New York State; Jesse, the father of our subject and Daniel, living in Michigan.

Jesse Newton, the father of Edwin Newton, was born in Marcellus, N. Y., and was reared on his father's farm. He married Louisa Puddy, the daughter of James and Eliza (Vann) Puddy, natives of England, who were the parents of seven children: Caroline, Mrs. Tracy, living in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; Edwin, our subject; Truman, a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.; Augustine, of Boone, Iowa; Reuben, now of Missouri Valley; Orrel, Mrs. Stone, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Harlin, a resident of Castleton, N. Dak.

Our subject was born on his father's farm, where he resided until he was fifteen years of age, assisting his father on the farm, and attending the common schools of that county. In 1852 he started for Oregon, driving cattle. He left Clinton, Iowa, May 18, and got to Rogue River Valley, September 22, and went from there to California, where he ran a pack train, and remained some two years, returning by the way of the Pacific Ocean and Panama, and thence to New York. He then spent some time in Wisconsin and Michigan, and afterwards visited the Southern States, during the Civil War. He was not in either army, but was at Parson Cogle's when the negroes were sent to Island No. 10. He was sent to watch them, and drew the plans of the

Island and river posts, and sent them to Commodore Foote, and when the Island was taken, he returned to New York, and a few months later came west, and lived at Sycamore, Ill., on a farm, after which he came to Boone, Iowa, and remained three years.

Our subject was united in marriage September 19, 1861, to Miss Martha E. Parcell, of Rochester, N. Y., the daughter of James and Eliza (Orchard) Parcell, who were of English descent.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton are the parents of the following children: Addie, Mrs. Greevey, now of Omaha; M. J. born November 25, 1863; William A., October 10, 1866, died May 24, 1867; and Mabel, now Mrs. Dr. W. H. Sherraden, born September 3, 1869, now living in Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES W. SHERWOOD, a farmer living on section 6, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County, in the autumn of 1876—the Centennial year. He came in without means and commenced working by the month on a farm, continuing this for a year and a half, then rented land until 1889, when he bought the land he now occupies, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land.

Our subject was born in Clinton County, Iowa, October 6, 1858. He is the son of John and Rosilla A. Sherwood, natives of Ohio and Connecticut, respectively. They reared a family of four children as follows. Louis M., (deceased); Winfield S., (deceased); Lewis J., and Charles W. Our subject remained with his parents until he had reached his majority, when he moved to Crawford County, Iowa, this being about 1872. He bought land in Crawford County. He and his brother worked together and remained there four years, when he and the family came to Harrison County. His father and mother make their home with him. The father is seventy-two years of age, and the mother is sixty-four, and in poor health. She was in the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, two years during the civil war, for which she now draws a pension.

Our subject is still single, and tries to make the remaining years of his good parents' lives as pleasant as possible.

LEWIS J. SHERWOOD has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1880, and he is now a prosperous farmer located on section 7, of Allan Township, When he first came to the county he rented land in this township for two years, and then moved to Allen Creek, and rented land for eight years, and then bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of eighty acres of partly improved land, upon which he erected a building, 12x14 feet, one story and a half high, also set out an orchard of eighty-five trees.

He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 27, 1853, and is the son of John and Drusilla Sherwood, natives of Ohio, who have a family of four children, our subject being the third. The family were: Lewis M., (deceased); Winfield, (deceased), Lewis J., and Charles W.

Our subject remained in Ohio, until he was two years old and accompanied his parents to Clinton County, Iowa, and

remained at home until his majority, and then moved to Crawford County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and cultivated that for five years, then moved to Monona County, remained one year, and then came to Harrison County.

Our subject was united in marriage, May 7, 1881, to Nellie Benjamin, daughter of George P., and Julia Benjamin, natives of New York and who were the parents of eight children, our subject's wife being the sixth in number—Charles, three died in infancy, Emma, Nellie, Ell, Jay.

Politically, Mr. Sherwood affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM H. BARSBY, a farmer of section 6, Lincoln Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1884, and bought two hundred and eighty acres, upon which he now lives. It was wild land at the time and cost him $10 per acre. He at once commenced improving it, by turning over the virgin sod, built a house 22x24 feet, one story and a half high, also a barn thirty-four feet square, cribs and other out-buildings, and set out an orchard of two hundred trees.

Our subject was born in Winnebago County, Ill., and is the son of Thomas and Jane Woodward Barsby, natives of England, who had a family of fourteen children, of whom he was the youngest. The following are their names: Elizabeth, Mary A. (deceased), Ebenezer, Charles, Albert, Mary A. (deceased), an infant deceased, Ellen, Edward, William, and two who died in infancy.

Our subject lived with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Dakota, and there tried to make a home for himself, but failed on account of a two years' grasshopper raid, after which he returned to Illinois and farmed two years, and then went to Janesville, Wis., where he studied telegraphy. He remained there six months and received his diploma. He followed that profession four months and then returned to farm life, and two years later removed to Crawford County, Iowa, where he rented land for six years, and then came to this county.

He was married July 21, 1881, to Fannie Morse, daughter of Henry Morse, a native of New York State, who had a family of twelve children, our subject's wife being the oldest. The children were: Fannie, Henry, Elizabeth, John, Frank, William, Anna (deceased), Eddie, Reuben, Freddie, Roscoe and Grace,

Mr. and Mrs. Barsby are the parents of four children—Thomas H., born August 25, 1882; Charles W., September 12, 1884; Ray R., October 9, 1886; and Walter C., November 9, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Barsby are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS MANN, who has been a resident of Harrison County for twenty-one years, is now comfortably located at his farm home on section 29, of Lincoln Township. He came to the country in company with his parents, who bought forty acres of land, with some improvements thereon, near the village of Woodbine. The father worked this land, while Thomas, of whom we write, worked out by the month for about two years, he being sixteen years old at the time. Later on he worked

land for himself and for others by the month, his sister keeping house for him part of the time, and he keeping "bachelor's hall" the remainder of the time. He continued to do this until about 1880, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, which forms a part of his present home place. Subsequently he added forty acres to this tract, giving him two hundred acres in all, which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Mann is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born March 20, 1856, and remained in his native land until he was fourteen years old, when he emigrated, with his parents, to America, landing in New York Harbor and taking the cars, making Woodbine their first stop.

His parents were John and Sarah (Eadie) Mann, natives of Scotland, who reared a family of six children, as follows: Sarah, John, Thomas, James, Mary and Jesse. They all live in Harrison County, except Sarah, who is in Nebraska. He has ever been a hard worker, but will agree with nearly every foreign born person who comes to our shores from the Old World, that this country excels all others under the shining sun, to repay men for the toil and hardships they may be enabled to endure.

JAMES C. EVANS, a farmer, now located on section 9, Lincoln Township, has been a resident of Harrison County for more than a third of a century, coming as he did to these parts during the month of March, 1856. The subjoined sketch is a brief review of his life, both in and out of Harrison County.

He was born in Cecil County, Md., February 20, 1827. His parents were Robert and Mary Evans, natives of the same State, who reared the following children: James C., our subject; William M., Mark A., deceased; Sarah J., deceased; and Mary E.

James C. remained in his native State, passing his youthful days at the sports and labors common to a lad of the Sunny South, having fair educational advantages. He lived on a farm until he was eighteen years old, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until coming to Iowa.

One of the important events of his life, and one ordained by an All Wise Creator, was his marriage, which occurred March 20, 1855, to Elizabeth Scott, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Scott, both natives of Maryland. They reared seven children, our subject's wife being the second child. The children's names are, Robert, Elizabeth, Jennie, Rebecca, James, Sarah, and John, all of whom are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of two children—Gertrude and Mark A., both living in Lincoln Township.

The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Upon coming to this county Mr. Evans followed carpentering for about six years, and then bought out the heirs to his father's estate and took the old homestead, which is situated in Boyer Township, and remained there until 1880, when he bought land in Lincoln Township, and sold all of the old homestead except thirty acres. The land he purchased in Lincoln Township was partly improved. He built a house 16x24 feet, one story and a half high, also stabling and granery, and planted an orchard of one hundred trees. He commenced life with no means save that wrapt up within his own brains and

muscle, but is now surrounded with all that goes toward making a happy and successful life. To be the possessor of a well tilled farm, in one of the banner counties of the most progressive commonwealth in the Union, at this day and age of the world, is indeed a heritage to be highly prized.

MADISON C. STEARNS, a farmer located on section 5, of Allen Township, came to the county in in the spring of 1882, and purchased the farm he now occupies, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, for which he paid $12 per acre. Here he built a story and a half house 17x24 feet, with a wing 14x16 feet. He broke out about twenty acres the first year, built a fence, set out an orchard and made general improvements.

Our subject was born in Naples, Ontario County, N. Y., March 10, 1822, and is the son of Phineas and Mary Stearns, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire. Their twelve children were as follows: Clark, Sallie and Marinda, deceased; Asa, Parley, Nancy and Sanger, deceased; Jefferson, Harrison Madison C., Lucretia, deceased; and Merritt. Five of these children still survive. Our subject lived in the Empire State until twenty years of age, receiving a common-school education. From New York he came West to Illinois, where he engaged in the co-opering business, which he followed for seven years, and then went to work at the carpenter trade which he followed for four years. He owned a farm in Illinois and cultivated it part of the time himself. In the spring of 1864 he went to Fremont County, Iowa, where he engaged in the hotel business, dealing in cattle and farming at the same time. The next two years we find him engaged in the mercantile business, which he operated two years and then sold out, took possession of the store again and finally disposed of it and came to Harrison County.

Our subject was married in 1852, to Mary Hills, daughter of Edwin and Phidelia Hills, natives of Connecticut and New York, who were the parents of two children, our subject's wife being the eldest, her sister's name being Helen A. Our subject and his wife are the parents of E. Parley, deceased; one died in infancy; Fidelia, Gertrude; and Carrie, deceased; Henry, deceased.

Politically, Mr. Stearns is identified with the Democratic party.

NELS PETERSON, located on section 20, of Allen Township, has been a resident of Harrison County for twenty-one years. It was in the autumn of 1860, when he located in Raglan Township, where he worked for his uncle the first year. He worked for various ones for ten years in Harrison County, and then went to California and worked at farming and mining for six years, and then returned to Iowa and bought the farm he now lives upon, consisting of a quarter section of well improved land. Among the improvements he has placed upon his farm may be mentioned a good granery, a fine grove of trees, whose towering branches doubtless, oft remind him of his native land beyond the sea. His place also is provided with an orchard of

one hundred trees, which adds much to its value.

The man for whom this sketch is written, was born in Sweden, February 17, 1851, and is the son of Peter and Breta Christena Larson, who reared a family of seven children, our subject being the eldest. They were named as follows: Nels, Carl, August, Gustave, Alfred, Elizabeth, deceased, and Emma. All of these children who are now living are residents of America, except Emma.

Our subject came to America when nineteen years of age, and from New York harbor came direct to Harrison County, Iowa. He was married November 26, 1885, to Sylvia Streeter, daughter of Ransom and Sarah Streeter, natives of Vermont and Iowa respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been blessed in their home by the birth of three children—Julia, Eve and Alfred.

Politically, Mr. Peterson votes with the Alliance party.

NOBLE W. YOUNG, a farmer living on section 5, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1881, and first rented land in Monona County. That fall he sold his crop and rented land of John Dick, in Allen Township, and the next year bought the farm he now occupies, the same consisting of one hundred and thirty-four and one half acres of wild land, upon which he has put substantial improvements, including a good farm house 14x24 feet, good stables, cribs and hog house. He also set out a fine grove, and now has fifty acres under the plow, while the balance of his farm is in meadow and pasture land.

Our subject was born in Johnson County, Ind., in August, 1845. He is the son of Jesse and Sarah Young, natives of Indiana, who had five children—William S., Joseph B., Noble W., Rachel C. (deceased), and Archibald A.

Our subject's father married a lady who was a widow, having formerly been married to Jacob Banta, by whom she had one son—David D., who is now a resident of Indiana.

When seven years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Iowa, and resided with them until he was ten years of age; then his mother died, and he made his home at his uncle's until he was about fourteen years of age. Consequently his school advantages were quite limited, for when fourteen years old he commenced working out by the month to support himself. After two years he went to Illinois, where he worked by the month for five years, then came back to Fremont County, Iowa, remained over winter, and in the spring went to Jefferson County and worked through that season. The next two years he worked in Illinois, after which he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Page County, Iowa, remaining on this farm until he came to Harrison County. He has always had to depend upon his own exertions for a livelihood, and hence knows how every dollar's worth of his property has been made.

Mr. Young was united in marriage April 7, 1879, to Delia Stearns, the daughter of M. C. and M. F. Stearns, native of New York, who reared a family of six children, of whom our subject's wife was the second child. The children were: Edwin D., Delia L., Mary G., Carrie, deceased, Parley C., deceased, and Henry M., deceased.

Our subject and his wife are the parents

of two children—Vera A., born January 3, 1882, and Virnie E., October 11, 1885.

Not being fully satisfied with the conduct of either of the two great political parties in this country, our subject belongs to the People's party.

BENJAMIN F. CROASDALE, a merchant doing business at Little Sioux, will form the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bucks County March 4, 1837, and is the son of Benjamin and Agnes (Harding) Croasdale, both deceased. They were also natives of the Keystone State, of English descent, who came to America with William Penn. Our subject's early life was spent in Pennsylvania, where he received his education in his native county and at West Chester, Pa. He taught school in 1856 in Bucks County, continuing for one year, then spent two years in a lumber office.

He enlisted May 20, 1861, the month after the breaking out of the Civil War, becoming a member of Company C, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, in the Army of the Potomac. He was at the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, Bull Run, South Mountain, and at Antietam, where he was wounded, placed in the hospital, and discharged for disability. June 25, 1863, he returned to Pennsylvania, remained until 1865, and then came to Council Bluffs, where he was engaged as a clerk in a store until the fall of 1866, and then came to Little Sioux and clerked for J. B. Tabor for two years, after which he went into business for himself and continued until 1887. In the fall of that year he was elected Auditor of Harrison County at a closely contested election, in which he received a majority of forty-five over W. H. Wood, of Logan. He served in this capacity for two years, to the satisfaction of the whole county.

He was married June 1, 1872, at Little Sioux, to Miss Alice E. Hale, daughter of R. C. and S. (Basset) Hale. The father died in 1868; he came from Erie County, N. Y., in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Croasdale are the parents of two children—Inez, aged fifteen years, and Clara, aged eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Croasdale are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to both the Masonic Lodge and Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a Republican.

Upon coming to the county our subject was a poor man, having a very small capital, but gradually advancing, by his own efforts, he is now comfortably situated.

CONRAD WAKEHOUSE, a farmer residing on section 29, of Allen Township, came to Harrison Connty in the spring of 1878, and purchased forty acres of the farm he now lives upon. The place had some improvements, and he built a house 14x18 feet, with an addition; also a barn and granery. He set out an orchard of forty trees, and has since added to his farm until he now has one hundred and twenty acres, eighty of which is under a fine state of cultivation, while the remainder is in meadow and pasture land, all enclosed by a good fence.

Our subject was born in Germany March 7, 1853, the son of Conrad and Catharina Wakehouse, both natives of Germany. The fruit of this union was

five children—Martin, Phillip, William, John and Conrad. The mother and all the children are living in America. Our subject come to America when fourteen years of age, landing in New York, and came with his mother and brothers from that city to Indiana and lived there several years, and then exchanged the Hoosier for the Hawkeye State. He was married October, 1874, to Elizabeth Houshou, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Houshou, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared a family of nine children—Amanda, Reuben, Emma and William, Aaron, who died in infancy, Elizabeth, and Annie, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Wakehouse are the parents of six children, named as follows: Amanda, John, Martin, William, Charles and Elizabeth.

Mr. Wakehouse is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically votes with the Democratic party.

JAMES W. MARTIN, liveryman at Woodbine, is a native of Harrison County, and was born in St. John's Township April 14, 1863, and remained on his father's farm until 1884, when he bought a farm in Lincoln Township, the same being a hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, on section 8. He improved this land, and lived upon it for four years at the end of which time he traded it for a livery business at Woodbine, which he is still conducting. His barn is 22x100 feet with an annex 33x50 feet.

Our subject was married March 20, 1884, to Julia Legan, in St. John's Township, who was born December 25, 1864, in Indiana, and accompanied her parents, when she was thirteen years of age, to Harrison County, Iowa, where she grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of five children — Vernia, Lester, Pearl and Baby, twins, the latter dying in infancy; their last born was Floyd.

Politically Mr. Martin exercises his right of franchise by voting with the Republican party.

It should be added in this connection that our subject's father was William Martin, and that he died in the United States service.

GEORGE A. MATHEWS, of the firm of Mathews & Kling, agricultural implement dealers at Woodbine, was born at Walworth County, Wis., April 26, 1843, the son of George and Fannie (Jones) Mathews, who died in Walworth County, Wis., in January 1843. George A. remained on the old homestead acquiring his education at the common district schools of the Badger State, and when seventeen years of age, went to Stoughton, Dane County, of that State, where he worked for two years for others, and then went into business with L. M. Kellogg, now of Missouri Valley; they were engaged in the manufacture of brooms, in which they continued for about three years, when Kellogg sold his interest in the concern to H. B. Kling, our subject's present partner, with whom he continued until their coming to Woodbine 1877.

Mr. Mathews was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Kling, a native of Wiscon-

sin, born November 19, 1843, their wedding occurring April 16, 1867. Four children have blessed their home—Earl, Clifford, Grace and Lynn. Earl died October 2, 1870; Clifford, works in the Postoffice at Woodbine.

In addition to the extensive agricultural implement and lumber business carried on by the firm of Mathews & Kling, they also operate a steam grain elevator (having a capacity of twelve thousand bushels) which they bought September 9, 1886.

PETER J. SCOULAR, a farmer living on section 11, of Raglan Township, came to the county in the fall of 1881, and located on eighty acres of his present farm, which at the time was partly improved. He completed the breaking, erected a house 16x24 feet, built a barn, dug wells, set out an orchard of four hundred and fifty trees, and planted out an artificial grove. His farm now comprises two hundred acres, one hundred and forty being under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. The whole tract is surrounded with a substantial fence.

Our subject was born in Canada, May 28, 1850, the son of Thomas and Margaret Scouler, natives of Scotland, who had a family of six children, as follows:—Jane, Sarah; Belle, deceased; Thomas, Peter, Isabelle. Three of these children live in America. Our subject remained in Canada until he was fourteen years of age, at which time the family moved to Illinois, where they farmed three years, and then came to Wayne County, Iowa. Here our subject remained until twenty years of age, at which time the family moved to Putnam County, Mo., where they engaged in farming and milling, continuing for three years in that locality. We next find the family in Appanoose County, Iowa, where they remained two years, then moved to Wayne County, and from there to Harrison County.

Our subject was united in marriage in the month of July 1869, to Rebecca Doddrill, the daughter of William and Amanda Doddrill, natives of Ohio, whose nine children were as follows–George, deceased; James, Emily, deceased; Rebecca, William, deceased; Reuben, deceased; Elizabeth, Daniel and Sarah.

Mr. and Mrs. Scoular have been blessed by seven children, in the following order: —Margaret, Isabell M., Thomas W., Amanda J., Anna B., Della, deceased, and James P.

Politically, our subject votes with the People's party. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. SMALL, located on section 26, of Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1879. The first two years he rented land in Taylor Township. He bought eighty acres of land in Magnolia Township which was partly improved, upon which he built a house and lived there for two years, then sold his place and rented land for six years, after which he bought eighty acres of his present farm, which was partly improved at the time.

He was born in Knox County, Ind., in October 1855; the son of Abraham and Catharine Small. The former, a native

of North Carolina; and the latter of Kentucky. They reared a family of thirteen children, our subject being the twelfth. Our subject remained with his parents in Indiana until twelve years of age, when the family moved to Otoe County, Neb., where the father took a homestead near the city of Lincoln, and followed freighting for three years. He was taken sick and compelled to give up his claim, and after living in the town of Wyoming, Neb., for five years he moved to Fremont County, Iowa, remained two years and then moved back to Nebraska, where he remained until the date of his death, March 26, 1878.

Our subject has worked for himself since thirteen years of age. He was married in March 1880, to Rachel Messer, daughter of William and Hannah Messer, natives of Pennsylvania, who reared the following children–Barney, Jessie, Elizabeth, Rachel, Polly, Caroline, Rebecca, Mentel L., and Hannah R.

Our subject and his wife have five children–Joseph, Myrtle, Bertha, George, and Abraham, deceased.

MAJ. H. P. KIDDER, a resident of Morgan Township, came to Harrison County, in 1875. He is a native of New York State, born October 13, 1844, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Payne) Kidder, natives of the County of Kent, England, who came to America in 1842, and located in Pittsfield, Otsego County, N. Y., where the father engaged in farming. Our subject's early life was spent in the Empire State, where he obtained a common-school education. The parents are both deceased. They reared a family of nine children, Salinie Elizabeth, born March 1, 1828, and died November 2, 1856; John S., born February 20, 1830, now a resident of New York City; George T., born June 2, 1831, killed in the battle of the Wilderness, during the Civil War, May 6, 1864; Francis A., born December 23, 1832, died February 9, 1877; William Samuel, born November 15, 1834, now in Ono, Shasta County, Cal.; Mary A., born October 24, 1836, now married and living in Otsego County, N. Y; Phillip Edward, born June 16, 1839, a resident of Little Sioux; Charlotte S. (Stenson), born October 24, 1841, now residing in Gilbertsville, N. Y. Our subject was born October 13, 1844.

When Mr. Kidder was old enough to venture out into the world for himself, he began the milling business, and was fireman in a saw mill for one year, and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade. He enlisted, during the Civil War, in New York City, as a member of Company E, Sixty-ninth Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the following battles: Petersburg, Hatchie's Run, Jones Farm; Richmond, Appomattox; and was discharged June 5, 1865, and returned to Morris, N. Y., where he resumed carpenter work, which he still follows. In 1875, he came to Harrison County, Iowa, and located on the farm which is a part of section 25, Morgan Township. He owns one hundred and one acres, all well fenced and improved. He carries on general farming and stock raising.

He was married November 23, 1868, to Miss Emma Jannette Mickel, the daughter of Ira and Mianda (Johnson) Mickel, natives of New York State, but who now live in Mondamin, Iowa. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children,

Gertrude, born February 10, 1871, and Anna, born February 7, 1876.

Mr. Kidder, in his political choice, affiliates with the Republican party, and has been assessor of his township for seven years. He is a member of Post No. 103, G. A. R., at Mondamin.

JOSEPH W. REILLY, deceased, of Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in 1865, just at the close of the Civil War, and located on section 3, after having rented land a short time near Missouri Valley, of Robert McGavren. He bought eighty acres of land in Cincinnati Township, the same being county swamp land. Here they built a log house and made other substantial improvements, and lived for about seven years, when he moved to Sioux City, and remained three years, at the end of which time he purchased the farm, his widow now occupies in Jackson Township. The first year they lived in a dug-out, and then moved into a log cabin, 12x16 feet, to which was added a frame structure, 12x14 feet. They commenced on this place poor, not having one dollar in money. From time to time, more land was bought until his wife now possesses two hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which are under the plow. The place contains a good orchard, a barn, 30x40 feet, graneries, cribs, etc.

Mr. Reilly was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Edward and Susan Reilly, natives of Ireland and Virginia respectively, who had a family of seven children, three of whom are still living: Edward, William, deceased; John, Mary, deceased; Anna and Eliza.

Our subject lived in the Keystone State until twenty years of age and came to Iowa, at the commencement of the Civil War. He enlisted at Missouri Valley, under Capt. Acker, and served three years and three months until the war closed, when he was mustered out at Sioux City.

He was united in marriage December 25, 1864, to Margaret Long, the daughter of Patrick and Mary M. Long, natives of Ireland, who were the parents of the following children: Thomas D., Walter, deceased; Patrick, deceased; Anna, deceased; Bridget, Margaret, Julia and Walter, (No. 2).

Mr. and Mrs. Reilly were the parents of ten children—Edward, born July 7, 1866; Robert, September 13, 1867; Thomas, April 24, 1869; Eliza, April 22, 1870; Susan, September 29, 1873; Maggie, August 15, 1874; William, February 22, 1875; Burney, July 30, 1876; John, April 25, 1878 and Anna, November 7, 1880.

Our subject and his estimable wife were both devout members of the Catholic Church.

ARCHER C. ROSE, located on section 14, of Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the fall of 1876, and first located at Missouri Valley. He hauled wood the first winter, and worked for his parents, farming for about four years, then bought the farm he now occupies in 1880. It was partly improved, and he paid $20 an acre for it. He removed the house to another location, and built an addition to it; also built a barn, granary and cribs. He set out an orchard of fifty trees, and a grove of shade trees.

He was born in Bradford County, Pa., November 1, 1853, and the son of Amos and Phœbe A. Rose, natives of New York, who had a family of eight children—William N., Truman, deceased; Alice, Archer, Emaline, Melvin, Ellam and Clarence, deceased.

Our subject lived in Pennsylvania until he was two years of age, and then his parents moved to Illinois, and from there to Iowa, when he was fourteen years of age. They lived at Independence, one year and then moved to Dakota Territory, where they remained nine years, then came to Harrison County.

Our subject was united in marriage in April, 1878, to Matilda Clapper, daughter of Mathias and Diana Clapper, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively, who had a family of eight children — Oliver, Saphrona, Emma J.. Matilda, Rebecca, Albert, Jeanette and Olinda.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose are the parents of two children—Gertrude, born August 3, 1885; Clifton, November 3, 1887.

Mr. Rose is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and has been Constable and Road Supervisor of his township.

CAPT. GEORGE W. CHASE, Postmaster at River Sioux, has been identified with the interests of Harrison County people long enough to entitle him to a notice in this connection, coming as he did, to the county at the close of the Rebellion.

He is a son of John S. and Diantha (Palmer) Chase, natives of New Hampshire. The grandfather was Isaac Chase, and his wife was Mary (Hunt) Chase, both natives of New Hampshire, but whose ancestors came from England. Our subject's mother's parents were Timothy and Elizabeth Palmer, whose ancestors lived in London. Mr. and Mrs. John Chase are the parents of eleven children, our subject being the oldest. Eight of the family still survive. George W.'s early life was spent in the Old Granite State, noted for its rock-ribbed hills and fertile valleys. Here he received his education, which was completed at the High School. In August, 1861, when New England was responding to the President Lincoln's call for more troops, to put down the Civil War, which had just fastened itself upon the United States a few months previous, our subject enlisted in Company I, of the Fourth New Hampshire Infantry as a Private. He was discharged from that regiment, and in August, 1862 reenlisted in Company E, Tenth New Hampshire Infantry. Was elected Orderly Sergeant, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company A, then First Lieutenant of Company H, and finally Captain of Company F. Was first in the Army of the Potomac and later of the Army of the James. Among the engagements he took part in, may be mentioned Fredericksburg, Waterloo, Va.; the second fight at Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, Proctor's Run and numerous other engagements, and was discharged June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Va., the capital and stronghold of the Southern Confederency. He returned to New Hampshire and in February, 1866 came to Chicago and to Harrison County the same year, and engaged at farming, which he followed for ten years. He was appointed Postmaster by President Arthur in February, 1883, and has held such position ever since.

He was united in marriage April 27,

1853 to Charlotte Bean, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Powell) Bean. The Powell family came over in the "Mayflower" and our subject's wife, is a second cousin of Daniel Webster. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have no children. Mr. Chase is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is an Adventist. Capt. Chase is identified with the Republican party, casting his first ballot for John C. Fremont.

JAMES WATSON JAMISON, M. D. (deceased), was a native of Ireland, and first came to this county in 1871, locating in Mondamin, he being the first resident physician of the township.

He was born in the County of Armagh in the North of Ireland, May 13, 1845. He was the son of William and Anna (Bailey) Jamison, both deceased. The mother died January 21, 1860; the father October 26, 1864.

Dr. Jamison, our subject, passed his earlier life in Ireland attending school there and finally graduated at Queen's College, Belfast, 1866. In October of the same year, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him at a public meeting of the Queen's University in Dublin. He also received a diploma from Belfast General Hospital, before coming to this country.

Soon after coming to this country in 1868, he began the practice of medicine in New York City, where he remained some time, and from there went to Columbia University, Kittanning, Pa., where he remained one year as professor in mathematics and natural science. At the close of the year he again took up his chosen profession and after receiving a diploma from Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio came west to Yankton, S. D., and practiced one year, then came to Mondamin, where he remained, standing high as a physician, and highly respected as a citizen.

Dr. Jamison was married March 11, 1872, to Miss Ruth A. Williamson, who died shortly after, and September 28, 1874, the Doctor was married to Miss Lou Robinson, of McConnelsville, Ohio, daughter of Thompson and Rebecca (Lahew) Robinson, who were natives of Ohio and Virginia. Three children blessed this marriage union—H. Stuart, born January 25, 1875; Paul B., July 12, 1877, and Anna R., November 9, 1879.

The Doctor was a member of the Congregational Church, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

He died August 27, 1881, by accidental poisoning after conducting a post mortem examination at Mondamin.

LOWERY WILSON, of section 16, township 79, range 42, came to Harrison County in April, 1854, and located on one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he held about three years, built a small house near the railroad and attended Reel's mills until August 17, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving ten months, receiving his discharge June 17, 1863, on account of disability. After coming out of the service, he was in no particular business, for one year, but then went back into Reel's mills again, where he remained until the fall of 1865, at which time he re-

moved to his present farm, living in a log house provided with a puncheon floor and sod chimney. In this house he lived until 1872, when he built his present farmhouse, situated on a charming building spot, overlooking the Boyer Valley, which at this point is ever a feast to the eyes.

Mr. Wilson was born in Barren County, Ky., April 25, 1833. His father was Benjamin Wilson, a native of Virginia, born November 2, 1803 and died in Logan, Harrison County, June 27, 1878. The mother, Jane (Bend) Wilson, was a native of Virginia, born February 11, 1809, and now lives in Logan.

Our subject was married, July 13, 1852, to Martha Reel, by whom four children were born: Moses W., Henry R., Lydia and Mary. Mrs. Wilson died March 31, 1865. For his second wife Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Mary D. Reel of Indiana, born April 17, 1833, the daughter of William Acrea, a native of Kentucky, born January 19, 1806, and died at Logan, Iowa, October 16, 1879. This lady was the daughter of Ferba (Walker) a native of Kentucky, born April 10, 1812, and died May 14, 1845. Mrs. Wilson's people came to Harrison County in 1855, and settled about one mile south of Logan.

In his political belief, Mr. Wilson favors the Republican party, believing as he does, that this party best subserves the interests of the country. In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are believers in the Protestant faith, being members of the Christian Church of which his parents were charter members.

Mr. Wilson came to this section of Iowa at a very early date and looked out upon what was then a wild, yet romantic and beautiful wilderness. Game was very plenty, and while he saw his share of hardships and privations co-incident to frontier life, yet with the exception of the sad bereavement he met in the loss of his companion, he has probably now no reason for believing he could have spent these thirty-nine years of his life in a more pleasing and profitable manner, than has been his lot in Harrison County, which he has lived to see become one of the banner sub-divisions of the great commonwealth of Iowa. Here he has lived and labored and built up not only a goodly home for himself, and family, but also woven about him the respect and good will of a large circle of true friends and admirers.

JOHN L. WITT, M. D., of Logan, came to the place in 1876, and by reason of his professional labors and general identification with Harrison County, will form the subject of this notice.

The Doctor was born in Knox County, Ill., March 4, 1854, and is the son of J. M. and Mary A. (Hall) Witt. Our subject's grandfather was Jesse Witt, whose wife was Ruth Whit, and his grandparents on his mother's side were William H. and Susannah (Mondon) Hall. In the parental family there were eight children of whom our subject was the eldest. His father was a wagon-maker by trade, and both he and his wife are now residents of Logan. Our subject spent his early life in Illinois, and laid the foundation for his educational attainments in that State, in the common schools, and later began a course in the college at Galesburg. He began the study of medicine at Henderson, Ill., with Dr. E. S. Cooper, with whom he was associated six months, and then came to Logan, completing his studies with Dr. E.

T. McKenney, now of Washington. He then attended the Medical Department of the State University, at Iowa City, in 1878-9, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at St. Louis, Mo., March 10, 1890, and is now building up a lucrative practice, in which he is more than usually successful.

Politically, Dr. Witt believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

He belongs to Masonic Lodge, No. 420, at Logan, and Royal Arch Chapter, No. 81, Missouri Valley, and is counted a bright, progressive member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married November 30, 1881, to Miss Millie Vanderhoof, daughter of T. F. and Jane (Dungan) Vanderhoof, natives of Michigan and Indiana, respectively. Mrs. Witt is their only daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Witt are the parents of two children—Edwin M. and John V., who are bright, intelligent children, and are the idols of the household.

WILLIAM R. SIMMONS, a farmer located on section 10, of Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1884, when he bought forty acres of partly improved land, to which he added other improvements including the building of a house 16x24 feet. He remained on this place three years and then bought the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, upon which he built suitable buildings and set out an orchard of two hundred trees.

Mr. Simmons was born in Appanoose County, Iowa in 1849, and is the son of William M. and Camellia Simmons, whose children were as follows: Charles, William R., Dock, Elizabeth, Janette, Sarah, Emma; and Perlina, deceased.

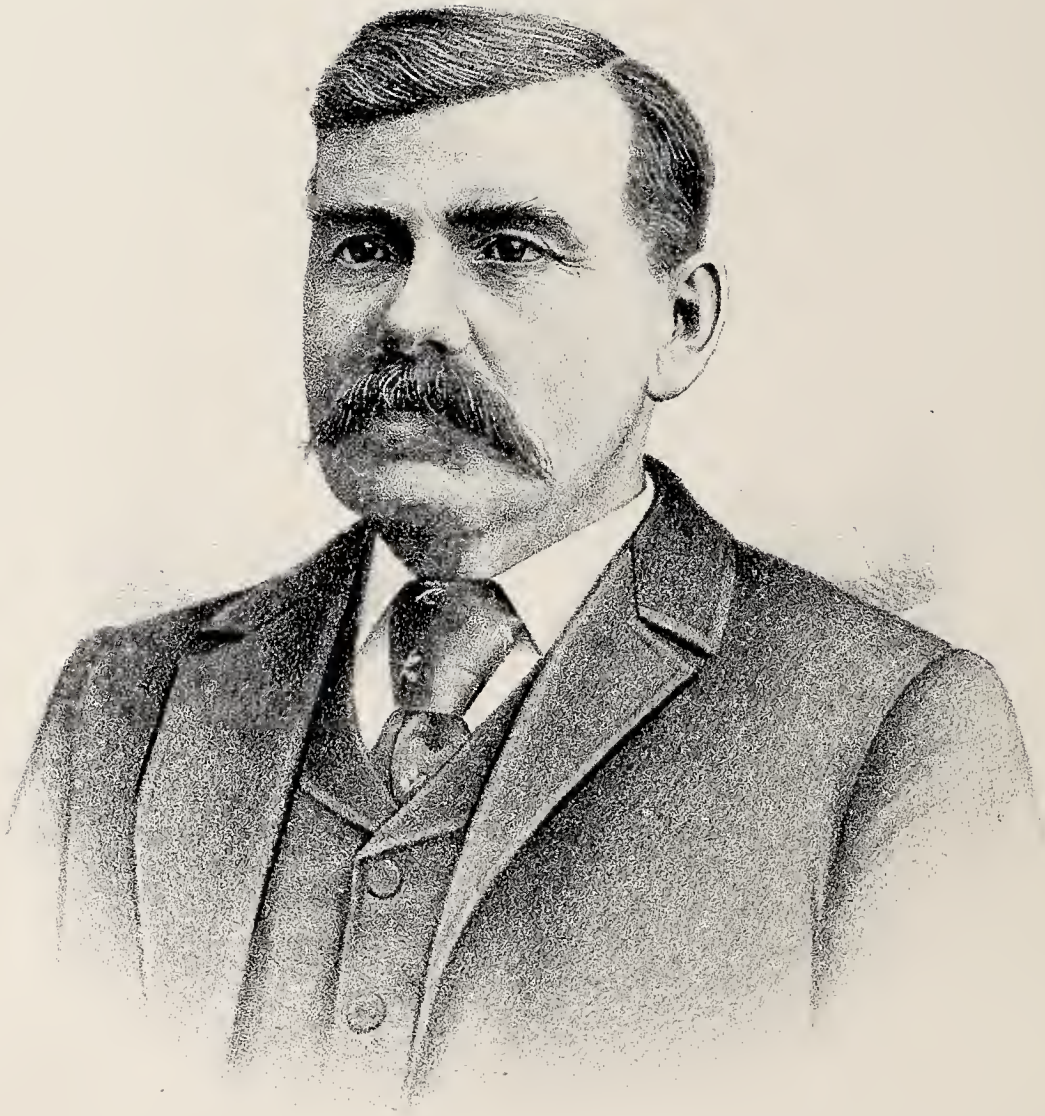
Our subject lived in Appanoose County until eighteen years of age, and then went to Missouri where he engaged in the manufacture of chairs. While digging a well which required the blasting of rock, he met with an accident, which caused blindness. He was united in marriage March, 1877, to Sarah Doddrill, daughter of William and Amanda Doddrill, natives of Ohio, who were the parents of ten children: George, and Emily, deceased; James, Rebecca; William, Mahulda, and Reuben, deceased; Elizabeth, Daniel and Sarah.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Mahulda, Milton R., Emma J., Sarah R., Jessie L., William E., and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are acceptable members of the Christian Church.

COL. CHARLES R. BOLTER, the Mayor of Logan, and a practicing attorney of the firm of L. R. Bolter & Sons, very naturally finds a place in the history of his county, where he has spent nearly all the days of his life.

He is the eldest son of Senator L. R. Bolter, and his mother's maiden name was Caroline J. Reinhart, sketches of whom appear elsewhere in this book.

Charles R. was born in Cass County, Mich,, October 21, 1859, of Scotch-German ancestry, and is one of three children born to his parents, all living at Logan, Iowa. His early life was spent midst the scenes of pioneer life in Harrison County, for he came here when he was but five years old. He commenced his education in the district schools of the



J. H. Myers.

county, at Magnolia, and also attended the High School at Missouri Valley. He finished his studies with the Class of '77, from the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, after which he studied law with his father two years, and then formed a partnership with him, the firm being known as L. R. Bolter & Sons.

Politically, Mr. Bolter, like his father, can give a good reason for voting and working with the Democratic party, believing, as he does, that it serves the best interests of the American people. In March, 1888, he was elected as Mayor of Logan by a majority of seventy, was twice re-elected, and is the present Mayor of the city, and is also a member of the Governor's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He belongs to Lodge No. 355, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Bolter was united in marriage June 30, 1891, at Little Sioux, Iowa, to Miss Cora A. Pratt, the daughter of John and Mary (Gleason) Pratt, who settled in Harrison County in 1859, but are natives of Vermont and Connecticut. They were the parents of five children, respectively, two of whom still survive, one being our subject's wife.

Mr. Bolter is a strong, popular young man, and is looked upon as a loyal leader in the political party to which he belongs.

FREELY W. MYER, a representative farmer of Taylor Township, residing on section 13, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1869, and hired out by the month on a farm in Raglan Township. After fourteen months he went to the Black Hills country, with Messrs. Gordon & Wright, who were Indian traders. He rode through on horseback, but only remained a short time. He returned the same way as he went, his trip consuming about six months. In the spring of 1871, he bought the farm he now lives upon. There were two hundred acres of partly improved land, which had a one-story frame house upon it, in which he lived until the autumn of 1888, when his present two-story frame residence was erected, the same being 40x50 feet. This is considered one of the most commodious farm houses in Harrison County. He has a system of water works, by which soft water can be obtained in any room on the first floor, while hard water is forced to every room in the house. In 1887 he built a barn 40x54 feet, with fourteen foot posts, the same being built over a basement seven and one feet deep. His barn is also connected with his water-works system, by which pure water is always provided for his stock. He has about one hundred acres under cultivation and the balance in pasture, hay and timber-land. He now has four hundred and eighty-two acres of land in Taylor Township, including eighty acres of hay land, which produces two and one-half tons per acre.

Mr. Myers was born in Adams County, Pa., June 7, 1845. He is the son of Anthony K. and Margaret C. (Wolfford) Myers, both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject remained under the paternal roof until September 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Two hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the following engagements: The battle of Ft. Steadman, Yellowhouse Landing, then went on to Petersburg, and was at Appomattox Courthouse, and was there when Lee surrendered, and was

within a mile of the spot where Gen. U. S. Grant demanded and obtained an "unconditional" surrender. of the great leader of the Southern Confederacy.

Our subject participated in and made one of that vast throng, the like of which the world may never see again—the Grand Review of the armies at Washington, D. C. He was discharged at Alexandria, Va., May 31, 1865, and then returned to his home in Pennsylvania, where he remained only a short time, and then went to selling fruit trees in Virginia. This was in the spring of 1866. After four months at this business he went to Chicago and formed a partnership with E. Boles and followed the mercantile business for nine months. This business adventure did not prove a success, so he went to Blackhawk County, Iowa, where he canvassed for the pictures of Grant and Colfax. He followed this for two months and then went to Guthrie County, Iowa, and hired out on a farm, where he worked nine months and then came to this county.

December 16, 1871, he was married in Harrison County, to Miss Maggie E. Garner, the daughter of Henry and Anna (Mahoney) Garner. This matrimonial union was sealed and made more sacred by the birth of five children—Carlos U., Henry A., a pair of twins, a boy and girl, who died in infancy, and Stephen A.

Maggie (Garner) Myers was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, December 8, 1852. She came with her parents to Harrison County, when quite small, and remained with them until married. She is a member of the Latter Day Saints Church.

Mr. Myers belongs to Lodge No. 232, A F. & A. M., of Missouri Valley; also the Royal Arch Chapter at the same place. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Modale. In his political belief he has always supported the Republican party up to the present campaign, but is now identified with the People's party. In April, 1891, a "Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union" was organized in Harrison County, of which our subject was made President.

JOSEPH H. M. EDWARDS, proprietor of the "County Seat Nursery," came to Harrison County in April, 1878, to become a permanent settler. He had been in the county, however, during the summers of 1876–77. He located on section 17, of Jefferson Township, where he planted out the Logan Nursery, having for a partner F. W. Hart. After two years, he sold to Mr. Hart, and located on his present place, on section 18, where he has ten acres in a fine growing nursery, in which is found a great variety of hardy fruit and ornamental trees. He grows everything in the line of apples and small fruits, making a specialty of grapes.

Mr. Edwards was born in Rockingham County, Va., July 26, 1844, and is the son of William and Susannah (Gongwar) Edwards, and in the fall of 1851, came with his parents to Cedar County, Iowa, making the trip by horse teams, his father becoming a pioneer in that section of Iowa. The mother died in April, 1880, and the father still resides in that county at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

The Government's call for troops, to put down the Rebellion, aroused our subject's patriotism, and July 18, 1862, he enlisted in what was known as the "Metho-

dist Regiment," but properly speaking, Company B, of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, serving until May 26, 1865, receiving his discharge at Philadelphia, when he came back to Cedar County, and remained until October, 1873, and then went to Brooklyn, Poweshiek County, Iowa, remaining there two years, then went to Mt. Vernon, Linn County, Iowa, and from there to this county in 1878.

He was united in marriage at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 2, 1873, to Mary E. Powers, a native of Des Moines County, Iowa, born December 6, 1848. She was the daughter Garrett and Eliza A. (Kynett) Powers. Six children have blessed their home—Royal W., Frank W., Rose L., Ninorch B., Effie E., Josie E., all of whom are living at this time.

After coming out of the army Mr. Edwards attended Cornell College for one year, after which he taught for five years.

Our subject is politically a Republican, and in his religious belief independent. During his residence in Harrison County he has won for himself, both through his business and social relations, a good reputation and stands high as a citizen.

JOE H. SMITH, one of the pioneer attorneys of Harrison County, now practicing at Logan, was born December 27, 1833, in Beaver (now a part of Lawrence) County, Pa. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on the farm, having such educational advantages as were to be had in the public schools of the place. Later he became a student of Westminster College, at Wilmington, Pa. From this place he went to the office of Judge Eben Newton and Judge Frank Girard Servis, at Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar, April 14, 1857. Immediately on admission to the bar, he started for the "far West," and June 1st, of the same year located and began the practice of law at Magnolia.

January 4, 1859, he returned to the old home, in the Keystone State, and married Julia Ann Warrick, and at this date as the result of this marriage union, there are the following children: Law P., Mary M., Palmer, John I., Tad L., and Thomas C.

But few of the early settlers have entered into and become more conspicuous in the "warp and woof" of Harrison County, individually and historically, than the subject of this sketch, for few public measures were proposed or carried through unless Smith figured more or less therein.

At the breaking out of the civil war, no one put forth greater efforts toward filling the ranks with enlisted men than he, for being Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, when the young men of the county were ripe for enlistment, a meeting of this Board was called, and each person enlisting from the county was given a bounty of eighty acres of land or its equivalent. Smith then enlisted, not waiting for others to do, but said, "Boys, come along!" In one day an entire company was enlisted, and since then has been known as Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, he being the Second Lieutenant of the Company.

In 1858 he was elected as the first County Superintenent of Schools. In 1864 was elected County Recorder, and in 1867 was elected as a Representative of this and Shelby Counties, in the Twelfth General Assembly, where it is said he

very ably presented the wants and protected the interests of his constituents.

Scarcely a case of importance upon the court calendars of Harrison County, but Joe H. Smith's name appears as attorney for one of the parties, and not only here, but in the Supreme Court of the State, a very creditable reputation is accorded him. He is untiring in his efforts, quite captivating in his manner; logical in his conclusion, and at times sarcastic and eloquent. In 1888, he compiled and published a condensed history of Harrison County, which had many points of excellence. He is a ready writer, graphic and pleasing in his description of pioneer days, including the early courts, schools, and churches. The volume was replete with information, general description, as well as amusing incidents, all of which had come under Mr. Smith's personal observation, for it will be remembered he was a pioneer of the county himself.

In conclusion it may be said that Mr. Smith is a man of noble impulses, positive in his opinions, and will be remembered, perhaps, as long as any one of the early settlers of this county.

THOMAS J. ACREA, was among the pioneers who found their way to Harrison County, in November 1855, and is now a resident of section 7, of Jefferson Township. He accompanied his father, William M. Acrea, who bought a farm in the spring of 1856 in section 24, Jefferson Township, and died October 17, 1869.

Thomas J. was born in Clay County, Ind., September 22, 1837, his parents moving to Putnam County when he was a small child. In 1855 the family might have been seen wending their way, overland by horse-team to the fertile valleys of Harrison County, Iowa. Their outfit consisted of a horse-team, an ox-team and a drove of cattle numbering thirty head, a part of which belonged to S. L. Case, who came through with them. Our subject was married to Miss Sarah A. Deal, in St. John Township, March 9, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Acrea are the parents of fourteen children: James W., born January 1, 1866; John L., September 13, 1867; Eli N., December 25, 1868; Charlie P., June 1, 1870, Hannah J., Mary E., Mark M., Leslie O., Arthur B., Austin J., Coila B., and Minnie B. Two of the above died in infancy. Mrs. Acrea was born in Putnam County, Ind., November 25, 1848, and came to Harrison County three years after her parents came.

Concerning our subject's father, William M. Acrea, it may be stated that he was born in Kentucky, January 19, 1806, and when a small boy, his parents moved to Alabama, remaining there eight years and then moved to Indiana, where they lived until they came to Harrison County, in 1855. His wife, the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Pherraba Walker, was born in Clay County, Ind., where she remained until she was married. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Acrea were the parents of six children, Thomas J., being the third child. The mother died in Putnam County, Ind., in May, 1845. The parents of William M. were born in North Carolina, their names being John and Katherine, they were reared and married in North Carolina and emigrated to Kentucky, making the journey on horse-back, carrying their entire possessions with them. The husband died in Indiana, and the wife came to Harrison County, with her son William

M., being eighty-five years of age at the time she came. She was not able to ride in a wagon on account of it making her dizzy; but in good old pioneer style, she came on horse-back all the way from Indiana. She died in Harrison County, in February, 1866.

MICHAEL SARVEY, a farmer living on section 28, LaGrange Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1871, and bought a quarter section of land where he now lives. He then returned to Dubuque County, and removed his family out the following spring. He built a house 16x24 feet, one story and a half high, and broke about seventy acres of his land that year. He had a good barn, 28x30 feet, with twelve-foot posts. This was built in 1881, as was his granery which is 12x16 feet. Mr. Sarvey added to his original land, from time to time, until he had six hundred and eighty acres, but gave to his sons until he now owns only four hundred acres, one-third of which is under cultivation and all well stocked. He has been prospered in a good degree, though nothing has come to him by chance, as it was hard work and judicious investment which has brought him the handsome competency which he now possesses.

Our subject at this writing is just seventy years of age, as he was born in Ireland in 1821. In 1841 he came to America, just in the pride of his young manhood, and settled in New Jersey, and went to work at $10 per month, and remained there until 1849, then came to Dubuque, Iowa, where he conducted a grocery store for three years and also had two teams freighting. He finally sold out and rented a farm and worked the same as long as he lived in that county, never having owned a foot of land until he came to Harrison County. He had farmed in New Jersey for six years prior to coming to Dubuque County, and by prudence and hard work, he had accumulated $1,500 in money, and upon coming to Harrison County, he had $2,000, nine head of horses and twenty head of cattle, which he drove through from Dubuque.

Among the more important events of this man's life may be mentioned that of his marriage to Miss Margaret Doyle, in 1844, in New Jersey. By this marriage u ion six children were born: James, John, Mary J., Katie E., Christopher, deceased, Margaret, deceased.

Margaret (Doyle) Sarvey was born in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, in about 1823, and when she was fifteen years of age came to America, with her brother, and remained with him until the date of her marriage.

Politically, Mr. Sarvey believes in the general principles of the Democratic party, while he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN A. REEL, a highly-respected farmed farmer of St. John's Township, came to Harrison County in 1854 with the vanguard of civilzation. He came overland in a covered wagon from Putnam County, Ind., making the journey in twenty-three days. His first location was on section 15, where he claimed one hundred and twenty acres, which is now included within the corporation of Missouri Valley, and at one

time he owned the land where now stands the depot and switch yards. Our subject made some improvements on this land and in 1857 sold it to T. H. Cook, and purchased a quarter section of land on section 28, the site of his present home, and forty acres of timber land in Pottawattamie County. When he bought his place the plowshare of modern civilization had never turned a furrow and in many places the grass was two feet higher than a man's head. He paid $4 per acre for his land, built a small frame house upon the place in 1857, building his present farmhouse in 1879. He now owns two hundred acres in the county, all enclosed with a good fence, and one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. At the time of his coming there were but two trees to be seen on the bottomlands where he now lives, the groves which adorn that locality having all been planted by pioneer hands. There were but two houses between the Willow and Boyer Rivers. The nearest milling point was "over the Pigeon," and all marketing had to be done at Council Bluffs. Our subject lived where Missouri Valley now stands, during the winter of 1856–57, in a log cabin, with a clapboard roof, through which the snow would drift, half filling their humble home. His stable was only sixty yards from the cabin, but the snow was drifted in such mountain-like piles that he could not get to his stock to attend to them, and as a result lost three head of cattle which at that time were highly prized by our subject.

Our subject traces his ancestry back to Henry Reel, a native of Germany, who came to Muskingham County, Ohio, in 1803, where he followed farming. He married a German lady of Germany, and had eight children, among whom was the the father of our subject, John Reel, who was born in Virginia in 1793, and spent his early life in the Old Dominion State, coming to Ohio with his parents when he was ten years of age. He was married to Miss Sarah Beeson, of North Carolina, the daughter of Joseph Beeson. By this union eight children were born—Mary, Martha, William, Jane, Daniel, Elizabeth, John, our subject and Joseph, in Kansas City.

Our subject was born April 22, 1833. His early life was spent in Putnam County, Ind., where he attended the common schools. His father was a miller and John assisted him in the mill, remaining at home until he was of age. He was united in marriage March 12, 1853, in Putnam County, Ind., to Miss Amanda Jones, the daughter of Hardin and Asenath (Deweese) Jones, of German descent, but from Kentucky. Eleven children have been born to our subject and his wife, ten of whom still survive—Dorphas M., born June 22, 1854, and died February 17, 1866; Sarah A., Mrs. Mattox, born September 3, 1856, now living in Pottawattamie County; Viola C.—Mrs. Jones, born October 5, 1858, now living in Pottawattamie County; John H., born February 11, 1861, also living it that county; Henry M., at home, born December 8, 1862; he married Laura West, September 25, 1884, a native of Harrison County, born June 5, 1864; they have two children, Lena and Jesse; Mary A.,—Mrs. Jones, now of Missouri Valley, born June 4, 1866; Martha J., now Mrs. Moss, of Missouri Valley, born February 27, 1868; William L., born March 13, 1870, now in Missouri Valley, George D., at home, born December 17, 1871; Daniel C., at home, born April 17, 1874: Florence A., at home, born January 10, 1878.

Since coming to Harrison County, Mr. Reel has taken an active part in educational matters, and has been President of the School Board and School Treasurer of his township for several years.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. His wife belongs to the Baptist Church at Loveland.

GEORGE H. McGAVREN, M. D., was among the pioneer band who found their way to Western Iowa, in 1854. Our subject was born March 8, 1819, in Indiana County, Pa., and is the son of George and Nancy (Ewert) McGavren. He lived in Pottawattamie County, from 1854 to 1858, and was in partnership in the practice of medicine with his brother Dr. Robert McGavren for thirteen years, and in 1868 removed to Missouri Valley, where he continued to practice, until the winter of 1888, when he received a fall on the street, which injury caused a derangement of his mind, and in 1889 it became necessary to send him to the asylum at Clarinda, where he still remains. Our subject was first married in October, 1849, to Lucinda Fauchnaut, and by this union five children were born: Maria, deceased; Viola, widow of Reuben Palmer; Charles William, M. D., at Missouri Valley; Lenora, wife of C. C. Dorr, of Missouri Valley; and Jennie, wife of Lucien Cook, of the same place. The mother of these children, died December 23, 1861, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, St. John's Township. Our subject's second marriage occurred in July, 1862, when he was united to Rosilla Terwilliger, a native of Clarion County, Pa. By this union five children were born, three of whom still survive: Robert C., of Missouri Valley; Hattie, wife of Mr. Sherwood, of Des Moines; and Nellie is living with her mother in Missouri Valley.

Dr. McGavren was elected as a member of the Iowa Legislature in 1869, serving one term. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Missouri Valley, and is a Republican of the deepest dye. He was at one time a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was at one time in partnership with Dr. Coit, and also with D. McKelvy, and after his son Charles W. was graduated, they practiced together.

No man stood higher in the community, socially, professionally, and in a business point of view than did our subject, and the misfortune that overtook him toward the evening of life was deplored by the whole community. He was Chairman of the first Board of the County Supervisors of Harrison County.

CHARLES PLOTH, a farmer living on section 23, Magnolia Township, first settled on section 27, in 1870, and bought eighty acres of land, fifteen acres of which had been broken, and a small log house erected thereon, in which he lived until 1875, and then sold the place and rented for a year, after which he bought his present place. At the time there were one hundred acres partly improved, and a frame house 16x24 feet, to which he added in 1881, and the same year built a barn 26x40 feet. His farm now consists of three hundred and eighty acres, divided about equally into three places.

When our subject came to Harrison County, it was yet quite new, and there had been but little settlement made along the Willow, so that during these twenty-one years of his residence in this county, he has seen many changes—the wild prairie-land having been transformed into a vast and productive garden spot.

Our subject was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, August 28, 1837, and remained in his good old German home, Strelitz, until he was seventeen years old, and then full of the energy, so well known to the German youth, he worked on the farm by the year, receiving $18 for the year's work. This he continued for nine long years, until the spring of 1863, when he bid farewell to the Fatherland, and in company with his father's family, sailed for America. They were six weeks and three days on the ocean, and after landing came direct to Cleveland, Ohio, where our subject worked two months on a farm; worked in a brick-yard three months, and then worked at whatever he could get to do, until the autumn of 1870, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa. When he arrived at Cleveland, he only had $20 but when he came to Harrison County he possessed $2,000, which he had earned working by the month and otherwise. While working in the brick-yard at Cleveland, he not unfrequently worked both day and night.

Our subject was married in Cleveland, Ohio, April 25, 1865, to Miss Caroline Michael, and they are the parents of six children—Mary, Anna, Bertha, Matilda, Mollie and William. Mary, Bertha and Matilda are deceased.

Caroline (Michael) Ploth, was a native of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, Germany, born September 4, 1842, and came to America with her parents the same time that Mr. Ploth and his people came, and she also worked out by the month in Cleveland until she married. She had also worked out in her native land, for the magnificent sum of $12 per year, working for the same parties four years at one time. Her father died in Germany.

The father of our subject, Christian Ploth, was born in Germany, and came to America and settled at Cleveland, where he worked by the day until he came to Harrison County, Iowa, where he died in 1883. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in the Old Country when Charles was but two years old, and he married again.

Mrs. Ploth's father was born and died in Germany. Her mother, Dora (Giese) Michael, was born in Germany, and died in Harrison County, Iowa, in 1887. Our subject and his wife are both members of the German Lutheran Church at Magnolia, as were the parents on both sides.

THOMAS ARTHUR, an Attorney-at-law of Logan, Iowa, was born in St. John's Township, Harrison County, Iowa, July 12, 1860. He is the son of William Arthur, a highly respected farmer of Jackson Township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. His mother's name before marriage was Ella McWilliams. Our subject is of a family of eight children, of whom he is the oldest. The children are: Thomas, William T., a resident of Jackson Township; Anna, now Mrs. Hale, of Idaho; Fred, of Jackson Township; Mary B., Eugene L., Edwin and Leontine, at home.

Thomas attended the common schools at Harrison County, as well as the Mag-

nolia High School, and attended the State University at Iowa City two years, graduating from the law department in June, 1881. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school in the country, continuing for two years. After graduating at Iowa City, he was made Principal of the schools at Little Sioux for one year, and in 1883, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he filled until the fall of 1886, when he was elected County Clerk by a majority of two hundred and eighty, he being the regular nominee on the Republican ticket. At the general election of 1888, he was re-elected by a majority of five hundred and fifty. After leaving the Clerk's office, he began the active practice of law, which profession he still follows at Logan.

Politically Mr. Arthur is identified with the Republican party, and is one of the strong young Republicans of the county. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Frontier Lodge No. 382, of A. F. & A. M. at Little Sioux as well as Triune Chapter at Missouri Valley. He was born, reared and educated in Harrison County, and to have been elected to the important office of Clerk of the Courts by good majorities for two terms in succession, is a good index of his ability and popularity in his home county.

HIRAM H. ROADIFER, attorney-at-law at Logan, Iowa, came to Harrison County in 1878. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 2, 1850, and emigrated to La Salle County, Ill., in 1855. He is a son of Daniel and Rhoda (Huff) Roadifer, both of whom are deceased. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom still survive, our subject being the youngest of the family. Hiram H. spent his childhood days and received his early education in La Salle County, Ill. He attended college at Wheaton, Ill., and began the study of law with Dickey, Boyle & Richolson, of Ottawa, with whom he remained three years, and then began the practice of law at Emerson, Mills County, Iowa, in 1876, and two years later came to Logan, Iowa, where he has since practiced law.

Politically our subject is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and has held the office of Mayor of Logan for the years 1883–84–85–86. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Logan and has been a prominent factor in Harrison County ever since he came here.

He was united in marriage at Logan, Iowa, January 18, 1882, to Miss Amelia J. Smith, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth J. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Roadifer are the parents of three children—Paul E., born December 16, 1884; Jessie, February 26, 1888; and John S., February 8, 1891.

Our subject is looked upon as one of Harrison County's able attorneys and has been conspicuous in many prominent cases, both within the county as well as abroad. In civil cases he has won distinction in many courts. He acted as attorney for the various school districts of Harrison County in the several cases brought against the assignee of Cadwell's Bank to recover the money deposited in the bank by the School Treasurer and secured an order in the District Court directing the assignee to pay such claim in full. The cases were of more than ordinary importance, for by their determination the right of school districts to follow their

funds and recover them from third parties was for the first time determined by a court of last resort. The order of the District Court was by the Supreme Court affirmed and the School District of Harrison County lost nothing by reason of the bank failure.

He was also one of the principal attorneys for the town of Logan in the county seat contest between that town and Missouri Valley during the year 1874. He also appeared as attorney for Harrison County in both the District and Supreme Courts in the case against the Blair Bridge Company, wherein the Bridge Company sought to avoid the payment of its taxes. The county was successful in both courts. He has at present a large practice in both District and Supreme Courts. He has confined his practice almost exclusively to civil business and in equity cases he has been more than usually successful. In fact, as an attorney, in whatever he undertakes he is more than ordinarily successful.

BARNEY McELROY, an enterprising resident of Harrison Township, is a native of the county of Louth, Ireland, born December 25, 1835, the the son of Peter and Mary (McCoy) McElroy. His mother died when he was but three months old, and four years later he came to America with an uncle, and remained in New York State eight years. When fourteen years of age, engaged at the tailors' trade which he followed nineteen months. After this he spent four summers on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and then located at Amboy, Ill., engaged with the railroad and also dealt in grain and lumber. The last few years he remained in Illinois he followed car repairing, and July 3, 1869, came to Harrison County, Iowa, and located at Dunlap. For fourteen years after he came to Dunlap he was engaged with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as car repairer. He next purchased a team and engaged in the draying business for eight years. On account of ill-health, disposed of that and is now living a retired life in the north-east part of town, where he owns a comfortable and valuable home on Montague Street.

Our subject was married July 31, 1864, to Anna E. Ferren, who was born in the County of Louth, Ireland, April 30, 1844, the daughter of Peter and Bridget (Murtaugh) Ferren. She came to this country while young. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy are the parents of nine children—Henry F., a resident of Portland, Ore., where he is Teller of the First National Bank. The date of his birth was August 17, 1865; Minnie, born October 6, 1867, has been a teacher in the public schools for the last five years; Jennie, born March 26, 1870, engaged at dress-making in Dunlap; Nellie, born July 10, 1872, has been teaching school one year; Emma, born February 19, 1876, at home; James, born March 18, 1878, clerking in a restaurant; Willie, born May 10, 1881; Asa, born March 7, 1885; Jesse, born May 11, 1887, died September 12, 1889.

Politically Mr. McElroy is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and he and the family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. The oldest son, Henry, was engaged as book-keeper and clerk for some eight years in the general store of J. B. Patterson; and during the years of 1888–9 was a member of the firm of Patterson & McElroy, of Dunlap.

In 1861 our subject went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was employed at com-

pressing cotton, and after four years was drafted into the Rebel Army but after three days' drilling he and a comrade (his partner) McAnortney, decamped for the Union lines, walking from Memphis, Tenn., to Cairo, Ill., which was attended with great danger and much privation.

The father of Mrs. McElroy, Peter Ferren, came to Dunlap, Iowa, in 1867, and opened a meat market and boarding house, remaining in that place until 1882 and then removed to Omaha with three of his daughters. After three years in the meat business he engaged at farming prior to his moving to Omaha, where he is now living a retired life. They reared a family of eight children—Mary, wife of T. F. Lony, of Omaha; Annie, wife of our subject; Jennie, deceased; Maggie, wife of J. B. Patterson, of Dunlap, Iowa; Henry, a resident of Marion, Iowa; Katie, deceased; Jennie, clerk in N. B. Falconer's store, Omaha; Nellie, wife of A. L. Cooper, of Omaha.

Mr. McElroy had but one brother and one sister—Patrick, a resident of Sullivan County, N. Y., and Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Thomas McEnony. Our subject erected two residences in Dunlap and improved a farm about one mile south of that place. He is a highly respected citizen of Dunlap, always proving himself true to every interest of his community.

LEONARD G. TYLER, drug dealer at Dunlap, was born June 3, 1849, in Berkshire County, Mass. He is the son of Henry N. and Harriet A. (Coon) Tyler, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, and of English-Scotch and Irish extraction. Our subject was reared in Chittenden County, Vt., from his third year. In 1863 he went to Montpelier, where he entered the drug store of N. K. Brown, and in the autumn of 1865 went to Chicago, where he remained until 1869, and then went to Oregon, Ill., and after the Chicago fire returned to that place, continued in the drug business for a short time and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, and located on a farm three miles from Dunlap, where he partially improved an one hundred and twenty-acre farm, and lived upon the same four years. He then came to Dunlap and engaged in the grocery business with his brother, Charles H. Tyler, who is now deceased, and who was the pioneer furniture dealer at that point. Our subject remained with his brother one year and then entered the employ of R. B. Hillis in his general store. After being in that store two years he took charge of the old Tyler Hotel for a few months, and then became a salesman with his brother-in-law, J. A. Nay, in the hardware business, continuing that for one year, and then entered the drug store of A. L. Manning, whose business he afterward purchased, and now operates. He carries a $5,000 stock of drugs and medicines. He also handles musical supplies and sewing machines.

He was married September 12, 1888, to Miss Edith J. Norton, of Blair, Neb., who is a native of Illinois. Her parents are Luther M. and Theodosia Norton. Our subject and his wife have one child—Leone Genevieve.

Mr. Tyler is a believer in the principles of the Republican party and has belonged to the Odd Fellows Order for twenty-one years. He has passed all the chairs in the Subordinate Lodge and of the Encampment.

Of our subject's father and mother, it

may be said, that they are both living, the father past eighty-five years and the mother past eighty years of age. They had a family of ten children—Laura, wife of J. A. Nay, of Long Pine, Neb.; Charles, deceased; Albert, a resident of Defiance, Iowa; Frank, a resident of Omaha, Neb.; Ida, wife of James Gurfry, residing in Iowa; Walter B., drowned in the Platte River in Nebraska; Edward V., deceased; Percy W., living near Ute, Iowa; Ernest G., a resident of Logan.

Mr. Tyler has been a correspondent for some of the leading journals, and is one of the prime movers of the Chautauqua club, and takes an active part in all that tends to build up good society in Harrison County.

REV. JAMES FRANK MINTUN, of the Latter Day Saints Church at Magnolia, is a native of Harrison County, Iowa, born July 9, 1855. He remained on the farm with his father, working summers and attending school winters, until seventeen years of age, when he engaged at school teaching, following it for eight years, after which he clerked in a general store at Magnolia, for J. M. Harvey. In November, 1881, he engaged in the missionary work in Nebraska, and remained at that for three years, traveling over the counties of Burt, Washington, Dodge, Sarpy, Saunders, Douglas, Cass, Madison Dawes and Hamilton. At the end of that time he was appointed a Missionary, where he remained until the 20th of December, 1885, and then returned to Magnolia, where he engaged in the general mercantile business in partnership with A. M. Fyrando, and was appointed Postmaster January 21, 1886, receiving his commission, bearing date April 20, 1886, Mr. Fyrando being his deputy. He held the Post-office until June 30, 1890, which time he resigned his office. He sold out his general store, April 6, 1889, but continued to deal in stationery and general notions, until August 1, 1890.

Old Mr. Fyrando requested Mr. Mintun, just before his death, to act as his administrator, which request he carried out, completing the work in December, 1890. In June, 1886, he received his commission to serve as Notary Public, in connection with his other business, including insurance. He was selected Secretary of the Magnolia Old Settlers' Association, August 25, 1888, and has held that position ever since, except the year 1887. He united with the Latter Day Saints Church July 22, 1877; was ordained an Elder in 1878, and in September, 1879, was ordained one of the Seventies, and is such at this time. Since December, 1890, he has labored in Northwestern Iowa.

He was united in marriage at Magnolia, April 1, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Knight, and they are the parents of three children, born as follows: Ruth I., March 19, 1886; Alice E., June 29, 1889, and Guy F., in June, 1891.

Mrs. Mintun was born in Lucas County, Iowa, February 9, 1859, and came to Harrison County, with her parents, in June 1869, settling in Raglan Township, where she remained until the date of her marriage. She united with the Latter Day Saints Church, July 22, 1877.

Mrs. Mintun's father, Allen W. Knight, was born in South Carolina in 1824, and came to Iowa when a young man. He married Mary H. Jenkins, January 1, 1850, and they were the parents of six children: Anna, Irene, John H., Edwin O., Mary

E., and James W. Mr. Knight enlisted in Company H, first Iowa Cavalry, in 1861, and died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1863. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of his death. His wife was born in Monroe County, Ind., September 11, 1822, and in 1844, accompanied her parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, and from there to Lucas County, and from there in 1869 to Harrison County. She now makes her home with her daughter Mrs. Mintun.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic order at Magnolia, belonging to Lodge No. 126, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

PROF. HARVEY A. KINNEY, of the Woodbine Normal School, came to Harrison County in August 1878, and the first Monday in September took charge of the Magnolia High School, and was the Principal of the same four years. The next year he was assistant Principal of the Missouri Valley High School, and served as Principal of the same school the next three years. In the autumn of 1885, he was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools.

He remained in the Missouri Valley Schools until June 1886, and was a resident of the place until the spring of 1887, at which time he moved to Woodbine. In the fall of that year Messrs. Kinney, Riddell and Matter, organized the "Woodbine Normal", and about the same time our subject was re-elected as School Superintendent.

Mr. Kinney is a native of the Empire State, born in Cortlandville, Cortland County, N. Y., December 10, 1854. He is a son of John and Samantha (Copeland) Kinney. The father was a native of New York, born in 1812, and the mother a native of New York, born in 1829. The father was a farmer and our subject remained at home, assisting on the farm until July 1878, when he started West, stopped one month in Butler County, Iowa, and then came to Harrison County. After attending the common schools of his native county, in September 1873, he commenced attending the State Normal School, at Cortlandville, N. Y., from which school he graduated July 2, 1878. He had taught school in New York State, prior to coming to Iowa.

Mr. Kinney was united in marriage May 26, 1886, to Miss Minnie S. Smith, daughter of Rev. Cyrus and Amanda C. (Bessey) Smith, both natives of Ohio. Her father was born December 27, 1839, and the mother October 1, 1842. Our subject's wife was born in Van Buren County, Mich., August 11, 1867, and removed with her parents to Mills County, Iowa, in 1885, where she remained until the date of her marriage. She received her education at the common and high schools, and for a short time attended Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney are the parents of one child—Harvey S., born January 10, 1891.

In religious matters, our subject is a believer in the Baptist faith and a member of that denomination, while his estimable wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, Mr. Kinney, affiliates with the Republican party. As an educator, the Professor ranks high among the instructors of the state. His work in the High Schools of Harrison County as well as in

the "Normal" at Woodbine, together with his efficient work as County Superintendent, has made him a prominent factor in the role of an educator in Harrison County. The reader is referred to the history of the Normal School for more concerning this man's educational career.

ALEXANDER E. OCKERSON, a farmer living on section 18, Taylor Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1881, and settled on the farm he now occupies. He purchased two hundred and forty acres of land on sections 7 and 18, Taylor Township, and fifteen acres of timber in Clay Township. As the time he purchased this farm, there was a small frame house upon the place, and one hundred and forty acres under the plow. He lived in the old house until the autumn of 1888, when he erected a two-story frame house 16x28 feet, and an ell 16x24 feet. In 1885 he built a barn 16 x34 feet. His landed estate in Taylor Township, now consists of four hundred and seven acres. He also has seven hundred and twenty acres in Monona County, which he uses for pasture purposes, keeping his stock there during the summer. He usually keeps one hundred and fifty head of cattle and fifteen head of horses.

Mr. Ockerson was born in Sweden, August 6, 1844, and when quite young accompanied his parents to America. They were intending to locate in Knox County, Ill. This was during the cholera epidemic, and his mother died of this disease near Peru, Ill.. and the father died just before reaching Knoxville. Our subject was then left with an older brother and sister to take charge of things. There were five children in the family, and they remained a short time in Knoxville among friends, and then went to Galesburg, where the brother rented a house and the family lived there a short time, when a man named Palmer was appointed guardian for our subject and a younger brother. They went with him to Peoria, and remained with Palmer about three months, when a man by the name of Coolidge, took him to raise.

Our subject remained with Mr. Coolidge until twenty-one years of age, and then went to Minneapolis, Minn., remained about eighteen months in that vicinity, and then returned to Peoria County, Ill., where he lived two years, and then came to Iowa. He came by team, crossing the Mississippi River at Muscatine, and crossed the State in a northwesterly direction to Lyons County. From there went to Mills County, and there hired out to husk corn, and remained there during that winter, working out by the month. The following autumn he made a visit to Illinois, remained a short time and returned to Mills County, Iowa, where he worked by the month the following summer, and the next year rented a farm and farmed on leased land for four years. During this time he had purchased a farm in Cass County, Neb., to which locality he went and remained until February, 1881, at which time he sold out and came to Harrison County.

Our subject was united in marriage in Mills County, Iowa, December 31,1874, to Miss Allie Davis, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hobson) Davis. By this marriage two children have been born, Nellie C., deceased, and Lenna F.

Allie (Davis) Ockerson was born in Andrew County, Mo., and when young accompanied her parents to Mills County, Iowa. His father was a native of North

Carolina. Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party.

This man's life has been one of a checkered character, coming as he did, from a foreign land and being bereft of both parents when a small boy, his lot was indeed a hard one. But being possessed of the sterling characteristics found in the most of his fellow-countrymen, he overcame all of these obstacles, and now in his own pleasant home may count life a success.

Thomas Davis, father of Mrs. Ockerson, was born in Serry County, N. C., March 17, 1813, and lived there until twenty-three years of age. In 1836 he went to Henry County, Ind., and was married to Elizabeth Hobson, August 30, 1838.

Elizabeth Hobson was born in Surry County, N. C., December 20, 1819, and taken by her parents to Henry County, Ind., when nine months old. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Davis settled on a farm in Henry County, near Newcastle, and remained there three years. In the fall of 1841 they removed to Missouri, and settled on a purchase claim, erecting a cabin 16x18 feet, which they moved into in December. In 1855 they removed to Mills County, Iowa, where they lived and prospered for over twenty years. Mr. Davis departed this life August 13, 1877.

HENRY B. KLING, of the firm of Matthews & Kl ng, agricultural implement dealers at Woodbine, came to Harrison County, in August 1877, from Stoughton, Wis. When he and Mr. Matthews embarked in business on the site of their present place of business, in a building that had been erected in 1866-7; they occupied that building until 1888, when they erected their large two-story brick warehouse which is 40x65 feet with a basement beneath. The second floor of this building is used for an Opera House, with a seating capacity of three hundred. The building is said to be one of the best of the kind in the county.

The business of this firm is dealing in all kinds of agricultural implements, buggies, lumber, grain and coal.

Mr. Kling was born in Walworth County, Wis., May 23, 1845. His father, Jacob R. Kling, was a farmer, who married Emily (Bliss) Kling the mother of our subject. Henry attended the Academy at the village of Milton, remaining at home until he was twenty-two years of age and then went to Milwaukee, and worked at various things for a year, after which he went to Stoughton and engaged in the broom business in company with his present partner which business he followed until coming to Harrison County.

He was married April 11, 1871 to Flora E. Allen, a native of Wisconsin, who is now the mother of two children, Bessie E., and Hurbert.

Mr. Kling is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 405 at Woodbine.

Politically he casts his vote with the Republican party.

By a life of industry, and legitimate business operations Mr. Kling has surroun led himself with the comforts of life. and is to-day in the possession of a comfortable home and a good business.

MARSHALL E. OVIATT, deceased, who resided on section 35, Jackson Township, located at Magnolia in October, 1865, and four months later moved to Loveland, Pottawattamie

County, where he worked in a flouring mill until July, 1867, and then went to the present site of Logan, and made a temporary house, by setting boards up edgeways to make a shelter. He erected the first building upon what is now the plat of Logan, and that building was the Waterman drug-store. The next building was erected by a man by the name of Jones, and he completed the work on that bu ld-ing, and then built the cellar of what is now the Logan House. and from there went to Magnolia, and from there over to Loveland, and worked in a flouring-mill for eight years, and then bought the place he recently occupied, which consisted of eighty acres of wild land. Upon this place he built a house 16x24 feet, with a wing 12x21 feet. He also built a barn, hog house, cribbing, and brought water through gas-pipe a distance of one hundred and twenty rods from a spring. He set out an orchard of one hundred trees of the fruit-bearing kind, as well as a large amount of shade trees. His farm now comprises two hundred and ninety-six acres, seventy five acres of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land. The whole tract, including sixteen acres of timber, is enclosed by a substantial fence. Our subject came to the county "$27 worse off than nothing," but by hard work and good management, with the endurance of many hardships, has provided himself with a good home.

He was born in Franklin County, Vt.. March 9, 1847, and is the son of William and Sarah Oviatt, natives of Vermont, who had a family of twelve children, our subject being the tenth child. The children were as follows: William (deceased), Eliphalet, Rosette, Horatio, Harriet, deceased, Almon, Sarah, Cordelia, Fred, Marshall, Addie, and Nettie. The father is still living at at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Our subject remained in the Green Mountain State with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. and then came to Council Bluffs, by the way of St. Joseph, Mo. The first night he stayed iu Iowa was at a stage station, about seven miles south of Missouri Valley, his objective point being Magnolia.

Our subject was married March 22, 1870, to Emily Foreman, daughter of Mason and Sarah Foreman, who were natives of West Virginia, and who were the parents of ten children, our subject's wife being the oldest. The children were named as follows: Emily, Agnes, Henry, Joseph, Margaret, Evaline, Elizabeth (deceased), William, Charles and John. Two of these are in Kansas, one in Nebraska and six in Iowa.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children—Harry, bornJune 3, 1873; Nettie (deceased), May 10, 1876; Hattie, September 6, 1879; Ora, November 26, 1881; Owen, December 10, 1884; Jessie, April 17, 1888.

In 1866 Mr. Oviatt was sent with four hundred sacks of flour to the Indian Reservation in Nebraska, sixteen miles south of Sioux City. He did not get it loaded until one o'clock at night. He had to pay $1.00 per hundred freight, to get it up the river, and being so long detained, and anxious to get home, he stole a canoe, and crossed the river to get on a boat that was carrying ties to Omaha, knowing that he could get as far as the Blair Bridge, and then went on foot ten miles in the night time to get to his place of business.

The notes for this personal sketch were given the historian by the deceased August 25, 1891, when he bid fair to live

many years yet, but "in the midst of life we are in death." So it was with the late Mr. Oviatt, whose name occurs many places within this volume in an historical way; but his race is run and he is now numbered among those who inhabit the "City of the Dead." He departed this life September 14, 1891, aged forty-four years, six months and five days.

ANDREW J. GRAYBILL, a farmer and stockraiser, on section 32 of Washington Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, and lived with his brother, William A. Graybill, until April, 1878, when he built on the place he now occupies; this structure was a frame house 14x18 feet in which he lived until 1884, and then built an addition 12x14 feet. His barn is 32x36 feet, with twenty-foot posts, and was erected about 1885. He was one of the joint owners of the half section of land purchased by his brother, William A., William Spears and O. H. Stoker, and in the division our subject got seventy-five acres, to which he has added from time to time, until he now has three hundred and five acres, all of which is well improved, and adapted to stock raising, and upon which he usually keeps seventy-five head of cattle.

Our subject was born in Adams County, Ill., December 29, 1842, and in 1848 his parents removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he remained until the autumn of 1864, at which time he drove an ox-team, across the plains, to Denver, Col.; and in the spring of 1866, located in Harrison County, as above related, having farmed a year previous in Pottawattamie County.

Another important event in the life of Mr. Graybill occurred April 1, 1878, upon which day he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Miller, the daughter of Abram and Sophronia A. Miller. She was born at Decatur, Iowa, in 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. Graybill are the parents of five children—Elmer A., deceased, Lucella B., Zenos H., Alva, and Mary M.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a believer in the Latter Day Saints' faith.

During his quarter of a century's residence in this county, Mr. Graybill has been an untiring worker, honest and upright in all his dealings, and stands to-day among the representative men of his portion of the county, and is in the possession of an excellent farm home.

JOHN WILLIAMS, proprietor of "Pleasant View" stock farm, Jefferson Township, has been a resident of the county since March 19, 1871, when he located on his present farm, situated on section 34, which he had bought in the autumn of 1870. At first he had six hundred and forty acres—an even section—upon which he has made excellent improvements in the way of buildings, fences and stock yards, with windmill and a complete system of water-works, bringing the whole tract under a high state of cultivation. He does a large stock business, handling grade and full-blood Shorthorn cattle, Percheron Norman horses, Poland-China hogs. He is an extensive live-stock feeder and shipper.

Mr. Williams was born in Fayette

County, Ohio, December 17, 1827, and is the son of John and Sarah (Dungan) Williams. The father was from near Lexington, Ky., born in 1800, and came to Ohio when a young man. He died in Noble County, Ind., during the month of September, 1851.

His wife, the mother of our subject, died in Noble County, Ind., when John was but a small boy.

Mr. Williams, before and after he was of age, worked out and divided his earnings with his father, who was a poor man and afflicted with a rose cancer on his neck, and had broken down his health by hard work. He was married July 8, 1849, to Sarah Anderson, daughter of David and Mary (Shafer) Anderson, both natives of Ohio. The father died in Taylor County, Iowa, and the mother in Noble County, Ind., in March, 1853.

In October, 1852, Mr. and Mrs. Williams left the Hoosier State, and went to Mason County, Ill., where they remained on a farm until they came to Harrison County, in 1871.

Mr. Williams' early experience in farm-life was in a timbered country, where it was necessary to clear the land with grub-hoe and axe, and when sufficiently clear to raise grain upon the harvesting was accomplished by the use of a sickle, and the threshing by use of a flail.

In those early days money was very scarce, and the youth of the land did not squander the money as they do at the present time, for they knew too well its cost. Seventy-five cents was the most that our subject or any of his companions ever spent on any public day. It may be justly claimed that he of whom we write is purely a self-made man, never having the advantages of the excellent schools which obtain at this time, or even of the early-day district schools; but by application and self-study at spare moments through his life, he has become a fairly posted man, the knowledge he possesses being of that practical type which enables him to do business on correct principles and cope with his fellow-men.

Mr. Williams was the fourth child of a family of seven children—Benjamin, Isaiah, Sarah J., John, Rebecca, Johile, Amanda. Isaiah was the mainstay of his father (the elder brother being married and away from home). While Isaiah was making a wagon-hound, as he was hewing on a block with an axe, the handle striking a misguided blow, cut his left hand nearly off, which in nine days caused his death from loss of blood.

After the death of this brother, John, as soon as he was able, was forced into the harness and took the main charge of the work at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been identified with the denomination since 1855, previous to which time our subject had been a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, uniting with the same in 1849.

Our subject and his estimable wife have been blessed with nine children—Mary, who died when two years of age; David, Josiah, Hattie, Elenor, John H., Adelia, Laura A., and Luella.

Hattie married Thomas B. Dakan, who is a partner of Mr. Williams and lives on the same farm. Their marriage occurred October 28, 1871. John H. is in Omaha working at contracting with Petrie Bros., formerly of Logan. Laura A. married Perry E. Gardner, and lives in Kansas, while the balance of the family are residents of Harrison County.

In reviewing the lifework of this busy

man of rural pursuits, and recounting the early hardships through which he passed from his earliest boyhood days until he crossed the threshold of young manhood, engaging in life's conflict for himself, together with the fact of his care and kindness for his father, one can but feel that this is a character of nobility and manliness of which the world has none too many.

MATHEW L. JENNINGS, one of the representative farmers of Harrison Township, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., April 9, 1832. He is a son of Levi and Emily Jennings, whose sketch will be found at another place in this work. When our subject was two years of age, the family removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he was reared and spent his early life, and remained nearly always until 1881, when his family came to Harrison County, Iowa. He has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was married January 5, 1870, to Clara C. Pherguson,, who was born in McKeen County, Pa., April 30, 1851. She is the daughter of Ambrose S. and Lydia, (Morse) Pherguson, both natives of York State, and possibly of Scotch extraction. The father was born April 30, 1815, and died November 29, 1887. His wife was born July 24, 1831, and is still living in Harrison County. The father was a farmer, and came to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1881. They had a family of six children: Mary, deceased; infant daughter, deceased; Clara C., the wife of our subject; DeWitt C., a resident of Harrison County; Frank, a resident of the county; Martha, wife of Charles Tedman, residing in Harrison County.

Our subject located on a one hundred and twenty-acre improved farm on section 27, of Harrison Township. Here he has made his home for the past ten years, having been engaged in farming and stock raising exclusively. He has a family of five children: Jennie, deceased; Emily L., deceased; Arthur L., Minnie and Edna, at home.

Politically, Mr. Jennings is a Republican, and in religious affairs it may be said that he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is looked upon as one of the leading citizens in his part of the county. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Farmers Wives Society; she and her husband are hearty supporters of anything which tends to better the condition of society around them.

JOHN G. NELSON, of section 4, Taylor Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1865, and worked by the day getting out railroad ties for the Union Pacific Railroad. He worked in Clay Township by the day and by the month until the fall of 1869, when he purchased eighty acres of land where he now lives, the same being improved. In the fall of 1872 he built a house twenty feet square, in which he lived until 1884, when he built his present residence, consisting of a two-story frame house, 22x30 feet, with an ell 22x25 feet. His farm now consists of three hundred and ninety-six acres. This valuable farmhouse has all been accumulated by hard work, as our subject brought no means to the county with him.

The birthplace of our subject was in that goodly portion of Northern Europe known as Sweden, which country furnishes so many of our best adopted citizens in this country. He was born March 2, 1844, and remained there until the autumn of 1865, at which time he came direct to Harrison County. From the time he was fourteen years old he was a sailor on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia, and also sailed sixteen months on an English ship, making a voyage to the East Indies and return in 1864-65.

He was united in marriage in Harrison County, Iowa, November 30, 1873, to Miss Orella Jenkins, the daughter of Lloyd and Elizabeth (Love) Jenkins. By this union seven children have been born to them: Bessie, deceased; Charles I.; Harry L., deceased; Arthur R., Clyde E., Lloyd L. and Mary L.

Orella (Jenkins) Nelson was born in Shelby County, Iowa, June 6, 1856, and when a small child her parents came to Harrison County.

Polit cally Mr. Nelson adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Modale.

FRANCIS M. DANCE, attorney-at law, practicing at Missouri Valley, came to the place in 1868. He was born May 5, 1838, in Grant County, Wis., near Plattville. The father of our subject was Drewry R., and the mother Amelia (Saide) Dance. The father came from Plattville to Iowa in 1840, and settled near Delhi, Delaware County, where he followed farming, and there died in 1848. Our subject is the second child in a family of three sons and one daughter. His mother, after the death of our subject's father, married John W. Penn, and by this second union there were five children born.

Our subject's early education was received at the common-schools of Delaware County, and later on he attended Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, for one year, and then went to the Epworth Seminary at Epworth, Iowa, for one year, and from there went to the Michigan University, where he took a course in law, and was admitted to the bar in Delaware County in 1867, and later was admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts. In the month of May, 1868, Mr. Dance opened an office in Missouri Valley, since which time he has been in constant practice there, and is the oldest attorney in the place. He has served the county as Deputy Treasurer under George S. Bacon, and has served as Justice of the Peace for twelve years. Was Mayor of the city four years, City Attorney two years, City Clerk for many years, and Secretary of the School Board for over ten years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Valley Lodge No. 232, A. F. & A. M., is a member of Triune Chapter No. 81, being its present High Priest. He also belongs to Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17, of Knights Templar, at Council Bluffs. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of both the Subordinate and Encampment degrees.

Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Dance was united in marriage October 11, 1876, at Logan, Iowa, to Miss M. E. Van Hosen, a native of Iowa, born near Knoxville, Iowa. She is the daugh-

ter of C. N. and Almira (Cunningham) Van Hosen. Both of her parents are deceased. The Dance family are of German descent, also the Van Hosens trace their ancestors to Germany. The Cunningham family are Virginians.

Politically, Mr. Dance believes in supporting the best man for the place for President of the United States, but has always voted with the Democratic party.

ROBERT P. McTWIGAN, proprietor of an extensive harness business at Missouri Valley, has been a resident of Western Iowa for thirty years. He was born near Providence, R. I., June 3, 1845, and is the son of James and Mary (McGill) McTwigan, both of whom were natives of Scotland, and were married in that country. In 1840, they came to America. The father was a dress-tender in a cotton factory, and followed the same until 1856, when he immigrated to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. His family coming the next spring, remained until July and then went back East. In 1861, he and the family went West again and remained one year, but returned, except Robert P., and his brother William H. The father died in December, 1887, the mother having died in 1850. Their family consisted of five children, one of whom, our subject, was the youngest. Three of the children are still living, one brother and a sister living in Providence, R. I.

William worked in a hotel for a time in Council Bluffs, while our subject worked for George McGavren, at old St. John's, and in the summer of 1862, engaged with John Henthorn, to do freighting across the Plains, under the management of Ephraim Brandriff, who died in Missouri Valley. Mr. McTwigan made two round trips to Denver in the summer and winter of 1862–3, and in the spring engaged with William Peabeler in the same line and went to Denver and from there to Atchison, Kan., returning to Denver with another outfit, and there remained until the next season, when he engaged with the Government to do freighting from Denver to New Mexico, during which time much trouble was experienced by reason of their stock being stampeded by the Indians. After this he continued in the employ of the Government under the management of Thomas Pollack, into Kansas and down the Arkansas River. At this time the Indians were very hostile, and many a thrilling incident is narrated by our subject concerning these early day experiences beyond the bounds of civilization. The first trouble they experienced was a water spout, which caused a rush of water as high as their wagon bed early one morning while they were camped on the Fountain Ka-boyer, which flood raised the stream beyond its banks. Part of the train had crossed over, while the remainder halted the night before on the opposite side, and the only way the last part of the train could cross the stream, was by making the wagon box watertight and swimming the mules. When they saw the flood coming the wagon master ordered the mules turned loose, and the men that were the least thoughtful turned all the mules loose, without saving one to ride on themselves, and had it not been for our subject, with more foresight, two or three of the men would have been drowned. On proceeding down to Ft. Larned from Lyons, a distance of about two hundred miles, they were

followed by the Indians, and it is interesting to hear our subject, in his own peculiar way, relate how that he intended to have the first Indian's scalp. The company were always on their guard, hence managed to avoid any serious trouble. Upon arriving at Ft. Larned and seeing about thirty thousand Indians in camp, one third of whom were warriors, our subject said to himself: "Mr. Injun, you let me alone and I will you." From the last named place to Council Grove, the trip was made safely, but upon their return trip, when they arrived at Cow Creek, they saw where eleven white men and two negroes had been massacred, while two boys had been scalped alive.

In the winter of 1864–'65 he started for Rhode Island, but stopped at Council Bluffs and farmed the following season, and made a trip to Ft. Collins, eighty miles north of Denver, and farmed the following summer in Pottawattamie County. In 1868 he was employed in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in the spring of 1869 went into the fish trade, but again in 1870—71 we find him tilling Harrison County soil. In 1872, he bought a farm in Crescent Township, Pottawattamie County, which he sold the following year, and then spent a year in Rhode Island, and from there came to Missouri Valley, where for eight years he was engaged in the sewing machine business, but since then he has been engaged in the harness business.

Politically he is a stanch Republican, and has been a member of the Council, and was City Marshal of Missouri Valley.

Drucilla Jones a native of Indiana became our subject's wife November 7, 1869. Her parents came to Wayne County, Iowa, in 1854, and ten years later to Harrison County, Iowa. They are now both deceased. The mother was buried in Wayne County, Iowa, while the father's remains were placed in St. John's Cemetery, Harrison County. Our subject's parents are both buried in Providence, R. I., his father having served in the Greybeard Regiment from that State during the Civil War. No man under forty-five years of age was allowed in that regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. McTwigan are the parents of three children, James Nathan, deceased in infancy; Robert Alexander, born August 27, 1871, still at home with his parents, and William Arthur, born April 28, 1878.

In reviewing the eventful career of this man's life, one is impressed with the thought that his lot has been cast in the wilds of a new country, and co-incident with many a privation and hardship, though perhaps not without its accompanying advantages and pleasant surroundings. To be a pioneer means to encounter many of the unpleasant things of life, as well as not a few of the pleasant. Mr. McTwigan was but sixteen years of age upon coming West, and a year later crossed the plains, which at that time was described on the geographies of the common schools as "The Great American Desert." A sketch of this character is all too short to picture the transformation which has taken place West of the Missouri River during our subject's residence in the West. In fact the past forty years has been the formative period in the West, and is replete with much of thrilling interest both in adventure and history. All things considered, there are but few pioneers who found their way to the "vast, illimitable and ever changing West," and whose eyes are now growing dim with age, who ever regret having emigrated from the Old World or the

rock-bound coast of New England, to what has now come to be the "Middle Kingdom" of this great Republic, and our subject may well look back with pride over his experience during the past third of a century.

CANTINE R. WILLIAMS, a prominent farmer of Raglan Township, living on section 24, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1881. He first located at Logan, near which place he rented a farm for two years after which he bought the place he now occupies, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, to which he added many substantial additions, in the way of buildings, wells, an orchard and shade trees. He now has seventy-five acres under the plow, while the balance is in timber, pasture and meadow.

Our subject is one of the eleven hundred people of Harrison County, who were born in New York State. He was born in Orleans County, April, 1843, and is a son of Bradley F. and Eusebia Williams, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively, and whose family consisted of the following children: Eveline, Fred W., Smith G., Olin H., Cantine R., Velina and Alden P.

Our subject lived in the Empire State until seven years of age when his parents removed to Van Buren County, Mich., where he remained until nineteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, and was mustered into service at Kalamazoo. They were at once sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., and were with Gen. W. T. Sherman, on his famous march to the sea. He received an honorable discharge, at Jackson, Mich., after a three years' service in the Union Army, during which time he was never wounded nor in the hospital. After his return from the service, he farmed on rented land for two years, and then bought a farm of eighty acres, which he cultivated eleven years, and then disposed of the same rented land the next year and then came to Harrison County. He was united in marriage in February, 1869, to Amelia, daughter of Augustine and Elizabeth Chapin, natives of New York whose five children were as follows: Orson, Martha, Emeline, Louisa, all deceased, and Amelia.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Edith, born March 31, 1871; Perry, August 31, 1874, and Maude, February 22, 1890. Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and in religious matters he and his wife are Congregational in church choice.

OLIVER PERRY MURPHY, manager of Capt. George Bacon's farm and orchard at Magnolia, was born March 23, 1853, at Lagro, Wabash County, Ind. He is the son of J. K. and C. M. Murphy, both natives of the Hoosier State. His father died when he was about one year old and he knows but little about his father's ancestry. The mother's parents were Isaac and Mary Bedsaul. The father of our subject departed this life in Indiana in 1854, and the mother married George S. Bacon, who removed to Magnolia in 1855 and now resides at Des-Moines, Iowa. (See sketch of Capt. George S. Bacon and Isaac Bedsaul.)

Our subject attended the common and

High School at Magnolia and has lived in Harrison County nearly all his life, except from 1879 to 1884, during which time he was a janitor in Council Bluffs.

He was united in marriage January 9, 1876, at Magnolia, to Dora E. Benson, born October 16, 1859, in Ohio. She is the daughter of Caleb and Mary Jane Benson, residents of Magnolia. By this union four sons and two daughters have been born—J. Kelly, December 13, 1876; Oliver Perry, October 2, 1878; Louis Francis, December 12, 1880; George Burton, July 11, 1883: Mary Jane, September 8, 1885: Dora Edna, May 19, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are both acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Magnolia Lodge, No. 126, A. F. & A. M., and Magnolia Lodge, No. 177, A. O. U. W.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

CHARLES F. PLATH, a farmer, living on section 5, Magnolia Township, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, October 19, 1856, and in the autumn of 1857 his parents came to America, and remained in the city of Cleveland until November, 1879, when our subject came to Harrison County, working by the month for one year, and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land. He went to work on this land and improved it and in 1886 built a house 16x26 feet, one story and a half high, and a little later on built a barn, sheds and other outbuildings, and now has a finely improved farm, with sixty-nine acres under the plow, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land, and all the property that he possesses he has made by his own exertion.

He was married April 3, 1883, in Magnolia Township, to Miss Dora Vohs, and they are the parents of five children—Julia W., Lena H., Emma A., Dora W., and Mattie L.

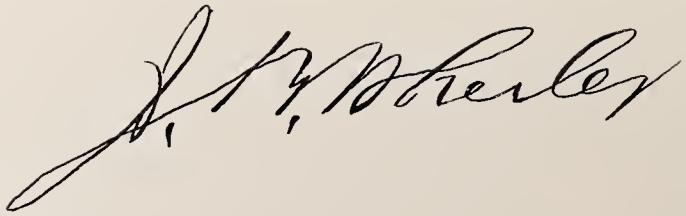
Mrs. Plath was born in Hanover, Germany, January 1, 1864, and when a small girl her parents removed to America, remained one year in Jackson County, Iowa, and then came to Harrison County, settling in Calhoun Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Plath are members of the German Lutheran Church.

REUBEN A. MARTIN, of the firm of Schroder & Martin, merchants at Modale, is a son of Benjamin and Jane A. Martin. He was born in Harrison County, Iowa, December 26, 1869. The father of our subject was a native of West Virginia, born about 1792, and was killed by being run over by the cars in Harrison County, in the fall of 1875. Our subject's mother was a native of Kentucky, born in 1832, and died in Harrison County, in March, 1884. As has been stated elsewhere in another sketch of this family, they moved to Nebraska, and then came back to Harrison County, and our subject remained with his mother until her death, after which he made his home with Mr. Schroder, who is his half-brother. In the fall of 1883 he went to Lewis County, Mo., and remained with his uncle, H. H. Waggener, until August 19, 1890. While in Missouri he attended the LaBelle Western Academy, and in May, 1891, he engaged with his half-brother, Mr. Schroder.

He was married in Harrison County,





Iowa, May 6, 1891, to Miss Jennie E. Boyd, daughter of Samuel J. and Evaline (Epperson) Boyd. She was born in Harrison County, Iowa, November 5, 1871, and remained at home with her parents until married. She is a member of the Christian Church.

Politically Mr. Martin affiliates with the Republican party.

MAJOR JOHN R. WHEELER. In sketching the lives of men the biographical writer finds a great number of characteristics, experiences and accomplishments, upon which to base a sketch. Some lives are eventful, and unusually successful, and this for various reasons, while others perhaps of no less value in the world have but here and there made an interesting page in history. But we assure the reader, who shall peruse the memoir of this man's life, that he will find much of value and interest.

Maj. Wheeler, who has been a lumber dealer at Dunlap, Iowa, since July, 1867, was born in Frewsburg, N. Y., September 30, 1833, is the son of James Wheeler and the grandson of Josiah H. Wheeler and a great-grandson of Francis Wheeler, one of the Minute Men at Concord, Mass., he afterwards followed through the Revolutionary War, he served through the entire conflict, in our struggle for national independence. Josiah H. Wheeler was also a patriotic man, having served his country.

The father of our subject married Miss Nancy Rose, who was reared in England. Both she and her husband died at the old homestead in New York. John R., of whom we write this sketch, was reared in the Empire State, and was brought up in the lumber business, which his father followed, and in 1856 he came to Eau Claire, Wis., where he remained until December, 1861 when he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, which company he raised and went out with as Captain, but was promoted in 1864 to Major, and was as such mustered out in April, 1865. He received two wounds, the first at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which was the first engagement he was in. He was shot through the upper lip. His company lost six men, with thirty-three wounded. July 21, 1864, in front of Atlanta he was wounded with a bullet passing through both of his thighs, and was kept under fire for ten days thereafter before he could be removed from the field. The surgeons advised the amputation of one limb, but he would not submit to it. He took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, which was one of his hottest engagements, where his men numbered less than one for every two of their opposing foe; next was Vicksburg, Seige of Atlanta and the last fight was at Wises' Forks, where he met Bragg and Hook. Besides these the Major was in a large number of lesser engagements.

After his return from the service, having fought and subdued the rebel hoard and peace was declared, and that great principle forever settled, that all men are created "with certain inalienable rights," our subject again took up the lumber business along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, dealing at various terminal points on that road, commencing at Clinton, Boone and including Jefferson, Denison, Woodbine, Dunlap and Blair, Neb. He opened the first lumber-yard in Dunlap in the summer of 1867, from three car-loads which he had side-

tracked at this point, there being no station-house, postoffice, or other object to mark the spot as a town site. Later he purchased a lot upon which to establish his lumber-yard. and secured a yoke of oxen with which to draw the first invoice of lumber to his newly-purchased "yard." His next move was to erect a frame office, which still stands and is used by Mr. Wheeler, and is not unfrequently pointed out as the first building completed in Dunlap. The words "Lumber Office" which were painted on a sign board is still possessed by our subject as a relic of pioneer days. This office afforded sleeping accommodations for a number of men for a long time, while the first buildings of the place were being erected.

The lumber business was very brisk for several years, one hundred and fifty car-loads being no unusual amount for his annual sales. His trade extends for nearly forty miles in various directions. Settlers came from Harlan and Avoca. The first year that he was at Dunlap he also operated a yard at Woodbine, having located there in December, 1866, when there was only one completed building in the place, his office being the third structure of any kind. He had to send to Boone for a heating-stove as the weather was cold, and he had to make his office his home. However, he put up with the inconvenience as he was having a lively lumber trade. Lumber was very much higher than at present. The freight charges upon a car-load, from Clinton to Woodbine being $100 at that time, and dimension stuff being $40 per thousand. Flooring of medium grade sold for $60 and the best grade of shingles at $8. He sold thousands of bills to the early settlers in the vicinity of Dunlap. The people had plenty of money as it was just at the close of the war and grain was selling at a high price, and all seemed in a prosperous condition. Mr. Wheeler has confined himself to the lumber trade continually since 1865, when he started at Clinton, Iowa, and followed up the line of construction of the Northwestern Railway. He is called the pioneer lumberman, because he furnished the first lumber at so many points in Iowa.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Dunlap. He was married in 1876, at Hamburg, Iowa, to Nancy E. Tyler, a native of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of one child, John R., born in 1880.

Mrs. Wheeler is a daughter of William A. Tyler, a native of Ohio, and Jane B. (Brown) Tyler, a native of New York; the former died in Wisconsin, the latter still resides in Hamburg, Iowa.

JACOB PROBASCO, the son of Samuel and Anna (Hodgson) Probasco, (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work) will form the subject of this notice:

Jacob was born in La Salle County, Ill., July 23, 1858, and was reared midst the scenes of farm life, and received his education in the public schools of the Prairie State. In the autumn of 1878, he came to Harrison County, Iowa, and has been identified with her interests ever since. Upon coming to the county, he first located on a farm, belonging to his father, situtated on section 22, of Harrison Township, where he spent about three years, after which he purchased eighty acres on section 35, where he made his home until

1888, and then removed to one of his father's farms nearer town, and on section 15, which he still operates, carrying on extensive farming, as well as the breeding of fancy stock. They keep on hand an average of fifty head of high grade draft horses; and at this time have five head of high bred stallions—Norman and Clydesdale, two having been imported. Their principal business being to raise high grade horses for the market, and they produce some of the very best horses seen in the State. They own "Debille" 3rd (2376) Norman, light grey, seventeen hands high, weighing two thousand pounds; also "Red Gauntlet" 2nd, No. 514, Clydesdale, which is a dark bay, sixteen hands high, weighing seventeen hundred and fifteen pounds. They have made horse breeding a specialty since 1887, and handle a large number of cattle each year, upon the farm which comprises three hundred acres.

Our subject was united in marriage November 20. 1878, to Adaline Elbert, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Elbert, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania, but who now reside in Harrison Township. Mrs. Probasco was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 21, 1860. They have a family of three children—Anna E., born November 19, 1879; Leonard B., July 23, 1883 and Laura V., January 11, 1885.

Noah Elbert, father of Mrs. Probasco, was born in Ohio, July 4, 1824. He is a son of George and Margaret Elbert, and was reared to farm life and was married in in May, 1852, to Elizabeth Reynolds, who was born in Washington County, Penn., December 7, 1822. She is the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hortupee) Reynolds. After Mr. Elbert was married, he lived in Ohio for several years, after which he made it his home in Illinois until 1880, since which time they have lived in Harrison County, Iowa. They are the parents of ten children—David B., William E., Sarah E., wife of David Goodrich; Mary A., wife of Jacob Probasco; John P., Olive M., deceased; Ellen, wife of George Rosenbaugh, and three, who died in infancy. Mr. Elbert, in his political choice, voted the Democratic ticket.

Jacob Probasco, the subject of this sketch, affiliates with the Democratic party. He has been a member of the School Board and is a thorough-going business man in all that that term implies.

Harrison Township is noted for its fine horse-farms, and none have produced better stock than has our subject whose animals are known far and near. The horse in all ages has been considered the most valuable of all domestic animals, and seems nearer akin to the human kind, than any other animal. And he, who seeks to improve the horses of his country whether for roadsters or draft horses, is not only sure to be remunerated himself, but is also a benefactor to his fellowman.

WILLIAM O. RIDDELL, of the Woodbine Normal School, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

Mr. Riddell was born in Allamakee County, Iowa, February 7, 1858. He is the son of William B. and Anna M. (Provines) Riddell, both natives of Ohio. His father was born January 22, 1824, and his mother March 7, 1833. In the spring of 1859 the family moved to Harrison County, Iowa, and first settled in what is now Union Township, where they re-

mained eleven years, and then bought an improved farm in La Grange Township. Our subject remained at home until the summer of 1872, when he entered the Missouri Valley High School, which he attended one year, and the following year clerked in the general store of Bump & Smith, of Missouri Valley. In September, 1874, he entered the Nebraska State University at Lincoln, where he remained three years, between 1874 and 1878, during which time he taught several months. From 1878 to 1881 he attended Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Indiana University. During all the time he was not in school he was teaching. September, 1881, he was made Principal of the schools at Andrews, Ind., where he remained until June, 1883. From June, 1883, to June, 1885, he was Assistant Principal of the Missouri Valley High School, and from June, 1885, to to June, 1887, he was Principal of the Magnolia High School. During the last named year he was one of the organizers, in company with Profs. Kinney and Matter, of the Woodbine Normal, with which he is still connected.

Besides the school work above named, Prof. Riddell has been connected with teachers' institute work in Harrison, Plymouth, Crawford and Hardin Counties, in Iowa, and Huntington County, Ind. In this work he spends his entire summer vacations.

He was united in marriage in Osceola, Neb., July 30, 1885, to Miss Marie Waldt, the daughter of Franz and Wilhelmine (Rauscher) Waldt, both natives of Hamburg, Germany. Mrs. Riddell was born in Hamburg, Germany, April 11, 1863, and in 1880 bade farewell to the scenes of her childhood home and came to America. The first two years she taught school in New York, and the two years following taught in Lincoln, Neb., where she remained until the date of her marriage, since which time she has followed teaching with her husband. She graduated from the Hamburg (Germany) High School in 1877, and from the Normal School of the same place in 1880.

In February, 1891, Mr. Riddell purchased the old home farm in La Grange Township, the same consisting of two hundred and forty acres of well improved land, provided with a good two-story farm house.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party. In 1889 he was a candidate for State Representative on the Republican ticket, but was not successful in securing the office. When one considers that the subject of this notice is but thirty-three years of age, and reviews the work he has already performed for himself and for others, it will go without saying that his has been a busy life, and that he has accomplished more than a majority of men do in a lifetime.

FRANCIS M. KERN, a farmer living on section 25, of Washington Township, came to Harrison County inthe spring of 1881, and settled on the farm he now lives upon, purchasing a quarter section of improved land.

He was born in Huntington County, Pa., May 7, 1849, where he remained until the spring of 1875, then he came to Louisa County, Iowa, and there worked on a farm by the month for three years, at the end of which time he came to Shelby County, and there remained until the spring of 1881. He was married May

23, 1876, in Louisa County, to Miss Clarrissa C. Dryden, who was born January 11, 1855, by which union five children have been born—John N., Anna M., William C., George W., deceased, Samuel M.

Mrs. Kern was born in Louisa County, Iowa, January 11, 1855, and remained in that county until the date of her marriage. She is the daughter of Robert C. Dryden, a native of Washington County, Pa., born March 23, 1827, and two years later he moved with his parents to Harrison County, Ohio, and in 1848 left there for Des Moines County, Iowa, and two years later to Louisa County, where he died, September 18, 1890. His wife, Mary (Mickey) Dryden was a native of Richland County, Ohio, and her parents came to Des Moines County, Iowa, at an early day, but soon moved to Louisa County. They were the parents of nine children, Mrs. Kern being the second child.

The father of our subject was Peter Kern born in Huntington County, Pa, September 20, 1815. He was a farmer by occupation, and remained in the Keystone State until his death, which occurred in 1880. His wife was Anna E. (Stinson) Kern, a native of Fulton County, Pa., born April 3, 1818. After her husband's death she came to Shelby County, Iowa, where she died in September, 1885. They were the parents of nine children, of whom our subject is the fourth.

Politically, our subject votes with the Democratic party, and in religious matters he and his wife are Presbyterians.

Mr. Kern is now in possession of a good home, and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Harrison County, besides one hundred and twenty acres in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, and a small tract of timber land in Louisa County. At the present time he is building a commodious two-story, 20x30 house upon his place in Washington Township.

CHARLES W. EVANS, an enterprising farmer of section 26, Washington Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1881, and not being possessed of an over abundance of this world's goods, but being possessed of that spirit which wins, he worked two years by the month, and in the autumn of 1882, in company with Lem Cutchall, purchased one hundred and twenty acres of improved land on section 26. Our subject borrowed his share of the money with which to make his first payment of $500. In the autumn of 1883, he sold his interest to his partner, and bought his present farm, which tract contained one hundred and sixty acres. Subsequently he added forty acres more, the last-named piece being on section 24.

Mr. Evans was born in Huntington County, Pa., November 7, 1855; he remained under the paternal roof until the spring of 1881, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa. He was married in Shelby County, Iowa, February 7, 1884, to Miss Cassie A. Shirk, by which union one child has been born—Sarah E., May 29, 1885.

Our subject's father, Samuel D. Evans, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., September 5, 1832. When a boy his parents removed to Huntington County, where he remained until 1871, then moved to Fulton County, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his days, dying January 10, 1877. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth J. (Ramsey) Evans, was born in Ful-

ton County, Pa., lived there until her marriage, and still clings to that locality in her old age. Mr. and Mrs. Evans were the parents of ten children, our subject being the second in number.

Politically our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and in religious matters he and his wife are in sympathy with the Presbyterian Church

GEORGE MAIN, of Magnolia, was born at Croxton, Cambridgeshire, England, August 11, 1820. He removed with his parents to America in 1833, and settled in Geauga County, Ohio. He came to Raglan Township, Harrison County, Iowa, in August, 1856, with his wife and family, and engaged in farming.

August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered out June 6, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and returned to Magnolia, where his family was residing at the end of the war.

He owns a farm near the Village of Magnolia. Mr. and Mrs. Main and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Magnolia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, ranks among the early settlers of Harrison County. He located in St. John's Township, on sections 26 and 35, in 1858, where he bought forty acres of land, to which he has added until he has two hundred and ten acres. Vast has been the change since he purchased his wild land, and made various improvements up to the present time. His nearest post-office and trading point was Council Bluffs. He lived in a log cabin, and the snow would sift through the clapboard roof and had to be removed each day for weeks at a time. This house served the purpose of a home until 1861, when a frame house was built. He has since built a fine residence.

Of his early life it may be said that he was born in Ireland, in the County of Davey, October 30, 1827. He can trace his ancestors only to his grandfather, James Dougherty, who married Nancy Fisher, and they had three children, one of whom was our subject's father, James Dougherty, born in Ireland. He married Miss Jane Nelson, a daughter of John and Jane (Watson) Nelson, who reared seven children, two of whom are in the United States. The children were John, Thomas, James, William, Margaret, Jane and Nancy.

Our subject's early life was spent in the Emerald Isle, where he received a common-school education. He remained at home on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when his father gave him money to pay his passage to America. He sailed for this country in March, 1848, and landed in New York City, and went to Roundout, on North River, where he visited relatives for a time. One of his cousins was a railroad contractor, and he worked for him several years. August 10, 1854, he married Mary Snyder, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Flaherty) Snyder, natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1851.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, seven of whom are living—

Mary, deceased; Catherine, (Mrs. Prater) of Missouri Valley; John and Thomas, deceased; Jane, (Mrs. Ward), living near Logan; James, a resident of Harrison County; Rosella, (Mrs. Hilliard), a resident of this county; Lydia, at home; Teresa, Robert, now in Colorado; William and Charles are deceased.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters, he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

To have been a pioneer of Harrison County as early as 1858, was to encounter many hardships, to undergo many pleasures. Money was scarce and the settlers were far from market, and far from each other. Verily, the present and future generation will never know, save by history all that the vanguard to settlement went through in developing Western Iowa. All praise to those who came and remained through those perilous years.

JAMES S. DEWELL, an attorney at law at Missouri Valley, has been identified with the interests of Harrison County since the month of September, 1883. He is a native of the Hawkeye State, and was born at Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, June 16, 1857. He is the son of Nathaniel and Winnie (McComb) Dewell.

John Dewell came to America from France in 1766, having been born in 1743. He was engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, and after its close settled near Annapolis, Md. This person was our subject's great-great-grandfather, who laid down the burden of life about 1803. His son Benjamin was a farmer in Maryland, and in stature was six feet and a half high. Solomon Dewell, the son of Benjamin, was a carpenter by trade, and moved to Ohio in the early part of the present century, settling in Jefferson County, and was among the early pioneers of that region. Our subject's father, Nathaniel Dewell, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 13, 1830, and followed farming for a livelihood. He died at Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa, March 13, 1890; having moved to Indiana in 1833, and to Iowa in 1855.

Winnie McComb, the mother of our subject, the daughter of John McComb, was born in Kosiusko County, Ind. The mother died March 21, 1865. Their family consisted of six children, of whom our subject was the fourth in number, five living. William Dewell, brother of our subject, was drowned July 4, 1868, at Logan, Iowa; Hiram lives in Cedar County, Iowa, on a farm; a sister, the wife of Silas Silsby, lives in Cedar County, Iowa; Frank is a farmer in Ida County, Iowa, and George lives in Woodbury County.

Our subject received his education in the common-schools of Cedar County; at at the High Schools at Clarence, Iowa, and later took a regular course at the Iowa Agricultural College, graduating with the Class of '81. In 1882 he began the study of law at the State University at Iowa City, completing his course in June, 1883, shortly after which he came to Missouri Valley, where he has since practiced his chosen profession.

Politically, Mr. Dewell is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, believing its fundamental principles to be just and true. Since living in Missouri Valley he has been Secretary of the School Board for seven years; was Mayor of the city in 1885; City Clerk in 1884; City Attorney

four years, and County Attorney for the years 1889 and 1890. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and in conclusion it may be added no man stands higher in the community than the man for whom this notice has been written.

WILLIAM A. GRAYBILL, a farmer on section 32, of Washington Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1864, settling on his present farm in the month of March in that year. He, in company with A. J. Graybill, William Spears and O. A. Stoker purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in 1862, which was divided in 1865, Mr. Graybill getting eighty-five acres, upon which he built a log house in 1864, and moved his family there in the spring. They have occupied the same building ever since. When he came to the township there were but two farms opened up, and all looked new and wild. One log school-house on section 32 graced the fair domain now so thickly settled, and religious meetings were held at Union Grove usually in private houses. Mr. Graybill's present farm comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres of choice land, the most of which is situated in the Mosquito Valley.

To learn something of his early career the reader will be informed that he was born July 28, 1840, in Adams County, Ill., and accompanied his parents, who were among the early pioneers, to locate in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, coming, as they did, before Council Bluffs had an existence, that location then being known as Miller's Hollow. Our subject remained with his parents until 1864. For nine years prior his father, himself and brothers, A. J. & L., kept bachelor's hall in Pottawattamie County.

Simeon P. Graybill was born March 26, 1816, in Jackson County, Ohio, and was the son of Mr. Graybill, a native of New York and of German ancestry. The father, Michael Graybill, was the son of Peter Graybill, who was born in Pennsylvania, and married Christena Wampler, who had been taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians when a child and kept with the tribe for seven years and then returned to her parents. Peter Graybill was a son of John Graybill who came from Germany in the days of the Revolutionary War. Simeon Graybill's father, Michael, was married to Polly Stoker, in Ashe County, N. C., May 1811, removed to Jackson County, Ohio, and reared a family of eleven children: David, Catharine, Simeon, Levi, George, Lenore, Julian, Michael, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Sidney.

Simeon was married to Amanda Hill, in Jackson County, Ohio, March 16, 1837 and the same year moved to Caldwell County, Mo., and in 1838 to Davis County, of that State. They removed back to Caldwell County, remained until 1839 and went to Adams County, Illinois, where they remained until 1848. February 14 of that year, his wife Amanda, was taken sick and died February 21. The same week, her eldest daughter, Rachel, sickened and died March 22. In the autumn of 1848, the family started West and arrived in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, December 5.

The mother of our subject was born in 1817 in Jackson County, Ohio, her maiden name being Amanda Hill. They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter. One son, Aaron A., was killed in the time of the Civil War.

He was killed at Camp Creek, Ga. August 31, 1864.

Our subject was united in marriage, January 8, 1861, in Pottawattamie County, to Miss Agnes J. Spears, by whom eight children have been born—Lovinia J., born November 9, 1862, Louisa A., February 19, 1864; Margaret M., July 14, 1865; George A., August 10, 1867; Simeon P., January 14, 1870; William A., September 17, 1872; Clarence E., July 28, 1880; Maude A., October 27, 1881. George A., died September 10, 1884, and his sister, Maude A., died March 11, 1882.

Agnes J. (Spears) Graybill, the wife of our subject, was born September 29, 1841, in Illinois, and came with her parents to Pottawattamie County, and remained with them until the date of her marriage.

Politically, our subject is an independent, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, believing as he does, that the farmer is not as well protected by the present laws of our government, as is the monopolist.

In his religious convictions, he believes in the faith that all people will be rewarded for all good deeds done in the body and punished for the bad deeds.

THEODORE MAHONEY, a representative farmer of Taylor Township, residing on section 8, came to Harrison County in company with his father in the spring of 1852. They settled in Magnolia Township. His father and Judge Jonas Chatburn operated a mill in company, near the village of Magnolia. Our subject remained at home with his father until the spring of 1855, working in the mill and on the farm. We next find him at work in a sawmill in Pottawattamie County for a man named Garner, with whom he remained two years, at the end of which time he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Raglan Township. After two years he disposed of this place and bought a water-power gristmill on the Soldier River in Taylor Township, which he operated until the spring of 1887, when the mill was burned. The farm he now lives upon he bought in January, 1871, at first buying forty acres of improved land, for which he paid $50 per acre. When he bought the place there was a one-story and a half house and a small barn upon it. In 1882 he built a two-story frame house 28x30 feet. This building was destroyed by fire June 20, 1890, and in the autumn of that year built his present residence, which is a two-story frame structure, with an ell and various additions, the whole affording ample room. In 1885 he built a barn 30x42 feet, with sixteen-foot posts, besides numerous other outbuildings. His landed estate amounts to four hundred acres, the same being considered one of the best farms in Harrison County.

Our subject was born in Cecil County, Md., February 29, 1836. He is the son of Stephen and Margaret Mahoney, both natives of Maryland. The mother died in February, 1850, and the same year the father with the family came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, remaining until the spring of 1852, and then came to Harrison County. The father had been here in 1851 and entered land. Our subject was married in Harrison County, Iowa, March 28, 1864, to Miss Emily Wakefield, the daughter of William and Sarah (Garner) Wakefield. By this union seven children were born—Theodore E., James W., deceased, M. Herbert, Jesse W., Stephen

G., William, deceased, and Walter died in infancy.

Emily (Wakefield) Mahoney, was born in Illinois in 1853, and when five years of age accompanied her parents to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and one year later to Harrison County.

When Mr. Mahoney first came to the county, his nearest trading point and post-office was Council Bluffs, and nearly all of the teams in the county consisted of oxen. Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party and has held numerous local offices. He is now one of the successful farmers of his township, usually keeping one hundred head of cattle, and from fifty to sixty head of horses and mules.

EDWARD B. MEAD, one of the representative farmers of Harrison Township, who owns a hundred and twenty acre farm on sections 22 and 23, is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. He was born July 6, 1835. He is the son of John B. and Ann E. (Marshall) Mead, who were natives of the Empire State, and of English-German extraction. Our subject was reared in the city of Poughkeepsie, and educated in the public schools, until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he began to learn the cooper's trade; his father was also a cooper as was as his grandfather. After he had learned his trade and when he was nineteen years of age, his parents left their native state, and came west to Illinois, locating in Kendall County, where the father of our subject engaged in farming, and died there in 1864, at the age of fifty years. His good wife and the mother of our subject, survived until 1882, and died at the age of seventy-four years. This worthy couple reared a family of eleven children—Edward, our subject; Angeline, wife of M. J. Hoag, of Illinois; Caroline, wife of William Durell, a resident of Illinois; Phebe Ann, wife of John Stewart, both deceased; William D., a resident of Illinois; James H., a resident of Illinois; Charles, a resident of Illinois; Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah Catherine, deceased; Susan, deceased; and Jane deceased. Our subject remained in New York State, a few months after his parents came West, and when he came he went to work at Aurora, Ill., where he followed his trade a year and a half, and then went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade six years, and the next two years he spent on a farm in De Kalb County, and then removed to Kane County, where he farmed for three years, spent a year near Little Rock, Ill., and then removed to La Salle County, of the same State, purchased a farm and lived nine years, and in 1880, located on his present farm, where he has made many valuable improvements. To-day his farm is numbered among the many excellent ones found in Northeastern Harrison County. He devotes his entire attention to farming and stock-raising. He is an intelligent as well as industrious man, by reason of which his labors have been crowned with more than ordinary success.

Our subject was united in marriage, September 3, 1856, to Adah Dean, daughter of Smith A. and Delilah (Wright) Dean. She was born in Westchester County, N. Y., October 24, 1837. They reared a family of four children—Elizabeth A., deceased, at the age of eight months; Anna D., wife of M. B. Ewer, a resident of Lyons County; Jennie M.,

wife of T. J. Young, residing in Harrison Township, and Ida A., at home.

Politically, Mr. Mead is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has held numerous local offices and is one of the present Township Trustees. He has made a large circle of friends, and is counted among the most highly repected citizens of his township.

Mrs. Mead, is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the F. W. S. Botn Mr. and Mrs. Mead belong to the Farmer's Club.

THOMAS J. BERKLEY, who is now living at Woodbine, has for years been an active business man of Harrison County, and his two sons are thus engaged at this time. Mr. Berkley was born in Frederick County, Va., June 10, 1826. He is the son of Samuel and Tacy (Furr) Berkley, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively, and of English origin. The first fifteen or sixteen years of our subject's life was spent in Virginia, when the father moved to Beverly, Ohio, and there purchased a mill and a farm. He was one of the leading millers of Muskingum Valley. After the death of his parents our subject, Thomas Berkley, while yet a young man learned the milling business, which he followed most of the time since, with the exception of two years he was in trade at Lowell, Ohio, and about one year in Magnolia, Iowa. He rebuilt a saw and grist mill at Maxburg, Ohio, and in 1870, they moved to Virginia lived four years and then emigrated to Iowa, in 1875, and located at Magnolia. After one year's residence there he erected a flouring-mill in company with his brother, S. L. Berkley, which they subsequently removed to Missouri Valley. The same was destroyed by fire in October, 1879, and rebuilt and operated until July, 1882, when our subject removed to Woodbine and is still engaged at his trade.

He was married December, 26, 1851, to Nancy De Long, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Lancaster) De Long, who were natives of France and Pennsylvania, respectively, both of whom are deceased and buried in the Maxburg Cemetery. The father was an extensive tanner. Mrs. Berkley was born in Maxburg, Ohio, May 29, 1832, where she was reared and educated, as well as married, the ceremony being performed in the same house in which she was born.

Mr. and Mrs. Berkley were the parents of ten children—Isaac N., born September 5, 1853; Charles L., born March 22, 1855, died December 22, 1877; Tracy V., born January 7, 1857, wife of F. M. Miles, who is general foreman of the machine shops at Missouri Valley; Mary Ella, born September 29, 1858, the wife of C. L. Roberts, a jeweler of Tacoma, Wash.; Martha L., born February 24, 1860, wife of J. M. Cheever, a hardware merchant, of Sheldon, Iowa: Sallie T., born September 8, 1862, the wife of J. S. Cook, a railroad man, of Tacoma, Wash.; Samuel L., born March 30, 1864, a druggist, of Woodbine, Iowa; Lottie E. born December 29, 1867, the wife of W. F. Shuler, a clerk at Woodbine; Emma M., born August 19, 1869, wife of M. H. Pelton, a carpenter at Woodbine; Grace E., born January 22, 1872, still at home. The children were all born in Ohio, except the youngest.

Mr. Berkley was an old-line Whig, and when the Republican party was formed, identified himself with that and was a firm

believer in its principles. He died December 29, 1891, and was buried at Missouri Valley.

Our subject and his estimable wife were members of the Baptist Church, and had always been active in every good moral and christian work in the various communities in which they lived.

CLAUDIUS TOWNSEND McKENNEY, son of Michael I. McKenney, who was of Scotch descent and was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 13, 1808, and was the son of Thomas McKenney, who followed farming for a living in New York. When a boy, in 1818, the family removed to Ohio and later to Indiana, and from there to Cass County, Mich., where he lived until 1851. In his early life he (Michael) was crippled by having a knife stuck into his spine, which happened in this way: He shot a deer, when his companion hunter undertook to cut its throat, while he held the animal, which, in its struggle for life, struck his arm, causing the knife to glance and strike our subject's father, inflicting a wound which crippled him for life. In his early life he followed shoemaking, and later followed farming, but was unable to do heavy manual labor. In November, 1851, he came from Michigan to Harrison County, Iowa, and settled on the site of the present home of J. D. McKenney, where he took a claim of five hundred acres, about forty acres of which had been plowed. There was a double log house upon this place in which they lived until the death of the father, July 18, 1858. The mother still lives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Parker, of Jefferson Township.

When our subject came to Harrison County, he was but five years of age, hence his history is identical with that of the county, and great has been the change since he can reollect. Here he has received his education, and while he has never gone hungry, yet he knows something of the days when cornbread was the chief article of diet. He remained at the old homestead with his mother until twenty-one years of age, having worked out prior to that time, however, by the month. After he became of age he farmed part of the old place, and a few years later purchased the interest of the other heirs on two hundred acres of land, and to this he has added until he has three hundred and ten acres, of which about eighty acres is plow land and eighty acres in timber, the balance in pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Cass County, Mich., August 23, 1846. He is the son of Michael and Anna Eliza (Townsend) McKenney, and is the seventh child of a family of eight children. He was married December 19, 1875, to Alice Culton, a native of Illinois, born December 12, 1858, and the second child of Thomas and Jane Culton, who had a family of seven children. They moved to Harrison County, in February, 1871, and settled in Jefferson Township, and later moved to Logan, but are now living in Nebraska.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with four children—George T., Jessie R., Michael Ira, Claude T. all at home.

Politically our subject is a Republican, and owing to the uprightness of his character, stands high in the community in which he lives.

Concerning the ancestry of this family

it may be said that John McKinney, the father of Thomas McKinney, came from Edinburgh, Scotland, with a brother named Amos. His wife was Lydia (Sherwood) McKenney. Thomas McKenney's wife was Dorcas (Inman) McKenney. Thomas was born January 3, 1781, and died June 12, 1852. Dorcas, his wife, was born February 24, 1779, and died June 4, 1845. Thomas and his family removed from York State to Ohio in 1817, and to Indiana two years later. In 1828 he went to Michigan and built the first house on what is called McKenney's Prairie, La-Grange Township. There was a family of three sons and five daughters. Michael, the eldest son, and our subject's father, married Anna Eliza Townsend, November 1, 1832, who was born in Canada, July 6, 1814. She and her mother were the first white women to set foot in La Grange Township, Cass County, Mich. Her father built the first house there in 1828. Michael, with his six children, and his father, Thomas McKenney, started for Iowa, October 7, 1851, and arrived at Kanesville (Council Bluffs), November 3. They rented a log cabin at $4 per month. The 19th of November they removed to Harris Grove, Harrison County, the site of the present homestead of J. D. McKenney.

ARTHUR J. GILMORE, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and a farmer of section 28, LaGrange Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1869, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land on section 32, LaGrange Township, and then returned to Dubuque, to his family, and there remained until June, 1870, when he moved to his farm and commenced to improve it. He built a frame house 14x16 feet, one story and a half high, and remained there until March 1871, when he sold out and rented a farm in Pottawattamie County, and the following fall bought the farm he now lives upon. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres, eighty acres of which was on section 28, and the remainder in 33. He built a frame house one story and a half high, 14x22 feet, in which he lived until 1866, and then built his present residence. He now has another farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in sections 20 and 29. This farm is fenced in three forty-acre lots. Forty acres of bottom land are under the plow, and the remainder in pasture land and meadow.

He was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, November 12, 1834, and in the spring of 1836, he came with his parents to America. They located in Lancaster City, Pa.. but in 1849 came to Dubuque, Iowa, and moved over the line into Jackson County. Arthur being the only son, he remained at home after he had grown to be a man, he and his father working together. They sold their farm and in the autumn of 1863, bought a farm in Dubuque County, consisting of two hundred and eighteen acres. The mother died in 1867, and they sold out and moved into Dubuque, where they engaged in the grain business for two years, during which time the father again married and he and our subject divided their property.

Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage in Jackson County, Iowa, July 15, 1858, to Miss Sarah F. McKenna, by which union, nine children were born—John J., Arthur C., Thomas M., Mary P., twins, who died

in infancy, Catharine E., Sarah L. E., and James J.

Sarah F. (McKenna) Gilmore was born in Canada in 1834, and when a girl came with her parents to Jackson County, Iowa, where she remained until the date of her marriage. She died in Harrison County, July 10, 1890. Her parents were both born in Ireland. Her father's name was Thomas McKenna, and her mother's maiden name was Catharine Kelley. Her father died in Jackson County, Iowa, in 1876, and her mother in Anamosa, Iowa, 1882.

John Gilmore, the father of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1802, and came to America in the spring of 1836, and died in Dubuque, Iowa, October 1874. The mother of our subject, Catharine (Mulgrew) Gilmore, was a native of the Emerald Isle, born 1805 in Tyrone County, and died in Dubuque County, Iowa, September 1866. They were the parents of four children—three daughters and one son, our subject being the second child.

Politically, Mr. Gilmore is identified with the Democratic party, and has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for seven years. He was elected to the office of Township Clerk, also that of Assessor, for a number of years each. In the fall of 1883, was appointed to the office of County Supervisor from the third district of Harrison County, and has been elected three times, his time expiring January, 1892. Was re-elected the fall of 1891 with a majority of two hundred and four. He has ever guarded the best interests of Harrison County and its taxpayers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, together with their family, are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Of our subject's family it may be said that John is living in Idaho; Arthur C., is married and lives in Sioux City; Thomas M., is married and lives in Waterloo, Iowa, while the other four are at home. Arthur C., learned telegraphy at Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa. Thomas M., attended the High School at Missouri Valley, two years and then went to Ames' Agricultural College, for about eight months, and then went to Bailey's Commercial College at Dubque, one year, graduating with the class of '85, and is now in business at Waterloo.

WILLIAM PETT, a farmer living on section 11, of LaGrange Township, came to Harrison County in May, 1867, and moved into a small house which stood upon his present farm. He followed the brick masons' trade, and lived on this place for two years, and then bought forty acres of land where he now lives, still continuing to live in the shanty he had provided until he could build, which was three years later, when he built a frame house 14x18 feet, one story and a half high, with a kitchen 9x14 feet, and in 1885, made an addition fourteen feet square. About 1881 he built a frame barn 23x26 feet, and has added to his farm, until it now contains one hundred and twenty acres. Our subject was born in Warwickshire, England, October 15, 1820, and remained at home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, and then commenced to learn the mason's trade. His father died, and from the time he was fourteen to eighteen years of age he had to work out, and only received about $25.00 per year; but after learning his trade he got better wages. In the autumn of 1866, he bid farewell to England, and the scenes of his childhood, and

sailed for America, coming direct to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade until 1867, and then came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage in England, August, 1846, to Miss Hannah Bennett, and they are the parents of ten children, Jane, Emma, Anna, Walter, Ellen, Moses and Eliza (twins), Robert, William, Florence, Emma and Jane.

Mrs. Hannah (Bennet) Pett was born in England, February 22, 1822, and she remained with her parents until the date of her marriage. His father was a gardener by trade, and followed that for a livelihood until his death, which occurred in 1834. His mother, Hannah (Gaskins) Pett, was born in England, and remained there until her death, in 1881.

William Pett and wife were the parents of five children, our subject being the oldest. They were members of the Protestant church.

JEROME B. HARDY, a farmer living on section 14, of Jefferson Township, was born in Magnolia, Harrison County, Iowa, June 11, 1853. He remained at home with his parents until March 1874, when he rented a farm in Calhoun Township, for one year, then rented two years in Magnolia Township, and from there moved back to Calhoun Township, where he lived four years, and then bought the farm he now occupies, which, at the time, consisted of sixty acres of improved land. His farm house is 16x32 feet, with an ell sixteen feet square; the whole being two stories high. He has a good barn 20x45 feet, with sixteen foot posts.

Our subject's education was received in the High School at Magnolia, and March 24, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Merchant, to whom four children have been born—Charles R., Bert W., Stella I., and Joseph R.

Mary (Merchant) Hardy, wife of our subject, was born in Magnolia Township August 27, 1852. She remained with her parents in Magnolia Township until the date of her marriage. Both she and her husband are members of the Baptist Church at Logan.

JAMES P. O'ROURKE, one of the enterprising farmers living on section 29, of LaGrange Township, is a native of the Hawkeye State, and was born in Dubuque County, in 1860, and in 1873 came to Harrison County with his parents. His father purchased a half of section 29, when it was wild land. They built a frame house 18x24 feet, with an ell 14x16 feet; also a barn 32x50 feet, the latter being built in 1890. One hundred and forty acres of this farm is under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. The farm is always kept well supplied with stock. Our subject was married in Dubuque County, Iowa, July 17, 1888, to Miss Katie A. Mullen, by whom one child has been born, Margaret A., born December 10, 1889. Mrs. O'Rourke is also a native of Dubuque County, born August 29, 1867.

John O'Rourke father of our subject, was born in the county of Down, Ireland, April 22, 1822, and came to America with his parents in 1847, and remained in Dubuque County until 1873, when he sold and came to Harrison County. He was married in Ireland, April 24, 1845, to Miss

Bridget Sloan, and they were the parents of eight children, Michael, died on the ocean; a girl baby, died in infancy; Charles, Ellen, William, John, Mary J., and James.

Bridget (Sloan) O'Rourke was born in Ireland in 1822, and remained there until the date of her marriage. She died in Harrison County, Iowa, March 22, 1888. Both her and her husband held to the Roman Catholic faith, their family also following the teachings of their parents in this respect. Politically, Mr. O'Rourke is identified with the Democratic party.

James P., of whom we write this sketch, is the owner of the home farm of three hundred and twenty acres, besides two good residences in Missouri Valley. His father lives with him at this time.

ISAAC A. JACKSON, a respected pioneer of Dunlap, came to Harrison County October 19, 1869, from Clinton County, Iowa, where he had resided since November 4, 1863. He came from Canada to Iowa, and was reared in the Dominion on the old Jackson homestead in Dundas County, Ontario. The date of his birth was May 7, 1836, and he is the son of James Jackson, and was reared to farm life, and attended the public schools common to that country. At the age of sixteen he entered a general mercantile esteblishment at South Mountain, where he spent two years. and then went to Dixon's Corners, remained there a short time, and then went to Kemptville where he engaged as a salesman and book-keeper. He remained here for five years. When he first commenced clerking he received $8.00 per month and board, but later was advanced to twelve dollars. When he had attained his twenty-third year he left the store and began teaching in the public schools at the old home for three terms, after which he turned his attention to farming, opening up a small farm and making substantial improvements.

January 2, 1862, marked a new era in our subject's life, for it was upon that day he was united in marriage to Mary J. Winegard, who was a native of New York State, born April 16, 1841. She is the daughter of John and Maria (Barkley) Winegard, who were natives of the Empire State. After the marriage of our subject he went to farming for a short time, but in October 1863, he came to Chicago, and from that city drove across the country to Clinton, Iowa, a trip which he will ever remember, as it was his introduction to Western pioneer life. He remained in Clinton County, engaged at farming, until 1869. The first winter he taught school, and was a resident of the city of Clinton for one year. Since coming to Harrison County he has made it his home in Dunlap and on his farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, on section 14, of Harrison Township. He bought wild land which, under the touch of good husbandry, has come to be a finely improved place. He clerked in a hardware store two and a half years, from 1871, and then retired to his farm where he remained until 1889, when he returned to Dunlap, and has since been engaged as a salesman in the lumber yard of H. L. Preston.

Politically, Mr. Jackson believes in the principles of the Republican party.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Hospitable Lodge No. 244, A. F. & A. M., of which he is secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are the parents

of three children—James W., a resident of Randolph, Neb.; Caroline L., deceased; Lou J., the wife of H. L. Preston, of Dunlap. They are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James W., their son, was united in marriage at Dunlap, September 10, 1886, to Eva J. Weed, a native of Iowa.



PROF. MARCELLUS A. REED, now connected with the Woodbine Normal School has been a resident of Harrison County since 1886, and was identified with the public schools of Dunlap until 1891, when he came to Woodbine.

Mr. Reed was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, June 20, 1857, and is the son of Thomas and Caroline (Pierce) Reed, being the oldest of a family of three children—two sons and one daughter. His father spent his life as a farmer and stock-raiser. Our subject first attended the district schools in Trumbull County, to which location his father moved when Marcellus was three years old. He remained in the schools there until fourteen years of age. Three years later his parents removed to Garretsville, Portage County. He attended school at the Western Reserve Seminary at West Farmington, and also at Scio College, in Harrison County, attending three years at the last-named place, graduating June 25, 1874, after which he was assistant Principal in the Garretsville High School for five years. He then attended Allegheny College one year, when he was made Principal of the Chardon High School, which position he held for three years and was Superintendent of the Girard Public Schools three years. He then came to Harrison County, Iowa, having been engaged as Superintendent of the Dunlap public schools.

Our subject was united in marriage November 27, 1885, to Olive M. Harroff, a native of Canfield, Ohio, born June 18, 1861. Mrs. Reed is the daughter of Andrew and Orphy (Flick) Harroff. Her father has followed carpentering, building and milling most of his life. Both he and his wife are residents of Canfield, Ohio.

Returning to our subject's father it may said he was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1823, and sailed for America when a young man. He was the youngest of the family and the first to emigrate to the New World. He was soon followed by two brothers, two sisters, and the mother; the father having died when he was a mere lad. Thomas Reed, father of our subject, died at Garretsville, Ohio, in July, 1889.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children—Della D., born January 11, 1887, and Harold L., June 29, 1888.

Politically Mr. Reed believes in the general principles of the Republican party, and is a stanch supporter of the same.

He is an honorable member of the Hospitable Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M., and Ark Chapter, No. 89, at Dunlap. Both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Congregational Church, of which he has been a member ten years. Mrs Reed was formerly connected with the Christion Church, but upon coming to Harrison County united with the Congregational Church.

As an educator according to the modeen methods, there are few superiors to the man of whom we write this sketch,

and though yet a young man, he has been eminent in the line of his chosen profession, as the various institutions of learning, in his native State as well as in this county attest. His early life and ambition seemed wrapped up in gaining knowledge and in studying the best methods of imparting the same to others, who shall go out into the busy world as sound thinkers and practical busiuess men and women. It may be said in this connection that he is truly in his proper sphere, as one of the principals of the Woodbine Normal, which is now looked upon as among the best training schools of Wesern Iowa. He was awarded a life diploma by the Iowa State Board of Examiners, in December, 1890, as well as the degree of M. S., by Scio College.

Mrs. Reed was educated at the Canfield High School and the Northwestern Ohio Normal School and is a graduate of the first named institution.

WILLIAM M. JONES, a farmer residing on section 33, of St. Johns Township, has been associated with the interests of Harrison County since 1863, having been a resident of Iowa since 1855. To acquaint the reader with this man's earlier life, it may be stated that he is a native of the Hoosier State, born November 14, 1852, in Putnam County, Ia., and can trace his ancestry back to his grandfather, Allen Jones, who was a native of Kentucky, but lived in Indiana in after years. Allen Jones married Elizabeth Smith, by whom twelve children were born, one of whom was the father of our subject. He was the sixth child and was born in Indiana, was twice married, the second time about 1850, to Miss Sarah Ellis, the daughter of William Ellis, of Greene County, Ia. In our subject's father's family, there were thirteen children, seven of whom are now living: William M., our subject; G. Jones, of La Grange County, Ia; A. T., Mrs. Dewerse, of Kansas City; Amanda J., Mrs. Cox, of St. John's Township; Winnie E., Mrs. Doty, of LaGrange Township; James E., St. John's Township; Harvey Lee, of La Grange Township.

When but three years of age, our subject came with the family from Putnam County, Ia., to Appanoose County, Iowa, where the father purchased a farm, remained four years, sold out and moved to Pottawattamie County, renting a place for a time and then bought in LaGrange Township, Harrison County, in 1863, at which time our subject was nine years of age. He attended the Honey Creek district school, of Pottawattamie County, and in 1873 began farming for himself, renting land for five years. In 1879, he bought forty acres of land in St. John's Township, on section 19, upon which he built a small house, lived awhile, and came to section 33 and bought land, upon which he has built a fine farm house, and made many other substantial improvements. He has one hundred and thirty-five acres of land under cultivation, and his place is considered one of the best in the township.

Among the important events of this man's life, may be mentioned that of his marriage, October 3, 1875, to Miss Tabitha J. Deal, the daughter of James E., and Hannah (Case) Deal, who still reside in St. John's Township, having come to the county in 1853. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children; Elzie E.,

born December 29, 1876; and Bernard, September 18, 1883.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are both members of the Primitive Baptist Church, at Loveland, and in his political choice, he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

JOHN W. McVEY, of St. John's Township, ranks among the pioneers of 1857. He first looked upon this fair domain that year and in the autumn effected a settlement where he now lives, section 2, township 78, range 44.

Mr. McVey was born March 7, 1829, in Fayette County, W. Va. He is the son of Alexander and Jane (Morehead) McVey, who were natives of West Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a farmer. and also master of the tanner's trade. He died in 1868. His wife died in 1875. In 1852, Mr. McVey came to Stark County, Ill., remained one year, then returned to Virginia and was married. He remained there four years, and then came to Harrison County. His early education was received at the common schools of West Virginia. In his father's family there were four sisters and three brothers, all now deceased but one sister and one brother, who still reside in Fayette County, W. Va.

Our subject was united in marriage June 26, 1854, in Fayette County, W. Va., to Miss Roxana Ervin, who was a native of Monroe County, W. Va. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Morehead) Ervin. As a result of their union, ten children were born, five of whom still survive. Elizabeth J., wife of Orlando Shinn, a resident of Calhoun Township; J. A. McVey, of the same township; Rosana, at home; Mary A., wife of Amos Norton, of Wichita County, Kan.; Charles H. assisting his father at home.

Mrs. McVey is a member of the Christian church. Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held the office of Road Supervisor and school director for several years. He started out in life to battle for himself, when twenty-two years of age. He had to borrow money with which to come West. From the original one hundred and thirty-two acres of wild land which was his first purchase, he has year by year made improvements and added thereto, until he now has a most excellent farm home of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, with an orchard of twenty acres, three fourth of which is in bearing trees. His town property consists of three lots, two of which have residences upon them, which at this time rent for $6 and $10 per month. All in all, the man whose name heads this notice may count life a success.

WILLIAM FISHER, a representative farmer of St John's Township, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He is a native of Ohio and traces his ancestry only as far back as his grand-father, Philip Fisher, who is a native of Germany, emigrated to America in 1810, and while making their passage across the ocean, both he and his good wife sickened and died, and were buried at sea. They left two children, to perpetuate their name —George and Philip. The father of our subject was born in Germany and was quite young upon coming to this country.

He was a distiller by trade, and was well up in the art of manufacturing high wines. The greater part of his life was spent on a farm in Pennsylvania. He married Sophia Lesher, a native of the Keystone State and subsequently moved to Richland County, Ohio. They reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are living: George, deceased, David, deceased, Anna Maria—Mrs. Barnes, now of Williams County, Ohio; James Jacob, a resident of Ohio; Charlotte, Mrs. Stedman, of William County Ohio; William, of Harrison County, Iowa; Caroline—Mrs. Fountain, of Missouri Valley; Matilda, Mrs. Duroy of Michigan; Henry, of Missouri Valley; Sarah, a resident of William County, Ohio.

William Fisher, of whom we write this sketch, was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 5, 1846. His earlier years passed in that county, but moved with his parents to Williams County, where he attended the common district school and assisted his father on the farm. When very young he enlisted, was examined and rejected, from the Union Army. December 19, 1863, he re-enlisted as a member of Company G., One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He was on special and detached duty, sent to Baltimore, and subsequently was with a gun-boat protecting the waters of the Government on Lake Erie. He mustered out of service at Columbus July 13, 1865, returned home and spent the next few years in roaming about in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, coming to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1870.

He was united in marriage March 3, 1872, to Angeline Hanes, daughter of Andrew and Susan (Miller) Hanes, who were natives of Ohio. By this union seven children were born, six of whom still survive: Maud, born January 6, 1873; Albert J., born April 10, 1874; died February 2, 1880; Arthur Edwin, born February 23, 1876; Stella May, born November 14, 1878 Ella Sophia February 13, 1883; Phillip Claude, born April 23, 1885; and Charles Henry, born December 25, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Missouri Valley. Mr. Fisher belongs to Post No. 59. Grand Army of the Republic at Missouri Valley.

Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, having voted for Abraham Lincoln for President.

When our subject came to Harrison County, he first located on section 19, of St John's Township, but sold out, rented one season and in 1872, purchased forty acres which is a part of his present place on section 20, where he has made valuable improvements including a good residence, and many outbuildings. He had added to his original land until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred being under cultivation, while the remainder is in pasture and hay land.

WILLIAM RAINER, one of Harrison County's successful farmers, living on section 17, of Union Township, has been a resident of the county since June, 1870. At first he rented a farm of William Riddle, giving him a share of the crop for the use of the land. The same year he bought a part of the land comprising his present farm, and constructed a "dug-out" on the same, in which he lived during the two years he

rented land. His own land cost him $8 per acre; he purchased the same of the railroad company, and while he was erecting his "dug-out" he lived within his wagon. From 1870 to 1889 our subject was farming land on shares, hired his forty acres broken, and lived within the "dug-out." His present farm house, the model of neatness, is 16x24 feet, and two stories high, with a wing 14x16 feet, one story high. His farm now comprises eighty acres, all under a high state of cultivation, enclosed within a barbed wire fence, and provided with a substantial house and good outbuildings. He is fortunate in also owning a five-acre timber lot. In order to obtain this land, which now provides him such a comfortable home, he, like many another man, had to go in debt, and during the years of the grasshopper plague much self-denial and great hardships marked the experience of this man and his family.

To go back to his earlier life, it may be said in this connection that he was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 6, 1831, and is the son of Abraham and Christina (Pontius) Rainer, who had two children, our subject being the youngest, the other, a sister, named Ann. The parents were also natives of the Buckeye State, and the father died before our subject was born, and his mother died when he was a lad of eleven summers, when he went to live with his grandparents on the maternal side. He remained with them until nineteen years old, when he embarked on the sea of life for himself. Until twenty-two years of age he served as a farm hand in Ohio, and then came to Clinton County, Iowa, where he was engaged at the same kind of work one season, when he enlisted as a member of Company C, in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served eight months during the second year of the Civil War. His regiment was sent Helena, Ark., and was at the siege of Vicksburg. After that struggle our subject was taken sick and sent to the St. Louis hospital, where he remained two months and was discharged. Between the time of his leaving the service of his country and coming to Harrison County, in 1870, he worked land on shares in Clinton County, Iowa.

Concerning his married life it may be said that Melvina K. Coffman became his wife October 24, 1854, in Fairfield County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Noah and Rhoda Coffman, natives of Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Rainer are the parents of the following children: Lizzie G., born December 6, 1861; Frank, August 23, 1864; Anna R., July 16, 1867, now deceased: Jessie G., December 13, 1871, now deceased; Mabel, October 18, 1875.

Their son Frank was married March 1, 1888, to Winnie M., daughter of Richard J. and Mary E. Miller, who had five children, of whom Frank's wife is the oldest.

Our subject and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views Mr. Rainer affiliates with the Republican party, first, last and all the time.

DRUSUS N. HARDY, a farmer residing on section 14, of Calhoun Township, was born in Harrison County, February 8, 1856. He is the youngest son of James and and Minerva (Tomlinson) Hardy, hence his history runs parallel to, and is identical with that of the county. His father came to the county in 1852, a year before it was

organized. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born April 19, 1813, and when twenty years old started West.

Our subject was married May 28, 1879, to Flora C. Oviatt, a native of Illinois, born July 25, 1858, and the daughter of William and Albina (Tupper) Oviatt, and was the youngest child of a family of four children. The family came to Harrison County when she was five years of age, and the father died in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have had their marriage union sealed and made more sacred, by the birth of five children: Bertha A., Kate M., Edna M., Ray D. and Mary J.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party. From his boyhood days, to the present time, the eye of our subject has indeed witnessed a great transformation in Harrison County, and the West in general.

James K. Hardy, brother of our subject, was born in LaGrange County, Ia., March 27, 1846, and accompanied his parents to Harrison County, when he was three years of age. He was married March 30, 1869, to Minnie L. Oviatt, by whom four children have been born: Mabel M., born January 27, 1870; Bertha A., January 17, 1872, died March 21, 1879; Berta, June 7, 1880, died April 30, 1882; and Susie J., May 19, 1883.

Our subject remained at home, attending his father's mill until after he was married, having his present home on section 15, ready to move into. In the autumn of 1878, our subject, with his family, went to Furnas County, Neb., where they took a homestead, and remained three years, when he sold his improvements, and came back to Iowa and moved into the hotel at Magnolia, which had belonged to his wife's mother. After two years of hotel life, he sold and went to Eureka Springs, Ark., and there built a hotel, which he conducted five years, and then moved to Tennessee, and worked in a sawmill, where he was quite successful financially. After nine months he returned to Eureka, spent the winter, and in March 1889, started for Colorado, arriving at Canyon City, and was there but a few days, and retraced his steps to Greenwood County, Kan., where he conducted a restaurant at Madison until the fall, of this year, when he came back to Harrison County. All of this traveling has been done by team on account of his health.

JOHN A. ORR, (deceased), became a permanent resident of Harrison County, in 1876, and in his life time, was a representative farmer in this section of Iowa, hence very naturally, find his place on the pages of the history of his county.

Mr. Orr was born in Carroll County Ohio, July 25, 1851, and in 1856, he accompanied his parents to Des Moines County, Iowa, remained there one year, and they then moved to Nebraska, and remained in Douglas County until the spring of 1861, when they moved to Harrison County, Iowa, and in 1872, moved Pottawattamie County. Our subject remained with his parents in the last named county, until 1876, and then purchased two hundred acres of land on sections 5, 6 and 8, of La Grange Township, where he built a house, and made general farm improvements. Before his death, he had added to his landed estate, until he owned ten hundred and forty acres, lying in the Boyer Valley, so famous for its fertility. He kept it well stocked and

handsomely improved. He was a busy, energetic and thoroughly upright man, who was usually at home, and made others feel at home with him.

An important event of his life was his marriage, January 4, 1876, to Miss Ellen J. Crossley, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England, June 26, 1849, and in 1852 emigrated with her parents, to America, settling in Pottawattamie County where they became early pioneers. When they started from England, they intended to go to Salt Lake City having united with the Latter Day Saints Church in England, but after being in Pottawattamie County, a short time, and seeing how matters were progressing among the Utah Mormons they severed themselves from the church.

Of Mr. Orr's father, Col. William Orr, it may be said he was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 13, 1826. He emigrated to America, lived in Western Pennsylvania for a few years, then came to Carroll County, Ohio, from there to Iowa, in 1856, went to Nebraska as above related, and finally purchased a farm in La Grange Township, where he remained until 1872, and then removed to Pottawattamie County, where he now resides. In 1848, he returned to Ireland, and married, March 24, 1849, Miss Margaret Orr and the following day embarked for this country. They were the parents of twelve children — John A., being the second child. Col. Orr was a candidate for State Senator in 1880 but was defeated.

This notice partaking as it does of genealogy as well as of biography, should also treat of our subject's wife's people: William Crossley, her father, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, December 2, 1807, and in the spring of 1853, he came to America, and purchased a claim of a man and subsequently entered one hundred and twenty acres of Government land in Pottawattamie County. At the time of his coming to this country, he was a very poor man, but at the time of his death possessed one of the finest homes in Western Iowa, which included six hundred and forty acres of well improved land. He had visited America, about 1840, and bought him a home in Trumbull County, Ohio, but after four years of hard work to improve this place, he went back to England for the purpose of marrying, and as his wife did not like the idea of coming to America, he sold his farm in Ohio, and placed the money in the hands of the "Phalanx Society," for safe keeping. But it did not prove a very safe deposit, as the institution shortly afterwards collapsed, and he never realized but three hundred dollars.

His wife the mother of Mrs. Orr, Susan (Hand) Crossley, was a native of England, and died in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, February 7, 1862, and the father died February 19, 1881.

Mrs. Orr remained at home with her father, in Pottawattamie County, until the date of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Orr were the parents of three children— William L., born January 3, 1878; Fannie L., born November 10, 1879; Bruce L., born October 29, 1881. Fannie L., died February 15, 1889.

Our subject, while yet in the prime of young manhood, and surrounded with all that men call dear in life; the possessor of a beautiful home, a loving wife, and a family of interesting and intelligent children, and when all bid fair for a long and useful career, his barque was suddenly dashed against the breakers of an unseen shore, and he was called upon to leave his earthly surroundings, taking in exchange

the spiritual realm; passing from the scenes of earth October 15, 1882, just as Nature was putting on her robes of beauty, tinted with amber and gold, all that was mortal of John A. Orr, was laid away, in Linnwood Cemetery, La Grange Township, and his life was a monument unto himself, being a loyal citizen, a loving husband and a kind father.

Let it be said in this connection, of the widow of our subject, the late Mr. Orr, that she possesses rare business ability; is refined and cultivated, yet unlike a majority of her sex, has a keen business sagacity, which enables her to superintend her farm of more than a thousand acres, in a successful manner. Her business methods are spoken of in the most praise-worthy manner, by all within her community. There are few ladies, even further advanced in life, who could control so large an estate, with the proficiency with which this good woman does that left her by Mr. Orr.

In her religious belief Mrs. Orr is a firm believer in spiritualism. No lady in the community, is more highly appreciated, for her many graces than is this one—the widow of Mr. John A. Orr.

LORENZO D. BUTLER (deceased), one of the early settlers of Harrison County, and a man who, in his day, was prominently identified with the interests of the county, came to Twelve-Mile Grove in the month of February, 1851, where he purchased a claim which he sold the following spring, and purchased another on section 15, Boyer Township. He built one of the first mills in Harrison County, it being a combined grist and saw mill. It was on the site of the present Woodbine Roller Mills. In 1855 he started a general store at the mill, and his wife was post-mistress until the railroad days. Mrs. Butler named Woodbine from her old home in England.

Mr. Butler was engaged in mercantile business at Woodbine, also handled lumber, and suffered great loss from fires. He was originally a Mormon, but severed his connection with that church in 1851.

He was married in Birmingham, England, in 1848, to Ann Binnall, and they were the parents of eleven children—Mary A., Frank A., Agnes J., Thomas W., Edmond, Emma, Lorenzo D., James, Ellen E., Frederick and Albert B.

Mrs. Butler was born in England, October 24, 1824. Her father, Thomas Binnell, with his family, came to America in 1848 with Mr. Butler and settled at Council Bluffs, where his wife died of cholera shortly after their arrival.

DAVID E. BARNUM, deceased, one of the pioneer band who found their way to Harrison County in 1854, claimed one hundred and sixty acres of land in Boyer Township, and in January, 1855, he built a frame house, which was built upon a basement, and during the hard winter of 1856–57 they occupied the basement.

Mr. Barnum was born in Greene County, N. Y., June 8, 1834. He remained there until he was sixteen years of age, and then went to live with an uncle at Ft. Waye, Ind, Five years later he came to Iowa; believing in that gracious saying that "it is not good for man to be alone,"

he made the matrimonial proposition to a fair maiden of Harrison County, by the name of Lovinia Palmer, and September 21, 1856, the most charming season of the year, such proposition was accepted, for it was upon that day they were united in marriage. As a result of this marriage union, eleven other Barnum's came to dwell in their household and to be provided for by their tender watch-care. Their names are as follows: Nancy C., deceased, Albert E., Mary E., Alpha O., deceased, George W., Alma H., deceased, Quincey, deceased, Ottoe H., deceased, Otis D., deceased, Willard and Charles.

David E. Barnum, of whom this memoir is written, passed from earth June 14, 1890.

Lovina (Parmer) Barnum was born in London, Canada, in 1836. and removed with her parents to Hancock County, Ill., when she was six years of age, and from there to Walworth County, Wis., where they lived until 1854, and then came to Harrison County, being early settlers at Bigler's Grove.

GEORGE W. ABRAMS came to Harrison County in 1854. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., and moved with his parents to Wabash County, Ind. There were four families came to Council Bluffs, and all finally settled in Harrison County—B. Abrams and family, Robert Ramsey and family, Horace Abrams and family, and Seymour Abrams and family.

B. Abrams, the father of our subject, settled in Bigler's Grove, on section 19, where he paid five hundred dollars for a claim a man held on two hundred and eighty acres. Here the father lived until 1878, when he passed from the scenes of earth.

Our subject's mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Crossett, born in New York in 1803. Our subject was one of a family of seven children, and while he was yet living at home he entered a piece of land in Magnolia Township, which he improved, but he never lived upon it. He was married to Miss Sarah Vore in Harris Grove in 1857, and they are the parents of five children—Amanda J., Charles M., William L., Cynthia and Clara, all of whom are living.

Mrs. Abrams was born in Athens County, Ohio, and came with her parents to Harrison County in 1855.

JAMES M. LATTA, who has been a resident of Harrison County for a quarter of a century, and who is now a resident of section 15, Calhoun Township, forms the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Crawford County, Pa., September 22, 1834, and is the son of John and Mary (McConahey) Latta. The father was of Scotch ancestry, born in 1801, and had a family of four daughters and three sons, of whom our subject was the oldest child. When he was about ten years of age his parents emigrated to Carroll County, Ohio, and a year and a half later to Iowa. They first located at Des Moines and drifted about the State, living in Washington, Monroe, Page, Mills and Harrison Counties. From Page County they moved to Cass County, Neb., then moved back to Iowa, and subsequently to Washington County, Neb.,

where the father died, October 27, 1884. The mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight. When in Cass County, Neb., our subject in the autumn of 1862, enlisted in Company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served until June 17, 1865, receiving his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, June 17, 1865. He at once came to Mills County, Iowa, and from there to Harrison County as above related.

November 16, 1865, just after he returned from the war, he married Anna J. Kendall, a native of Illinois, born February 17, 1837. She was the oldest of a family of nine children, born to William W. and Martha (McFarland) Kendall, who were of Scotch descent.

Mr. and Mrs. Latta are the parents of six children, as follows: William W., James Harry, John C., Walter L., Frank F. and Anna P.

Politically, our subject is a firm supporter of the Republican party, "voting as he shot!" Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of Fuller Post, G. A. R. at Logan.

JOSEPH H. MURPHY, a farmer residing on section 21, of Union Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1875; he came in the spring of that year to St. John's Township, where he lived for six years and then removed to Taylor Township, where he leased a farm one year, and then rented in Union Township. One year after he removed to the last named township, he purchased the farm he now lives upon, which consisted of eighty acres, which is now under a high state of cultivation. This place cost him $13.75 per acre.

Mr. Murphy was born in Washington Township, Putnam County, Ind., September 15, 1837. He was the son of Isaiah and Margaret (Williams) Murphy. The father was a native of Maryland, and the mother of Ohio. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom our subject was the third—Sarah A., deceased, Nancy, Joseph H., James M., Louisa, deceased, Alma D., Lenox K., Jane, Mattie, Hannah and William.

Joseph H. Murphy was united in marriage April 15, 1866, to Lydia E. Wilson, daughter of William A. and Martha F. Wilson, who had ten children, named as follows: Mary J., Sarah E., Lydia E., Daniel M., John A., Nannie, William S. J. H., Alice and Martha A.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of ten children—Mattie A., Mary L., Maggie V., Della S., James L., Carrie N., William W., Nettie A., Jennie F., Rolland E.

Politically, Mr. Murphy exercises his right of franchise by voting with the Democratic party. In religious matters, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are believers in the Universalist faith.

Mr. Murphy remained at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, working on his father's farm. He then hired out on a farm for which he received $18 per month. We next see him driving an ox-team from the Hoosier State to a point near Des Moines, Iowa. He returned to Indiana that fall and split rails for his father during the winter. The next four years of his life was spent at work on a farm for one man. Again we see him working as a railroad-track repairer, and from there we trace him through the next four years, the summers

of which, was spent on a farm, and the winters of which he spent in getting out stave timber, which brought him up to the time he came to Harrison County.

HENRY D. LEWIS, a resident of Morgan Township, came to Harrison County in 1881. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 15, 1862, and is a son of Henry D. and Frances (Kidder) Lewis, natives of England, now both deceased. The father's name was Henry W., and the mother's parents' names were John and Mary Payne, of Charing, England. Our subject was the only child born to his parents. His father was a farmer and mill owner.

Henry D.'s early life was passed in Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., where he received an academic education. After his father's death in 1873 he commenced working for himself on the farm, and also learned the carpenter's trade. Upon coming to Harrison County, he went to work on a farm for his uncle, M. H. P. Kidder, and later worked a short time for the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. He also worked six months for Mr. Mickel. In 1866, he purchased a farm he now owns, consisting of two hundred and sixty acres, on section 27, of Morgan Township. On this place in 1888, he erected a fine farm house at an expense of $1,500. He now has one of the most desirable homes in Harrison County. His farm is all fenced with one hundred and ten acres under cultivation. He attends to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Lewis was united in marriage, November 13, 1884, to Miss Clara L. Pugsley, the daughter of J. O. and Lydia (Noyes) Pugsley, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of three children, born as follows—George D., April 17, 1886; Mariam Lee, February 23, 1888; and Frances L., October 10, 1890.

Politically, Mr. Lewis is identified with the Republican party. He has been Town Clerk of Mondamin for six years. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans Camp at Mondamin. He is well known throughout his township, being a whole-souled, genial man. He is always foremost in every public enterprise, and everything seems to be a success with which he is associated. In addition to his farm labors as superintendent of one of the finest farms on the Missouri River bottoms, he also assists Messrs. Gamet & Ogden, in their store at Mondamin.

THOMAS MACFARLANE, a druggist doing business at Mondamin, is a native of Ohio, and came to Harrison County in 1878. He is a son of John and Mary A. (Mulholland) Macfarlane, of Scotland and Ohio respectively. There were two children in the family, William and Thomas. Thomas was born January 14, 1852, at Washington, Ohio, where his early education was received. Later on, he attended the Normal School at Normal, Ill., then took a course in Rush Medical College at Chicago, and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1876. After practicising two or three years in Yates City, Ill., he went to Wichita, Kan., and remained a year or so and then came to Lit-

tle Sioux, Iowa, and from there to Mondamin. He bought the Williams drug store in 1881, and now handles grain, stock and agricultural implements, and continues to practice medicine. He enlisted at Portage City, Wis., as a member of the Second Wisconsin Infantry in 1863, at the darkest hour of the Civil War. He was discharged for disability, and in a few months, re-enlisted at Janesville, Wis., in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was at the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam, where he was wounded in the left arm, and discharged at the close of the war.

He was united in marriage to Miss Phœbe Silsby in 1881. She died in 1884, at Little Sioux, and four years later Mr. Macfarlane married on September 16, 1888, Sadie L., daughter of T. M. C. and Hattie Logan, of River Sioux, and as a result of this marriage union one child was born—Rex.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and also the Grand Army of the Republic.

ALFRED B. PUGH, one of the successful farmers of Union Township, residing on section 6, has been a resident of Harrison County for a third of a century. He first settled on the John Rogers place, La Grange Township, where he leased land for one season, and then purchased fifty acres, comprising a part of his present farm. At that time, he was living with his parents; his father purchased near by, and the land is a part of his present farm. Our subject remained with his father until he had reached the years of his majority. He built a log cabin upon his land, and kept bachelor's hall there for one year, and in 1862, added one hundred acres to this farm. He broke and grubbed until he has eighty-five acres of that land under cultivation. His log cabin was torn away, and he erected a house, 16x24 feet, with a wing, 14x16 feet on the site of his old cabin home, which was burned in February, 1872. Since then he has added to his house, and built a barn, 30x40 feet, with a granary, 16x18 feet; a carriage house, 20x24 feet; put in a pair of scales; dug three wells; erected a wind-mill and made numerous other improvements. His present farm comprises two hundred and eighteen acres, ninety-seven of which are under cultivation. The place has an orchard of six hundred bearing trees, which are a source of annual revenue to our subject.

Mr. Pugh was born in Campbell County, Va., March 27, 1840, the son of David and Eliza (Hutchinson) Pugh, who were the parents of ten children—Reis G., deceased; Mary J., deceased; Martha A., deceased; George, deceased; Charles, deceased; John T., deceased; Esther, Alfred B., Jonathan G. and Harriet, deceased.

Our subject with his parents moved to Greenbrier County, the old Dominion State, where he remained until they came to Harrison County.

Our subject was united in marriage November 8, 1863, to Nancy L. Knight, daughter of Houston and Elizabeth Knight, natives of Indiana, who reared a family of eleven children, our subject's wife being the seventh. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh are the parents of the following children—Charles D., Mary J., Martha A., William G., deceased; Andrew C., deceased; Aubrie B., John W., deceased;

Jessie H., Bessie H., deceased and Frank, deceased. Four of these children are living in Iowa and one in California.

Our subject has passed through four grasshopper seasons, two of which were destructive; also had his crops injured by hail storms.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Logan Lodge, No. 355 and both he and his good wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harris Grove, and are active members of the same.

Mr. Pugh has possessed a much greater tract of land since his residence in the county, which has been distributed among his children as follows: each of his daughters he has given seventy acres and sold to his son-in-law seventy acres.

He has had many reverses in the way of sickness, which has cost him many hundreds of dollars.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and is now on his fourth term as Justice of the Peace. He is a Notary Public; has been Treasurer of the School Board and held other offices of minor import.

HARRISON YOUNT, whose home is on section 5, of Douglas Township, and whose farm is meandered by the Big Picayune Creek, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1869, when he rented a farm in Calhoun Township, where he lived one year and then rented a farm in St. John's Township, remaining three years and then went to Cincinnati Township, where he was a renter of land for six years, and then farmed in St. John's Township again two years, after which hoping to better his condition, he moved to Boyer Township, where he rented a year and then bought his present farm on section 5, which was eighty-seven acres of improved land.

Our subject was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., July 22, 1840, and in 1844 his parents removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where they lived about three years and then removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where our subject remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, being mustered into the service at Keokuk, and went to St. Louis, was there one month, and went to Helena, Ark., and from there to Vicksburg, and was soon sent to a hospital on account of loss of speech, and was not with his company again, not having the use of his voice for three years sufficient to articulate above a whisper. He was mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, July 8, 1865, and returned to Jefferson County, where he engaged in farming and running a threshing machine, which last business he followed for thirty-six years only missing the years he was in the army. He commenced to go with a threshing machine when only twelve years of age, when threshing machinery was in a very crude state, and hence may be called a veteran grain thresher.

He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Stewart in Jefferson County, Iowa, October 10, 1861. By this union three children were born—Elizabeth, born August 8, 1862; John W., November 14, 1866; Harrison E., May 4, 1872. Elizabeth died in Keokuk, Iowa, October 10, 1864.

Mrs. Yount was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 1, 1845, her parents coming to Jefferson County, Iowa, when she was ten years old; she remain-

ing at home until the date of her marriage. She is a member of the Methodist Epi-copal Church.

Andrew Yount, the father of our subject, was born August 11, 1816, and was reared in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and was one of the pioneer band who first entered the wilds of Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1844, when Iowa was yet a territory. He engaged in farming in 1867 eighteen miles from Burlington, in Henry County, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying September 5, 1883.

The mother of our subject died January 29, 1816, and reared in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and died in Jefferson County, Iowa, September 2, 1861. Her father was Levi Stewart born in Montgomery County, Md., in 1805, and left there when twenty years of age, for Virginia, and was there married to Miss Mary E. Meachelfresh, December 1, 1831, and they were the parents of thirteen children, Sarah C., being the eighth child. The family removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and remained until 1854, when they came to Jefferson County, Iowa, where the father died January 24, 1878. Mary E., died in Harrison County, May 5, 1886.

Politically our subject votes with the Republican party.

DANIEL ROCK, who owns a portion of sections 9 and 16, of Douglas Township, has been a resident and an honorable citizen of Harrison County since 1869, arriving in the spring of that year. He rented a farm on Pigeon Creek, in Cass Township, where he cultivated the soil for three years, during which time he purchased eighty acres on section 16, on Douglas Township, upon which there was a small house and forty acres under cultivation. This house was occupied until 1888, when it was superseded by a new one, 18x24 feet, with an addition 14x16 feet, built one story and a half high. As prosperity smiled upon his labors, and the soil yielded forth its bountiful harvests, he from time to time bought other lands, until he now possesses two hundred and fifty-five acres of Harrison County's fertile soil, all of which shows the marks of industrious and intelligent husbandry.

To acquaint the reader more thoroughly with the early years of him for whom this biographical sketch is written, we will ask him to go in imagination across the great ocean and to the inland county of Maid, Ireland, where our subject was born, and where grew the Shamrock rose. There we might have seen a youth spending the first sixteen years of his life as a dutiful son. At that time he had visions of the New World, and desiring to get from under the thralldom of British tyranny, he came to America where he found work as a railroad grader in New York State, which he followed for thirty years, and was one whose brawny arms helped to construct the first railroad across the Alleghany Mountains.

About 1846 he left New York and went to Harrisburg, Pa., where he remained for several years, and learning of the new West, came to Clinton County, Iowa, and there lived until 1869, when he came to Harrison County. Since coming to Iowa, he has turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil.

He was married in Huntington County, Pa., to Miss Mary Doland, by whom he has reared the following children: Han-

norah, John, Katie, Bridget, Edward and Mary.

Our subject was bereft of his wife, who passed from the scenes of this life in the month of June, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Rock both adhered to the faith as taught by the Roman Catholic Church. Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

CHARLES VREDENBURGH, a resident of section 21, Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1863, and first located in the town of Little Sioux. He came to this county a poor man, and rented land. He drove four horses to the county, coming four hundred and fifty miles. He rented land for three years, and then paid $400 for twenty acres of partly improved land, which he broke up and built a house upon, made other improvements and remained five years, when he bought the quarter-section upon which he now lives, paying $600 for the same. Here he built a house, 24x36 feet, one story and a half high, also a barn, granary, double-cribs, and dug a well over which he erected a windmill. He set out an orchard of three hundred and fifty trees and a grove of shade trees. He has since added to his farm until he now has two hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which are under the plow. The entire place is surrounded by a good fence, and everything about the premises shows him to be a man of thrift and order.

He was born in Wayne County, N. Y., September 27, 1832, and is a son of Henry and Almena Vredenburgh, natives of the Empire State, who had a family of eleven children, he being the fourth in order. Their names were as follows: Charlotte, deceased, Lucinda, Mary, Charles, Elias, Anna, deceased, Elenor, Ruth, Caroline, deceased, William, Elijah, deceased.

At the age of eleven years our subject accompanied his parents to Illinois. He was married November 17, 1864, to Amy A. Chase, the daughter of Amos and Sarah Chase, natives of Vermont, who were the parents of five children, all of whom are living—Abner, Amy, Asaph, May and Milton.

Our subject's wife was the first white girl born in the county. (See sketch of Amos and Sarah Chase.) She was born October 30, 1850.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children, born as follows — Almena, December 27, 1865; Ollie (deceased), June 17, 1867; Amos, December 20, 1868; Joseph, September 9, 1871; Norman, August 11, 1874; Mark, February 11, 1876; James, March 22, 1878; May, October 20, 1880; Helen, November 17, 1882; David, August 2, 1884; Ruth, May 28, 1888. These children are all residents of Harrison County, at this time.

PETER NOYES, (deceased), a native of Ohio, came to Harrison County in 1867. He was born in 1816. The family came to Ohio at an early day; he was a stone mason and worked at his trade until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the engagements of South Mountain, Antietam and Bull Run. He re-enlisted in January, 1865, as a member

of Company C, United States Veteran Volunteers. He was honorably discharged in January, 1866, at Albany, N. Y. After the war, he removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where he remained one year and then came to Harrison County, and bought land on section 23, of Morgan Township, which is now owned by his son, W. S.

Mr. Noyes was married twice. By his first marriage, two sons were born—Asa E. and John R. Our subject's second wife was Margaret Haskett, by whom three children were born—Winfield S., Charles H. and Joseph S.

Politically, Mr. Noyes was a Republican, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for some years. He died February 22, 1887.

Winfield S., the son of our subject, is a native of Ohio, and came with his father to Harrison County in 1867. He was born in August, 1853, in Morgan County, Ohio. His mother, Margaret (Haskett) Noyes, is still living. After his father's death, he took charge of the home-farm to which he has added forty acres.

He was married in February, 1877, to Lillian H. Work, daughter of David and Lola Work, early settlers of the county. Their children are Asa Clyde and Alonzo B.

Our subject belongs to the Sons of Veteran Camp, No. 135, at Mondamin. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

HARMON D. OVERTON, of Missouri Valley, first came to Harrison County, in 1864, locating in Cincinnati Township, where he ran a saw mill for two years. In 1866, he returned to Omaha, lived two years, and then came back to Missouri Valley.

Our subject was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in the town of Loraine, March 25, 1831. He is the son of James D. and Betsy (Allen) Overton. The father was a native of the Empire State, as was also his mother. The history of the Overton family shows, that in the seventeenth century, three brothers came to America from England. One settled in the North and the other two in the South. The North branch of the family is the branch from which our subject descended. The grandfather, Joseph B. Overton, was in the War of 1812. The father of our subject was a shoe-maker and tanner, and had a family of seven children, our subject being the oldest. The father died in October, 1844, and the mother at Omaha, in 1867. Of the seven children, five are living. A brother died on Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River, in 1855, of yellow fever, and a sister died in New York. One brother is a minister in Council Bluffs, and one lives in Pennsylvania. One sister lives in Hancock County, Ill., and the other lives in southern Missouri. The family came to Illinois when our subject was but nine years of age, and located on Spring Creek, Hancock County, near Macomb. The father was a farmer in that section. Here our subject received his education, and remained with his mother, assisting in the support of the family, until 1852, when he went to St. Louis and engaged in steamboating. He served as an engineer on the river until 1857, running on the steamboat "Omaha." He made Sioux City his terminal point north. He made his first trip in 1856, and was serving as an assistant engineer at that time. He operated the Omaha and Council Bluffs



A. L. Harvey

ferry-boat for about five years. Since coming to Missouri Valley, he has made that place his home but has been away much of the time himself, and has followed steam-boating much of the time, and also run a blacksmith shop in Missouri Valley. In April, 1891, he took charge of the water-works plant at Missouri Valley, where he still remains.

He was united in marriage December 15, 1855, at St. Louis, Mo., to Rebecca Cooley, a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Overton are the parents of four children, three of whom are deceased. Delia Hardman, their youngest child, is at home with them.

In politics, Mr. Overton supports the principles of the Republican party.

During four years prior to his engaging in the water works at Missouri Valley, he was employed at bridge work at Rulo, Neb., Nebraska City and Memphis, Tenn.

ADDISON L. HARVEY, banker and real-estate dealer, at Logan, Iowa, is perhaps as well known as any man in Harrison County, where he has been actively engaged in business since the spring of 1857.

He is a descendant of Thomas Harvey of the old Green Mountain State, Vermont, who had a family of six, as follows: Spencer, Nathan, Thomas, Johnson, Delia and Freelove. The parents of these children came to Vermont at an early date and went through the laborious task of "clearing up" a farm from among the stones and forests of that rock-ribbed commonwealth.

Nathan, the father of our subject, was born in Vermont in 1802, and in his early life, made a livelihood by farming, wool-carding, coloring and dressing cloths, afterward operated a hotel in connection with farming in the town of Smithfield, Madison County, N. Y., on the old turnpike road, between Syracuse and Utica. This was before the days of railroads through that section, and he continued in the hotel business until after the advent of these iron highways, which virtually destroyed the profit of his business, which he abandoned, devoting his attention to farming, following that until 1854, at which time he came West to Jasper County, Iowa, where he resided several years and afterward came to Harrison County and died in 1864 in Magnolia, at the home of his son, the subject of this sketch. His wife, Auril T. Lyman, was a native of Connecticut, and the third of a family of eleven children. Her parents were Jesse and Theodora A. (Dewey) Lyman, and the following were their children: Joseph A., Samuel P., Auril T., Mary, Sarah, Charles G., Jane E., Abigal, Wells T., Thomas A. E., and Hubert H. Our subject's mother came to live with her son, A. L., in 1861, and died at his home in Logan in 1885.

Speaking more particularly of our subject, it should be said that when he was seventeen years of age he taught school in Madison County, N. Y., and for three years thereafter was engaged in clerking, after which he went to Rockland County, N. Y., where he engaged himself in a railroad office for three years, at the town of Piermont, then the terminus of the New York & Erie Railroad. After serving three years in the service of the railroad company he was impressed with the idea that the Hawkeye State afforded a broader and better field for a young man, with business qualifications, than did the Eastern States, so in 1856 he started for Iowa, with New-

ton, Jasper County, as his objective point, where he engaged in merchandising. In the spring of 1857, in company with William Arthur, he came to Harrison County, Arthur locating in the old town of St. John, in the sawmill business, and afterward bought the E. J. Ellis farm in the Soldier Valley, Jackson Township, Harrison County, where he has since resided, while Mr. Harvey cast his lot with the good old pioneers of Magnolia, where, in company with Truman W. Woodruff, he started a general store. It will be remembered that this was just at the time of the great financial panic of 1857–8, but through shrewd business management they were enabled to pull through and pay their debts, after which they had nothing left, and consequently in the fall of 1859 went out of business. Mr. Harvey then commenced transcribing records for Harrison County, which work he followed most of the time until January 25, 1860, when he was appointed Treasurer and Recorder of Harrison County, at the hands of County Judge D. E. Brainard, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Boner, who was elected in the fall of 1859. Proving himself efficient in the roll of a county officer, he was elected in the fall of 1860 to the same office and was re-elected two succeeding terms. It should be stated in this connection that the campaign previous to his election was a hotly contested one, that Mr. Harvey received only one majority, the county being largely Democratic.

After leaving the Treasurer's office he opened a real-estate office at Magnolia, and was soon in possession of a lucrative land business in which he is engaged at the present time in Logan.

September 1, 1867, he, in company with J. C. Milliman, established the Harrison County Bank, which they operated until April 1, 1879, at which time A. W. Ford bought Mr. Milliman's interest, since which time the institution has been operated under the firm name of Harvey & Ford.

Our subject was married December 4, 1860, to Margaret Anna Miller, of Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y. She was born in 1835. The issue of this marriage was seven children, all of whom are living, except the first-born, named Theodora A. Those now living are: Charles A., Margaret A., George H., Harry L., Robert W., and Frank F., all of whom are at home, except Charles A., who married Fannie Barnhart, now residing at Logan, and Margaret A., who married Sears McHenry, banker at Denison, Iowa. Politically, Mr. Harvey is identified with the Republican party, which is greatly indebted to him for the many well-fought political battle-fields in which he has been a prominent factor. He has been Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee seventeen years at different times, and has served four terms on the State Central Committee. His first vote for President was cast for Gen. John C. Fremont. While he does not aspire to become a party leader, yet his capabilities have become felt and seen, through many a heated campaign in Harrison County, and who has his work all done before election day rolls round, and who was never known to work a poll on election day. At this time he is a firm advocate of the "Australian ballot system." He is a member of Chrysolite Lodge, No. 420, of the Masonic order at Logan, and is also a member of Logan Lodge No. 355, I. O. O. F.

Having been an energetic business man for a long term of years, beginning when Harrison County had but a small population, and keeping pace with the progress

of the county, our subject has made a large circle of acquaintances, both in his own and surrounding counties, and is well and favorably known throughout the State of Iowa. Being a good observer of daily events, as well as a great reader, he is well informed as to all that has transpired since his boyhood days in the old Empire State.

It matters not when one meets Mr. Harvey, whether it be in his business relations, by the side of his desk, in a public convention, when political favors are asked, midst the turmoil of business life, or within his own home-circle, in which he takes great delight, he always impresses one with the thought of one characteristic, that of a natural-born, true gentleman.

FRITZ MANDELKO, a farmer living on section 33, of Calhoun Township, came to Harrison County in June, 1867, and lived at Missouri Valley for two years, during which time he was engaged at bridge work on the railroad. In 1869 he bought a quarter section of land on section 4, of St. John's Township. Only twenty acres of it had been broken, but he at once set to work and improved it, bringing it under a high state of cultivation. He erected a farm house, one and a half stories high 22x24 feet, with an addition of 12x24 feet, also provided good outbuildings, and remained on the place for eighteen years. In June, 1882, he bought the quarter section he now lives upon, there being forty acres of breaking and a small house upon the same. His home farm now consists of two hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and ten of which are under the plow, and fifty acres of timber. He removed to this place in 1890, and that summer built a large frame house, and also two good sized barns.

Our subject was born in Prussia, Germany, July 16, 1845, and is the son of Charles and Sophia (Will) Mandelko, and is the eldest of a family of six children. In Prussia our subject's father was a day laborer, and Fritz attended the common-schools off and on, until sixteen years of age, and worked out, receiving $30 per year, and was compelled to work from before daylight until long after the sun sank to rest behind the German mountains, which indeed, is a great contrast with the principles advocated by those of our own country, who are clamoring for the "eight hour system." Our subject remained in his native land until the spring of 1864, when he looked upon the picturesque landscape, which had been a feast to his eyes from his earliest recollection, but thinking of the New World, and the advantages to be gained in a land where all men are equal, he bid farewell to all these scenes and sailed for America. From New York harbor he came to Chicago where he worked as a section hand for one year, and then drove a team for a planing mill company, receiving $2 per day for his services. This was in 1855, and by strict economy he was enabled to lay by some money.

He was married November 29, 1872, to Anna Bokelman, a native of Hanover, Germany, born February 21, 1855. She came to America in June, 1872. Mr. and and Mrs. Mandelko are the parents of twelve children—Fred, born July 2, 1873; Rika, November 3, 1874; Caroline, August 24, 1877; Henry, March 8, 1878; Mary, October 23, 1879; Sophia, October 21, 1881; Anna, August 26, 1884; Tilda, June 12, 1886; Robert and Rosy, (twins)

February 8, 1888; Harry, January 20, 1889; Bartha, October 30, 1890.

Our subject and his family are all acceptable members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Missouri Valley. Politically our subject has always voted the Republican ticket, but for reasons satisfactory to himself, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

The parents of our subject came to our shores in 1866, lived two years in Chicago and then removed to Missouri Valley, but shortly afterward made their home with our subject. The father died April 21, 1889, aged sixty-eight years. The mother still remains with them.

When Mr. Mandelko came to America he was obliged to borrow $40 of his uncle, with which to pay his passage across the ocean, but by hard work and economy, (which would discourage the average boy of to-day), this man has been able to lay up a competency and has never seen the "hard times," which some complain of, but has kept steadily at work, and now, when he is but a little past the prime of life, he is surrounded by the enjoyment of a charming home, in this his adopted country.

AMASA L. MERCHANT, a resident of section 16, Calhoun Township, came to Harrison County with his parents, three years before the county was organized—in 1850. His father settled where he still resides, in Magnolia Township. Our subject was born in Hancock County, Ill., at Nauvoo, March 11, 1844, and is a son of Lucius and Hortensia (Patrick) Merchant, and when he was four years of age his father fitted out an ox-team and started West, halting one year in Pottawattamie County, and then came to Magnolia. Amasa L., consequently, received his education in the common schools of this county. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he moved to his present home in Calhoun Township, which he had purchased the year previous. It was wild land, and upon it he erected a log house 16x18 feet, which is still standing. He occupied this house until 1884, and then erected his present commodious farm house, the upright of which is 14x28 feet, with two good sized additions.

There are important events in every man's life, and perhaps none have a greater bearing on the success and future happiness of a young man starting out in life, than the selection of a wife. It may be said in this connection, that in 1866 our subject took this view of the matter, for on November 22 of that year he was united in marriage to Lorain Lockling, a native of St. Joseph, Missouri, born in 1849, and the daughter of Artemus and Thirsa Lockling. Mrs. Merchant was the youngest of a family of four children, and came to Harrison County with her parents in 1851. Our subject and his wife have been blessed in their home circle by the advent of four children, Minnie M., born February 11, 1869; Jennie H., July 12, 1877; Lula L., March 31, 1882, and Mary I., November 27, 1886.

Politically, Mr. Merchant votes with the Democratic party.

JOHN S. DECOU, a native of Norfolk County, Canada, was born August 17, 1851, and when two years and eight months of age accompanied his parents to Winneshiek County,

Iowa, and in the spring of 1865 they removed to Harrison County, Iowa. He remained at home until the spring of 1891, with the exception of two years he farmed in Nebraska upon land which he finally sold, and purchased land on the Little Pigeon, which he traded for his present farm. He was united in marriage October 8, 1890, to Ruth P. Cramer, who was born in Delaware County, N. Y., July 15, 1854, and remained there until 1880, when she came to Harrison County. She is the daughter of Ambrose and Lydia P. Cramer. The father died in New York in 1862, and the mother in 1857. They were the parents of three children, Mrs. DeCou being the youngest.

Mr. DeCou is a member of the Odd Fellow's Order, entering the Lodge at Logan, March 21, 1879, and in February, 1880, took a card and helped to institute Woodbine Lodge, No. 405.

ALLEN STOKER, who is a resident of section 27, Union Township, came to Harrison County in February 1869, and purchased a part of his present homestead, and then returned to Pottawattamie County, returning the following year to remain, and began breaking up the wild sod. He lived with his brother-in-law, George Spears, for about two years. The township at that time was very thinly settled, there not being over one hundred and fifty inhabitants, and their chief market was Logan.

To inform the reader concerning our subject's earlier years, his marriage, etc., it should be stated that he was born December 29, 1844, in Hancock County, Ill., and is the son of Ellar and Margaret (Judd) Stoker.

The father was a native of the Buckeye State, and came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, settling near Council Bluffs, in June 1846, where he died July 19, 1855, always following farming. His wife was born in Indiana. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven still survive, Mr. Stoker being the third child. He attended the district school in Pottawattamie County, acquiring a fair business education. His father died when he was about eleven years of age, but, being a faithful son, he lingered around the home hearth-stone until he had reached his majority, and then worked the old homestead two years, teaching school winters. Upon leaving home his mother gave him a team of horses and a wagon and the sum of $100 in money. And with this small beginning he started forth in life to take his rank among men as the architect of his own fortune, and by good business habits and much hard labor he is now surrounded with a comfortable home, and is possessor of three hundred and ninety-five acres of land in Union Township, of which two hundred are under the plow, and the balance pasture and meadow land. He usually keeps seventy-five head of cattle, fourteen horses, and fifty swine. He built his present house in 1879, the upright of which is 16x24 feet and two stories high, to which an addition fourteen feet square and one story high has been added. His barn was erected in 1883, and is 36x42 feet, with twenty-foot posts. The whole premises show evidences of good management and our subject is looked upon as one of the intelligent agriculturists of the country.

He was united in marriage October 31, 1876, to Sarah E. Whitinger, daughter

of Jasen and Mary J. (Howard) Whitinger, who emigrated to the county in 1857 or 1858. Her father was born in Indiana August 18, 1835, and came to Dallas County, Iowa, in 1853. He was married when twenty-four years of age. His wife was born in Illinois March 7, 1842, and raised a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Stoker, born February 24, 1859, is the eldest. Her people are living in Idaho, to which State they went in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Stoker are the parents of seven children, who were born in the following order:—The first born died in infancy; Ada M., October 15, 1877; Margaret J., October 3, 1879; Nellie L., January 17, 1882; Marvin C., September 29, 1884, died December 14, 1890; Edith, born June 19, 1889; Lloyd A., May 1, 1889.

Politically, Mr. Stoker is identified with the Republican party.

LAFAYETTE H. NOYES, of Morgan Township, is a native of Ohio, and came to Harrison County in 1867. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 11, 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Matilda Noyes, natives of Maine and Ohio respectively. The parents are both deceased. There were three children in our subject's father's family, and he is the only one living. His early life was spent in Athens County, Ohio, where he attended the common schools and also the Academy. His young heart was fired with patriotism during the dark days of the Civil War. When President Lincoln was calling for more men to cope with the Rebel hoard of the Southern States (June 22, 1863), our subject enlisted in Athens County, Ohio, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He was seventeen years of age at the time of his enlistment, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Their regiment pursued the Morgan raiders. He was at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and remained there during the siege. He was discharged March, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio, when he returned home and remained until 1867, and in the fall of that year came to Harrison County, Iowa, and engaged himself as a common laborer for his older brother, Capt. John Noyes. In 1871 he bought forty acres of land, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns four hundred acres, all enclosed with a fence, and about three hundred acres under cultivation. He engaged is the grain business at Mondamin in 1877, and does an average business of $75,000 to $100,000 per year.

He was united in marriage September 8, 1883, in Athens County, Ohio, to Emma Wedge, the daughter of Fayette W. and Emma (Cooley) Wedge, of Ohio. As a result of this marriage union three children there have been born—Hugh W., August 11, 1885; Chester A., January 2, 1887, died October 5, 1891; Lucille, born January 18, 1889, died October 14, 1891.

Our subject's wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Noyes is a Republican. He belongs to Barnes Post, No. 103, G. A. R., at Mondamin.

THOMAS BAILEY (deceased), came to Harrison County early in the '50s and settled in Little Sioux Township. He was a native of Maine, and the son of Humphrey and Mary (Bee) Bailey. His early life was spent in Maine, where he received his education. He be-

gan farming in that State in 1820, and continued it until he came to Iowa. He was married in 1849 to Rosalia Kowen, of Illinois. Three children blessed this union, and all are still alive—Luella (Mrs. Smith), L. Vesta (Mrs. James Murray), Johannah (Mrs. Smith).

Our subject died December 5, 1865, and was buried at Little Sioux.

F. J. PORTER, one of the pioneers of 1855, settled at Jeddo, in Jefferson Township, where he remained until 1858. The village at that time consisted of George Thorpe's general store, Charles Baker's blacksmith shop, the post office, kept by Owen Thorpe, four frame houses and one school house. During his sojourn in Jeddo Mr. Porter operated Owen Thorpe's sawmill. In 1858 he purchased a farm in section 3, in Jefferson Township. This property was scantily improved, having but a small dwelling and thirty acres of breaking done. Here he remained until 1869, during which time he made extensive improvements and finally sold for $56.25 an acre—which was a very neat price at that time. He immediately bought other property, but soon sold at an advance. He finally decided to settle on a hundred-acre tract in section 19, Boyer Township, as its location gave him school facilities as well as timber and wild pasture, which at that time was thought would never be fenced. Here he enjoyed free range for several years, but at this writing there is scarcely an open acre for miles around. The extensive commons of 1869, on which the herdman's cattle grazed, have yielded to the power of the plow, and waving fields of grain have come instead. With this hundred acres as a nucleus, he lived, labored, and accumulated lands and worldly wealth until the year 1891, when he purchased a residence in Woodbine and has temporarily moved there, for the purpose of giving his younger children the advantages of the justly celebrated Normal School, leaving his farm to be carried on under the supervision of his son. His farm now consisting of eight hundred and eighty acres, all in one body, is one of the finest in the county.

Here are two hundred and sixty acres of clover and timothy, two hundred and fifty natural pasture, one hundred and twenty acres timber pasturage, and two hundred and fifty acres plow land—a farm excellently well apportioned for stock raising. Nestling under the protection of the timber is an orchard of four hundred bearing apple trees, besides cherry and plum tress and quantities of small fruit, shrubbery and plants. Forty of the one hundred twenty acres of timber is devoted to yards and hog pasture, which, owing to its natural advantages and artificial improvements, cannot be surpassed in the State.

Great care has been exercised in the location and construction of improvements—barns, sheds, cribs, etc., are substantially built and carefully painted.

The system of water supply in the yards, the wind-mills and wells located at different parts of the farm, add much to the value and convenience of the place. Each eighty acres of this farm has either a good well, walled with brick or stone, or a stream of running water.

Care has always been exercised in the proper rotation of crops, and the refuse of the yards has been systematically spread over the poorest points.

To acquaint our readers with the parentage and early life of our subject, it

should be stated that he was born March 22, 1838, in Canada, of Scotch and Irish parents. Here he lived until 1845, when he with his parents removed to New York City. After an eventful five years in the great metropolis, this youth enlisted in the regular army, as a fifer, and was assigned to a company bound for the frontier. While in the western country the company to which he belonged was in a brigade commanded by Gen. Harney, and they were stationed in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and at one time in Old Mexico. The company to which Mr. Porter was an attache engaged in several battles and skirmishes with the Brule Indians, and in several actions were led by that famous scout, Kit Carson.

On his return to civil life, in 1855, Mr. Porter was induced to stop in Harrison County, where he has since made his home, being absent only while serving a three years' volunteer period in the Civil War.

Mr. Porter was a member of Company E, of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and during his enlistment served in several important capacities. The brigade to which the Sixth Iowa belonged was under command of Gen. Sully, and served in the Missouri and Yellowstone River regions.

On the 6th of February, 1859, Mr. Porter was married to Lucy Frances, who was born in Athens County, Ohio. February 9, 1840, and came with her parents to Harrison County in 1856. Of this union eleven children were born, nine of whom are living. Those who have attained their majority have all received college educations and are now successfully engaged in business or household duties.

Politically, Mr. Porter affiliates with the Republican party. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellow's fraternities and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Considering the age of the man of whom this sketch is written, his has been a life of interesting events; entering the regular army when a boy of but twelve summers, as a musician, and accompanying United States Army Regulars into the wildest portions of the West, encountering warlike tribes of Indians; visiting a score or more of localities which since have reared large cities, both in the South, West and Northwest; plying the waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers a decade or more before Yankton was platted, or Omaha and Sioux City were known to the world, he has gained much knowledge of the western frontier.

Unlike most of the youth who serve in the regular army, he has had a successful business career, and now, when he is less than sixty years of age, we find him in the enjoyment of a handsome property, all accumulated by his own tact and energy.

JAMES D. ROGERS is a farmer living on section 2, of LaGrange Township, and is counted among the pioneers of Harrison County, coming as he died in April, 1854, at which time he settled on the farm he now occupies. At first he entered a quarter section at $1.25 per acre. His first house was built of logs and covered with clapboards; it was 16x18 feet and had a sod chimney. The floor was made of lumber from Chatburn & Mahoney's mill, from which place he also got his first grist of cornmeal. It was in this log cabin that our subject lived in good old pioneer style until 1861, when he erected a frame house

in which he still lives, having made several additions and improvements since. The first year he was here he only broke four acres. There were only about forty acres of prairie land on his place. His present farm comprises two hundred and forty acres, about seventy-five of which are under the plow. In 1865 our subject set out an orchard of eight acres, to which he has since added four acres, making one of the finest orchards in Harrison County. He has a fine variety of apples. The early apples consist of Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, Early Joe, Red Astrakan, Duchess and William's Favorite. The winter varieties are White Winter Pearmain, Golden Russet, Winesap, Geneton, Jonathan, Sheriff, Northern-spy, Willow twig, Tolman-sweet and others.

As a matter of curiosity our subject took a couple of perfect Willow-twig apples and laid them away to see how long they would keep, and it was found that they had not commenced to rot in July of the second year after they had been picked from the tree.

In 1874 our subject erected a barn 24x60 feet with fourteen-foot posts. The entire premises of this man show him to be a hard worker, as well as an intelligent agriculturist and horticulturist. When he first came to this county his nearest trading post was Council Bluffs. He drove an ox-team, and it was four years after he came to the county before he even had this. He used to exchange work with a brother and get him to plow up what little he had to cultivate, and would then do the rest with his hoe. He did not possess a horse until 1868, when he traded his oxen for a team. In these good, old early days it was no uncommon thing to see whole families go to church drawn by ox-teams. The first church services held after Mr. Rogers came to LaGrange Township were held at the log house of Mr. Peterson, near James McKinney's farm.

Mr. Rogers was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., November 10, 1822. He remained there with his parents until the spring of 1844, when he went to Calaway County, Mo., and remained until the spring of 1845. He then returned to his father's home and worked with him that season. He had bought some wild land in the woods which he went to clearing up, and remained there until 1848; he then sold out and removed to Cabell County, W.Va ,where he remained until the spring of 1854, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

Our subject was united in marriage in his native county, September 4, 1845, to Miss Susan Gilkeson, and they are the parents of seven children: Samuel G., born April 26, 1847; Elizabeth J., May 29, 1849; Esteline, November 22, 1850; Rebecca C., October 22, 1852; Mattie A., October 11, 1854; John C., February 14, 1856; Charles H., November 7, 1857. John C. died January 9, 1857; Charles H ., September 7, 1886. He was thrown from a load of hay and only lived about and hour and a half.

Susan (Gilkinson) Rogers was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., December 3, 1820. John Rogers, the father of our subject, was born in the same place April 25, 1800, and remained there until 1850 when he removed to Cabell County, the same State, and was there until the spring of 1852, then went to Harrison County, Iowa, where he entered a half-section of land in LaGrange Township and was one of the first settlers in these parts. He improved and lived upon his farm as long as he lived. He closed his eyes upon the scenes of earth, November 20, 1880.

The mother of our subject, Elizabeth

(Cox) Rogers, was born in Bath County, W. Va., June 9, 1796, and when a girl her parents removed to Greenbrier County where she remained until 1821, at which time she was married. She died in Harrison County, Iowa, April 20, 1869. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, of whom our subject is the eldest. The mother was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as are both our subject and his wife.

Politically, Mr. Rogers is identified with the Republican party, and among the offices he has held may be mentioned that of member of the Board of Supervisors for Harrison County; President of the School Board for six years and Township Clerk for the same length of time.

Mr. Rogers had three brothers who came to this county in 1852, John M., David and Michael. All entered land in LaGrange Township and improved the same.

Michael died in 1881 in Texas, having moved to that State in 1869; John M. died in Kansas City, Mo., in 1884, having removed there the year previous; David is living in Dunlap; John M. was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., July 4, 1832, and was married in Harrison County in October, 1856, to Miss Hope Reudder. They had seven children. The widow and her family are living in Kansas City; Michael was born in the same county May 31, 1824, and was married there to Miss Sarah J. Moorehead, who bore him seven children. The widow is now living with one of her children in Nebraska.

Of our subject's children who are married it may be said that Elizabeth married Silas Broadwell, November 20, 1867, and they are living in Portland, Ore., and have two children—Ernest and Charles. Estaline married Samuel Jack, March 4, 1875, and lives in Hiawatha, Kan.; Martha A. married Robert K. Eby, September 7, 1876; Catharine married W. G. Jones, December 13, 1877, and is living in Iowa County, Iowa; Charles H. married Ada E. Frazier, July 15, 1880. His widow still lives in LaGrange Township; Samuel G., married Ida C. Eatlet, and is living in Washington, D. C., where he has a position which he has held for the past five years in the Pension Department. He was Principal of the Logan Schools for nine years, and was Principal at Missouri Valley three years. He commenced to teach when he was sixteen years of age.

ALEXANDER T. CRANE, a highly respected citizen of Little Sioux Township, is a native of New Jersey, and came to Harrison County in the month of June, 1857. He was born in Newark, N. J., October 5, 1829, and is a son of Isaac W. and Hannah S. (Condit) Crane, his mother being a sister of Silas Condit, who platted the village of Little Sioux On the paternal side, Nehemiah J. and Mary (Ward) Crane, were the grandparents, while on the mother's side Jeptha and Charlotte Condit were the grandparents.

Our subject is the oldest son of a family of seven children, and his early life was spent in New York City, where he received his education in the Public Schools, in school "No. 11," and attended Prof. Miles' preparatory school one term. In 1851, our subject saw visions of the rich gold field of California, and went to that country, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. He tried prospecting for a time but finally went to work at the jeweler's trade which he had learned in New York.

When our subject was a boy he was office boy for Edgar Allen Poe, author of "The Raven," when he was editing the Broadway *Journal*, which was the first illustrated paper printed in New York. He remained in California one year, and then returned to the Empire State, where he worked at his trade until he came to Iowa. He came to Harrison County in 1857, remained two years, and became sick and discouraged, and returned to New York. In 1861 the Erie railroad started the Pavonia ferry from New York to Jersey City. Mr. Crane held the position of ferry master on the Pavonia ferry during the Civil War, and was one of the successful six who procured such position from about five hundred applications. In 1867 he left the ferry and returned to Iowa, and improved the land he had previously bought He now owns two hundred acres of which eighty acres are under the plow and all well improved. His farm house, just completed, is a well-built structure which is among the best in the community.

Mr. Crane was married at Iowa City, November 22, 1857, by George W. Mc Cleary, ex-Secretary of State, to Kate E. Williams, the daughter of Harvey D. and Matilda (Condit) Williams, who were natives of New Jersey, but residing in Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Crane was born. Our subject had been acquainted with his wife in the East, and she came as far as Iowa City to meet him, and there they were married and started through the drifting snows in a "prairie schooner" for their new home, having to make their own trail. In the winter of 1857-58, Mr. Crane taught school at Little Sioux, in a log school house, chinked but not plastered. The desks and seats were made of slabs. Forty pupils attended, and his salary was $27 per month, ten from the county and the remainder from patrons of the school, which came in bacon, potatoes, etc., as there was no money in the country. It was a "cold day" for school teaching those early days!

Mr. and Mrs. Crane are the parents of seven children—Nettie, Charles, Fred and Theodore, are the names of the living children. Politically, our subject is a Prohibition-Republican.

JONATHAN CLARK PRATHER, an enterprising groceryman at Missouri Valley, has been a resident of the place since October 1, 1870. He was born in March 27, 1853, in Lucas County, Iowa, near La Grange, and is the son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Roland) Prather. The father died in October, 1852, a few months before the birth of our subject, and hence he knows but little concerning his father's ancestors. Of the Roland family it may be said that they date far back in the State of Kentucky, but members of the family moved to Indiana at an early day, and later came to Iowa. There were two children in the family, our subject and a sister, the wife of Sylvester Shore, a resident of Missouri Valley. Our subject's early education was received in Lucas County, and, later on, at Missouri Valley. After leaving the High School at the last-named place he followed teaching in Harrison County for four years, and conducted a farm in St. John's Township for seven years. In the spring of 1884 moved to Missouri Valley and formed a partnership with S. H. Morgan, under the firm name of Morgan & Prather, which existed until 1886, and in the autumn of that year Mr. Prather pur-

chased his partner's interest, and has since conducted it alone.

Mr. Prather's mother married for her second husband Joseph Chambers, who was a soldier in the Civil War, and there contracted disease by exposure in prison, from which he eventually died. She is now residing in La Grange Township.

Politically, our subject was a Democrat originally, but now votes the Independent ticket. The next year after he came to Missouri Valley he was elected one of the councilmen from the first ward, and has served for five years, still holding such position.

He was united in marriage November 23, 1876, to Miss Catherine Dougherty, who is a native of Pennsylvania, but when a mere child accompanied her parents to the West. They are now living in St. John's Township, this county. The father is James, and the mother Mary (Snyder) Dougherty, and by this union Mr. and Mrs. Prather have become the parents of four children—Mary, born July 7, 1879; Edward, June 19, 1883; Catherine, June 25, 1886, and Rosa, born October 1, 1889.

Mr. Prather belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Our subject has been quite successful since he embarked in trade, and is a highly respected citizen of Missouri Valley.

WILLIAM MOORE, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lawrence County, Pa., October 1 1848. His father was David B. and his mother Elizabeth (Marquis) Moore, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania. They now live at New Wilmington, Pa., and are of Scotch-Irish extraction, on the paternal side and on the maternal side they have been residents of this country for many generations. The father of our subject, while a young man worked at the cabinet trade and subsequently engaged in farming and stock-shipping. He carried on the latter on an extensive scale but on account of declining health was compelled to retire from active life. In the parental family there were eight children who grew to maturity: Anna M., at home; Sarah, wife of H. L. Means, residing in Lawrence County, Pa.; our subject, William; A. Patterson, of this county; Ella and Elizabeth are at home; Maggie, wife of Wilber Cummings, of Pennsylvania and Howard, a resident of Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Our subject was educated in the public schools, and attended Westminster College, for four years, and in 1876, came to Iowa. From 1879 to 1884 he lived on a farm in Monona County, at the end of which time he came to Dunlap, having been there two years prior to going to Monona County. He removed to his present farm in 1884, and operates the same in company with his brother A. P.

He was united in marriage at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 20, 1880, to Miss Mary I. Dunlap, who was born at New Castle, Pa., December 16, 1850 She is the daughter of William R. and Emily B. (Palmiter) Dunlap, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, both of whom are now deceased. The father died in Cincinnati in 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother died in 1876, aged fifty years. Politically, our subject is a Republican, and is one of Harrison County's most worthy citizens. He has been Treasurer of the School Board, of Independent Dis-

trict, No. 3, and is Secretary of Mill Creek Farmers' Club.

A. Patterson Moore, brother of our subject, is a native of Lawrence County, Pa., born July 18, 1858, and was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools of the Keystone State, attending school one year at Edinboro. He has always devoted himself to farm life, and came to Harrison County, Iowa, in July, 1883, and located on a farm with his brother William, on section 28, where they own a quarter-section of most excellent land, and are engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Politically, Mr. Moore affiliates with the Republican party, believing as he does that this party works nearer the interest of American agriculturists, than any other political organization. He belongs to Harrison Lodge, No. 284, of the Knights of Pythias, at Dunlap.

JOSEPH L. NOY came to Missouri Valley in the autumn of 1883, and engaged with C. S. Hoar & Co., with whom he remained until August, 1890, and then entered into partnership with O. B. Walker, in the bakery and confectionery business, under the firm name of Noy & Walker.

He was born in Perry County, Pa., October 3, 1862, and is the son of Andrew and Sarah (Mickey) Noy. The mother was of German ancestry, her parents coming from Germany. Our subject's father was a carpenter; came to Benton County Iowa, in 1868, and died in 1871, and was buried at Vinton. The mother died in 1878, and was buried in the same place. Their family consisted of one son and three daughetrs. Two of the daughters died, and the other is the wife of C. S. Hoar, of Missouri Valley. Our subject is the youngest child of his father's family.

Mr. Noy was united in marriage June 10, 1888, to Alberta Walker, who was born in Harrison County, Iowa. Her father, W. S. Walker, was an early settler, and a full sketch of his life is found elsewhere in this work.

In political matters Mr. Noy is a Republican, and is a most excellent business man; consequently, is a most valuable citizen to Missouri Valley. He came from a loyal family.

LUCIUS MERCHANT, an enterpris- farmer living on section 8 township 79, range 43, and in the civil township of Magnolia, may well be looked upon as one of the bold, hardy pioneers who saw the then wild domain of Harrison County in the spring of 1851, and the subjoined notice is a brief review of his life.

He was born in Franklin County, Mass., February 26, 1817, and remained at home with his parents until 1842, when he came to Hancock County, Ill., remained four years, bringing him to 1846, at which time he came to Kanesville, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1851, and then came to Harrison County. He settled in Magnolia Township, where he now lives, taking a claim of three hundred and twenty acres on section 8, where he built a log house 16 feet square; broke and fenced ten acres that year. This was about the first improvement that was made in Magnolia Town-

ship by those who remained as permanent settlers. There was a man named Cleveland, who sold to Mr. Lockling, who was here in advance of Mr. Merchant. He had a log house and twenty acres under cultivation, which Mr. Merchant believes was made in 1849—Mr. Cleveland sold out and went to Utah. It will be remembered that our subject came to this county two years before it was organized, and when Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties were as one for judicial purposes. At that time the temporary county seat was being located, and the three commissioners appointed by the Governor, stopped at Mr. Merchant's cabin and spoke of locating the county seat there, where upon Merchant told them that he intended to make a farm there, and did not care for the county seat. The first land our subject entered was the forty acres that his house is now on. This was at the time of the great California gold excitement, and a neighbor, (Todd) and our subject, each had a steer, and they put these steers together and Todd drove them to Council Bluffs and sold them, and Mr. Merchant took what his steer brought, and entered forty acres of land; he entered one hundred and twenty acres in all, but now has two hundred and thirty acres, all improved. He lived in the log house he first built, until 1861, and then erected a frame addition sixteen feet square, which served the family until 1872, when his present commodious frame farm-house was built. It is a story and one-half, 26x32-foot structure. In 1883 he built a barn 30x40 feet, with sixteen foot posts.

When Mr. Merchant first came to this county, his nearest post-office and trading point was Council Bluffs, and the nearest mill was six miles this side on the Pigeon River, and during the summer of 1851 the season known to old settlers as the "high water season," and during June or July four or five teams started to mill down by the Bluffs; the streams were very high, and what few bridges had been constructed had been washed away, and when the party got to the Boyer, which they found was overflowing its banks, a daring feat had to be executed. Mr. Merchant was in the lead, all having ox-teams, and they halted at a man's house near the river, the same being owned by Mr. Kirby, who had a canoe. They decided to take off the wheels of their wagon, and carry them across in the canoe; when Mr. Kirby had reached the center of the stream, the boat upset, and the boatman swam ashore, the wheels went to the bottom of the Boyer, where they remained for about a month, (it is said the tires did not have to be set during that season), while the canoe was captured by one of the party, and another plan was resorted to, as flour they must have, at least corn-meal! They swam their oxen across the river, tied down their wagon-beds, hitched rope to the tongues, and Commodore Perry never saw a better flotilla of barges than was landed on the opposite shore without the loss of a man.

The Indian scare of 1855 came about in this wise: the Indians had not been warlike, but were in the habit of crossing over the river, and appropriating the property of the settlers to their own use, which aggravated the pioneers, who concluded they would stop their coming across the river, a detailed account of which appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Merchant was married in Hancock County, Ill., April 15, 1844, to Miss Hortensia Patrick, who was born in Franklin County, Mass., March 30, 1824, and in 1843 she came to Kirtland, Ohio, and remained there one year, and then went to

Illinois and remained with the brother until she was married.

Mr. and Mrs. Merchant are the parents of nine children, born as follows—Amasa L., March 11, 1845; Sarah, July 26, 1847; Clement E., and Cornelia I. (twins) April 16, 1850; Mary H., August 27, 1852; Joseph W., January 28, 1855; Milton, March 1, 1857; Charles D., July 9, 1861; Cora E., August 4, 1867. Sarah, the second, born of this family, died October 1, 1847, and Cora E., the youngest, died May 8, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Merchant are both consistent members of the Latter Day Saints Church, at Magnolia, he having been a member since 1842, and his wife since 1843, both uniting in Massachusetts, and afterward becoming identified with the Reorganized Church. In the early settlement of this county game was plentiful, such as deer, elk, turkeys, prairie chickens and wolves. One morning Mr. Lewis, a neighbor of our subject's, came to Merchant's cabin and wanted his rifle, saying he had seen prairie chickens. He got the gun and repaired to the thicket, and to his surprise he found a deer, but for some reason his rifle refused to shoot, so he excitedly came back and told Mr. Merchant, who went back and wounded the deer, but not having his knife, he came home, a half mile, and with his son Amasa, took the ax and went back and cut the animal's head off.

E. H. WILLS, editor and proprietor of the Dunlap *Herald*, (a history of which journal appears at another place, in this work) is a native of Harrison County, and was born one mile west of the village of Calhoun, July 29, 1854, and has passed the greater portion of his life in his native county. Until fifteen years of age he remained at home on the farm, and received his education in the public schools. He then went into the *Harrisonian* office, at Missouri Valley, with D. M. Harris, and remained in his employ for nine years, during which time he mastered the art preservative. He spent the next two years at various points and in 1888 took the management of the Harrison County *Democrat* at Logan, which was subsequently named the *Courier*, and was removed to Woodbine and consolidated with the Woodbine *Twiner*. Mr. Wills remained there until he went to Dunlap one year later.

Among the important events of this man's life, may be mentioned his marriage to Miss Mary Malum, the daughter of C. O. and Emma Malum; she was born in Norway, in 1863. The date of their marriage was March 27, 1882. They are the parents of two children—Emma and Earl.

Politically, our subject is a stanch Republican, and his editorial writings show him to be a man of ability. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Woodbine, as well as Harrison Lodge No. 284, K. of P., of Dunlap.

Jesse C. and Charity (McCool) Will, his parents, were natives of Ohio and Michigan, respectively, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. They located in Harrison County in 1852. The father farmed until our subject was about fifteen years of age, when he removed to Missouri Valley and opened up a general store, and also bought grain, and was in the drug business, continuing until a few years before his death, which occurred in April, 1885. His good wife, the mother of our subject, survived her companion until July 22, 1891. They were the pa-

rents of ten children, eight of whom are still living: Charles E., a resident of Nebraska; Mary, wife of S. A. Daniels, of Butler County, Iowa; Cyrus, deceased; William F., a resident of Mondamin; Erastus R., a resident of North Dakota; John M., a resident of Sioux City; Royal W., a resident of Wyoming; and E. H., our subject.

Five of the Wills boys were in the Civil War. Cyrus died from the effects of a saber wound; he was a member of Company H, of the First Iowa Cavalry, over whom he was Captain, and served two years and eight months. William was in Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, served three years and re-enlisted. Charles, Erastus and John were all in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served three years.

THOMAS N. BERRY, present Recorder of Harrison County, is a native of the Hawkeye State, and was born in Pottawattamie County, February 8, 1855, and came to Harrison County when one year of age. He is the son of Milton and Margaret (Davis) Berry, natives of North Carolina and now residents of Missouri Valley. Our subject is the youngest of eight children in his father's family, seven of whom are living. His early life was spent on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and when twenty years of age began teaching; he spent one year in the Western States, and in 1880 engaged in the livery business at Missouri Valley, but after a few months dropped that and took up the grocery business, which he followed six years, and in the spring of 1887, was appointed Deputy County Recorder, under O. L. French, with whom he remained three and a half years, and at the general election of 1890, was elected to the office of Recorder, by a majority of sixty-six, he being the Republican nominee, and running two hundred and thirty votes ahead of his ticket. He was elected Recorder of the corporation of Logan 1890, serving one year.

Politically, Mr. Berry is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 170, at Missouri Valley.

January 1, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Gump, the daughter of J. B. and Rachel (Ernest) Gump, now living in Calhoun Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of two sons, now living: George P. born May 2, 1886, and Fred T., November 23, 1887.

In his official duties, Mr. Berry acquits himself in a very satisfactory manner to the people of Harrison County; he is ever obliging, well posted in that which pertains to his office, and executes a fine set of records, which will be more highly prized as the years shall, one by one, roll away.

BYRON C. ADAMS came to Harrison County July 15, 1854, in company with his father, James M. Adams, Willard and William Kinyon, Elisha Palmer, and a man named Bassett. He is at the present time engaged in the meat market business at Logan. Upon coming to the country his father located land on section 31, township 79, range 42, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres,



George Richardson

to which was afterwards added forty acres. In 1858 our subject took land on section 5, in what is now known as Jefferson Township. This was a quarter section, to which he also added.

Mr. Adams was born August 6, 1835, in Ashtabula County, Ohio. His father was James M. and his mother Hannah E. Adams.

The father was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1806, and the mother July 12, 1808, in the State of New York. The father of James M. Adams was James Adams, born in Berkshire County, Mass., and died in Ohio, March, 1822. His wife Mary was a native of Massachusetts, and died in Wisconsin, in April, 1853. The father of our subject was a farmer all his days.

Our subject attended the schools common to the Buckeye State, to which country his parents had removed before our subject was born.

The father left Ohio for Knox County, Ill., in 1844, and there remained until the following year, and then moved to Hancock County, that State, and there bought a farm, remained one year, and then removed to Walworth County, Wis., and purchased a farm two miles west of Burlington, where they remained until coming to Harrison County in 1854.

Bryon C. was married in Crawford County, Iowa, October 13, 1859, to Almira P. Carrico, a native of Adams County, Ill. By this union five children have been born—Effie, born February 20, 1861; Winslow M., January 2, 1863; Frank C., January 24, 1866; Mary, December 20, 1867, and Arthur, May 14, 1870.

At the time our subject came to Harrison County there were only one hundred and five votes polled; and he relates how they erected a double log house 16x30 feet, and that the family of five boys had great sport at hunting the wild game then so plentiful in this county, at which time the Indians were still lingering in little squads here and there.

During the war our subject was made Deputy Provost Marshal and enrolling officer for Harrison and Shelby Counties, and made an excellent official.

Politically, Mr. Adams is identified with the Republican party.

Great has been the transformation since the Adams family first gazed out upon the undeveloped, but even then magnificent valleys for which Harrison County has ever been noted.

HON. GEORGE RICHARDSON, one of the pioneers of the county, came in July 1857, and settled on the farm he now occupies. When he came all was wild prairie, and game was plentiful for many years. At first he erected a log house 16x24 feet, in which he lived until the autumn of 1868, and then built his present commodious residence, having to haul all the material from Council Bluffs. The house is 30 x 40 feet, with an addition 16x30 feet. Some of the lumber in this building cost our subject $100 per thousand. In 1873 he built a barn 18x20 feet, and has since built another barn 46x80 feet, with eighteen-foot posts. His present home farm consists of five hundred acres, and he also has another five hundred acre tract, partly in Cincinnati and partly in St. John's Townships, and still this is not the extent of his landed estate, for he has a farm of one hundred acres on section 1, of Cincinnati Township, and one of the same

size on section 3, a quarter section in one tract in Taylor Township, besides forty acres of timber land. All of these farms are under cultivation and well stocked. Great must be the contrast in our subject's mind, when he reflects back to the time when he came the county, when all was a prairie wilderness, and his neighborhood only had four families. When they were in search of their cattle, unless near by, they could not observe them on account of the rank growth of prairie grass, which rose and fell like the waves of the ocean. For three years they had no schools, but at that time the neighbors combined and built a log school house which served the district for eight years. Mrs. Bowman was the first teacher who taught in this building, which was also used for religious services.

Ox-teams were all the go in those days, and if a man possessed a horse-team he was looked upon as "puttin on style" and could hardly be tolerated. But to-day Harrison County produces as fine horses as can be found in the United States, and a yoke of oxen is indeed a strange sight, and they are looked upon with as much curiosity now-a days, as the Italian with his cinnamon bear.

Politically, Mr. Richardson is a Republican, and has held most of the local offices in his township, including Trustee and member of the School Board. At the general election in 1881, he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the Legislature, which position he filled with credit to himself and constituents. To represent a district like this, was one of much more responsibility, than it would have been at the time our subject came to the county.

Mr. Richardson was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, June 14, 1833, and remained at home until 1852, when he went to Middlesex County, Canada, where he spent five years laboring on a farm, at the end of which time he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

Miss Ann Coulthard, became his wife in February, 1855. They were married in Canada, and reared a family of thirteen children—Margaret J., born July 19, 1856; Mary A., October 4, 1858; Janet D., Nobember 1, 1861; Agnes, June 10, 1864; Harriet L., September 9, 1866; Robert F., December 11, 1868; William L., February 1, 1871; Carrie D., April 4, 1873; George Wallace, February 2, 1875; Zellie M., February 22, 1877; Nellie V., February 29, 1879; David A., March 24, 1882; Nina M., February 12, 1885. These children are all living.

Mrs. Ann (Coulthard) Richardson, was born in Middlesex County, Canada, January 29, 1841, and remained at home until the date of her marriage.

Francis Richardson, the father of our subject, was born in Scotland, and there spent his life. He died at the age of seventy-six years in 1868. His wife, Margaret (Coulthard) Richardson was also a native of Scotland, dying in that country in 1859, when she was about fifty years of age. They were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject was the seventh. The Richardson family have always been identified with the Presbyterian Church.

When our subject came to the county it was little else than a wilderness. He came by rail to St. Louis, and from there up the Missouri by steamboat. He has seen all kinds of prices for farm produce in the last third of a century. He has seen the panic prices of 1857, and the war prices of 1865. He has hauled corn to

Council Bluffs and sold it at fifteen cents per bushel. When the Union Pacific Railroad was being built from Omaha West, he furnished large quantities of ties, which were rafted down the river to Omaha. By the possession of such a large quantity of land, the question very naturally would arise, as to whether our subject came here with plenty of means or not. The answer may be found in the statement that he brought $500 in money with him, and through his business ability, has caused it to increase to his present handsome competency.

WILLIAM BRAYTON, of Logan, one of the early settlers of Harrison County, was born in Rock Island County, Ill., September 15, 1838. He is the son of Stephen and Catherine (Coleman) Brayton. The father was born in Lower Canada, and the mother in Pennsylvania. The father died in Rock Island County, Ill., in 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. He settled in the above county in 1834. The mother still survives and is seventy-eight years of age. They were farmers throughout their days, and reared a family of eleven children, as follows: Mary J., widow of B. F. Brown, a resident of Dallas County, Iowa; Joseph, deceased, was in Company H, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and died while in the service of his country; Stephen, a resident of Illinois, was in Company H, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and lost his right arm at the siege of Vicksburg; William, our subject; Coleman, a resident of Illinois, was in the three months' service of the Civil War; Gideon F., a resident of Persia, Harrison County, Iowa, served in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry for three years; Lucy A., deceased, wife of B. F. Brown; Elizabeth, wife of James Sedam, of Rock Island, Ill.; John, a resident of Nebraska, and two died in early childhood.

William, our subject, was reared in Rock Island County, Ill., amid the scenes of farm-life, and educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he commenced to do for himself. For ten summers in succession he broke prairie, before and after he was of age. August 11, 1862, when the mutterings of the great conflict—the Civil War—were heard and men were being offered on the altar of their country by the hundreds of thousands, our subject enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served until August 12, 1865. After his discharge he returned to his old home in Illinois, and in September of the same year, he engaged in the Government employ, in the telegraph service, and was sent to Arkansas, and remained at this until April 1866, and then went to Kansas and spent a year at various pursuits, spent the following winter in Illinois, and in March, 1868, came to Harrison County, Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River on the fourth day of that month, on the ice, with wagon and team, making the entire trip by wagon. For two years he rented a farm, and engaged at breaking prairie. His first crop of wheat was taken by the grasshoppers, which was rather discouraging to a new beginner in a new country, but he kept pressing onward toward success. After having been in the country a little over one year, in July, 1869, his father-in-law gave him a deed to sixty acres of prairie and timber land, and he

purchased a tract of forty acres of slightly improved land, located on section 7, of Jefferson Township, and October 15, of that year he moved his family, consisting of himself and wife, to his new home, where they lived and labored until 1891, with the exception of two years, 1882–83, when they lived with the father of our subject's wife. Mr. Brayton kept adding to his landed estate from time to time, until he owned two hundred and sixteen acres. They first commenced house keeping in a shanty fourteen feet square and one story high, which served them four years, at which time they erected a more commodious abode. And again in 1881, they erected a fine two-story brick farm house, which now graces the farm. Our subject made valuable improvement upon this land, and put in a fine system of water-works for stock purposes. He has always devoted himself to farming and stock-raising, and March 2, 1891, having sold his farm, moved to the old homestead farm belonging to the late Henry Reel, who was his wife's father. This place adjoins the northwest corner of the corporation of Logan. The same consists of fifty-one acres, which he purchased and is now improving, having made an addition to the residence, and has constructed a system of water-works for domestic and stock purposes. August 22, 1891, he purchased the livery barn and stock of G. O. Curtis, of Logan.

Politically, Mr. Brayton is a radical Republican.

Our subject was united in marriage December 27, 1868, to Lydia Reel, the only surviving child of pioneers Henry and Catherine Reel, whose sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Brayton was born May 31, 1841, in Putnam County, Ind., and came to Iowa with her parents early in the '50s. Mr. and Mrs. Brayton are the parents of eight children—a daughter who died in infancy; and Effie C., born August 31, 1870; Henrietta E., June 14, 1872; John B., December 4, 1873, died April 25, 1874; Martha J., January 14, 1875; Cynthia I.. January 8, 1877; William P., March 31, 1878; and Mary A., August 8, 1880.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Regular Predestinarian Baptist Church.

SAMUEL PURCELL, a farmer living on the east side of Willow River on section 14, in Magnolia Township, came to Harrison County, in the autumn of 1855, stopping about one month near Elk Grove, in Jefferson Township, then moved over into Pottawattamie County, where he remained until the latter part of 1864, at which time he came back to this county and bought eighty acres of wild land, constituting a part of his present farm. He improved this farm, his first house being of logs. He remained on that place until the fall of 1869, sold and bought two hundred and twenty-five acres on the same section, which is now all under a high state of cultivation. When he came to the county in 1855 his father was caught out of wood and it took him and another man five days to dig a road through to the grove, about one mile from their house. During the same winter his father lost ten head of cattle. Deer were very plentiful but in the springtime it was found that a great portion of them had starved to death on account of the severity of the weather, their carcasses being found here and there throughout

the country when the snow had disappeared; elk and wild turkeys were also found in great abundance. Mr. Purcell stood in his door, in Pottawattamie County, and shot seven deer. There was no necessity for going to hunt deer, as they came around the cabin doors of the settlers in search of something to eat. All the farm produce they raised in those early days had to be hauled to Council Bluffs. Our subject had been invited to take dinner with a neighbor where the meal consisted of boiled corn, but the friendly disposition and hosptality of those days, made up for the luxuries their tables lacked.

Mr. Purcell was born September 8, 1827, in Putnam County, Ind., and remained at home with his parents until June 6, 1846, when he enlisted in the First Indiana Infantry as a Mexican soldier and was mustered in at New Albany, June 16, 1846, and took boat for New Orleans and from there took ship ("Big Adaline") for Point Isabel, reaching there some time in July, and from there they marched to Monterey, where he remained until his time expired and was discharged at New Orleans, July 10, 1847. There are twelve Mexican soldiers now living in Harrison County, five of whom enlisted in the same company with Mr. Purcell. At the National Reunion of Mexican soldiers held at Des Moines, in September, 1866, the ladies of that city presented the Mexican veterans with a flag, and the Commander said that the company that represented the most members there should have the honor of carrying the flag, and it fell to Mr. Purcell's old company. After leaving the United States service Mr. Purcell returned to Indiana and went to farming, remaining there until the fall of 1855, when he started West.

He was united in marriage January 22, 1848, to Miss Artamissa Boone, in Putnam County, Ind. By this marriage nine children were born—Alonzo, Charles; Mary J. and Elizabeth, deceased; Ida; William deceased, Eva, and two boys who died in infancy.

Artamissa (Boone) Purcell died in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, April 16, 1864, and September 3, 1864, our subject was married to Miss Susan Hunt, and they are the parents of eight children—Bruce, Ella (deceased); Edward; Annis and Eliza (deceased), Minnie, Jesse E. and Andrew J.

Our subject's first wife was a direct descendant of Daniel Boone, and she was born in Harrison County, Ind., April 22, 1829. Her mother died when she was a small child and she lived with her father until her marriage.

Susan (Hunt) Purcell was born in Muhlenberg, County, Ky., October 10, 1839, and in 1852 came with her parents to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. They remained one year and then removed back to Kentucky, and three years later came back to Pottawattamie County where she remained with her parents until she was married.

Mr. Purcell was a member of Company A, Twenty ninth Iowa Infantry from July to October, 1863, when he was discharged for disabilities contracted in the Mexican War.

Mr. and Mrs. Purcell are members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

Jesse Purcell, father of our subject, was born at Old Ft. Redstone, now Pittsburg, February 20, 1788, and removed with his parents to Harrison County, Ky., where he married Miss Jane Akers, and then removed to New Albany (or to where the place has since been built) and from there he removed to Harrison County, Ind.,

where he cleared up a piece of timber land but before he procured money enough to enter the same another man entered the land ahead of him, this being the second experience of the kind he had had. After this he removed to Putnam County and entered the land that Greencastle stands on, which was then in the big woods; his claim contained two hundred acres. He went into partnership, freighting from Cincinnati to Louisville, also to Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Greencastle and other points. Owing to his partnership relations he failed, only leaving him $100, after which he entered eighty acres of land five miles from Greencastle, where he cleared up a fine farm, which he lived upon until 1853, and then sold land went to Vigo County, Ind., and came to Harrison County in 1856, and purchased an early settler's claim of one hundred acres, being a part of section 14, of Magnolia Township. There was a small log house on the place, which had neither doors nor windows. He improved this place and lived there the remainder of his days, dying February 16, 1868. He had served in the War of 1812 and drew two land warrants. He left the Mormon Church at the time of the excitement over polygamy.

Jane (Akers) Purcell was born in Harrison County, Ky., and died in Harrison County, Iowa, May 25, 1868. They were the parents of twelve children, our subject being the ninth child.

REVERDY J. MILLER, editor and proprietor of the Missouri Valley *Eye*, first associated himself with the interests of Harrison County in June, 1889, when he purchased the above-named newspaper plant from M. B. Cox, and has conducted the same ever since, except about eight months, when it was in the hands of Pettit & Wilson & E. F. Wilson.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's early life and family connection it may be stated that he is a native of Allamakee County, Iowa. His parents were George R. and Mary E. (Burchinal) Miller, who resided at Rossville, Allamakee County, at the date of Reverdy J.'s birth. His parents were natives of the old Keystone State. The father received a liberal education and was admitted to the bar prior to the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1856 he came to Allamakee County, Iowa, and represented that county in the Twelfth General Assembly. In 1862 he enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was made Captain of his company, serving until 1864, when he returned and practiced his chosen profession with eminent success. In 1869 he removed from Allamakee County to Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, where he became a prominent citizen and social factor. He died at Mason City, October 29, 1885. His wife still lives at that place. It was said of Hon. George R. Miller that his only failing was that "he was too good to his family," a record any son may well refer to with pride.

Reverdy J., of whom this sketch is written, commenced attending the common schools of Allamakee County in 1865. After the family removed to Mason City he graduated from the excellent High School in that city, in 1878, after which he followed teaching for a time. In 1881 he entered the State University at Iowa City, graduating from the law department in 1884, but he never followed

this as a profession. After leaving college he engaged in the real-estate business at Mason City. He followed this until he came to Harrison County.

Politically Mr. Miller votes the same ticket which his father faithfully supported for so many years — the Democratic, believing, as he does, that this party best serves the interests of the masses of American citizens and freeholders.

Mr. Miller is a single man, and since 1885 has been publishing the Iowa *Workman*, which is the official organ of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Iowa.

During the Indian troubles in Dakota in the winter of 1890–91 he was made correspondent for the New York *Herald* and was present in the wilds of the West during a greater part of that struggle. He is a practical newspaper man, thoroughly posted on all present-day topics, and one who is possessed of a quick, keen comprehension of all that is required of a modern-day journalist, in which role he is successful.

ABEL POWLEY, a farmer living on section 36, Lincoln Township, came to Harrison County, January 1, 1873, and bought the farm he now occupies, which was partly improved, and for which he paid $40 per acre. He has since built a house 16x24 feet, with a wing 14x24 feet, and a kitchen 16 feet square. He has two other houses on his place. At first his farm consisted of three hundred and eighty acres, but he has since added to his landed estate until he now has fifteen hundred acres in Harrison County, and nearly all in Lincoln Township, seven hundred acres of which are under cultivation. Unlike many other men who came to Harrison County, this man set his stakes, and remained in one place and is noted for always being at home. It is said that for six months at a time, he has not been seen in town.

To learn something of this man's earlier life, it may be said that he was born at Reeps, England, February 16, 1834. He is the son of John and Mary Powley, who had twelve children, he being the eldest: Abel, John W., William, George (deceased), Noah, two deceased, Louisa, Eliza; two died in infancy, and Mary A.

Our subject lived in England until he was nineteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to America, landing in New York, where for their first meal of victuals they had buckwheat cakes, the first they had ever eaten. Our subject came from New York to Medina, and hired out to work on a farm, and lived in that vicinity for thirteen years, and then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on the shore of Lake Ontario, in Yates County, and ran in debt $10,000, he operated the farm above referred to, for about four years, and then exchanged it for his present farm without ever seeing the one he traded for, which, however proved to be one of the best in Iowa.

He was married, December 25, 1855, to Mary Woolston, daughter of David and Mary Woolston, natives of England, who were the parents of the following five children, William, Sarah, Ann, James and Mary. These children are all living, and three live in America. Mr. and Mrs. Powley are the parents of six children, born as follows: Benjamin, Albert A., Horace, Abel,

George and Fred, all of whom live in Harrison County except the oldest, Benjamin, who lives in Mills County. He belongs to Masonic Lodge, No. 402 of the Masonic order at Woodbine.

JOHN MANN, JR., a farmer living on section 28, Allen Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1871, when he accompanied his parents, who located at Bigler's Grove in Boyer Township. He lived at home and worked with his parents, always being a trustworthy and faithful child. After doing what he could for his folks at home, he purchased the farm he now occupies in 1876. The place consisted of eighty acres of wild land, bought on a contract. He turned over the virgin sod, built him a house, barns, granary, etc., and has since added to his farm until he now has two hundred and forty acres, one-half of which is under the plow. The premises are made still more valuable and attractive by an orchard of four acres, as well as an abundance of shade trees which provide a shade during the summer months, as well as a windbreak during the mid-winter days.

Our subject was born across the sea. His birthplace was in Glasgow, Scotland. His parents were John and Sarah Mann, who were also born in the land of "Robby Burns," and came from a sturdy ancestry, for which that country is so noted. They reared a family of six children, named as follows: Sarah, John, Thomas, James, Mary G. and Janet R. These sons and daughters are all residents of Harrison County, except Sarah, who lives in Nebraska. Our subject was seventeen years old when he came to America, and he came direct from New York to Woodbine, Iowa, only requiring sixteen days to make the trip from Glasgow.

Our subject was united in marriage April 13, 1881, to Candice Imlay, daughter of Solomon and Jane Imlay, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, and who lived at Magnolia, this county, about thirteen years, but now reside in South Dakota. They reared a family of eight children, our subject's wife being their first-born. Her brothers and sisters were in the following order: Candice, our subject's wife; Omar J., Delila I., Addie, Seldon H., David F., William M. and John.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann have been blessed with the following children, born in the order given: Howard H., March 18, 1882; Arthur E., July 29, 1883; Nellie, December 12, 1884; Mary G., March 29, 1886; John R., December 22, 1887; Ethel, September 22, 1889; and Maggie J., March 21, 1891.

W. H. VAN SLYKE, City Marshal at Dunlap, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1872. He is a native of western New York and was born in 1841. His parents were Henry and Sally (Folts) VanSlyke, who were of German extraction. Our subject was reared in the Empire State and when twenty-one years of age, enlisted (August 12, 1862,) as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Infantry, and was discharged June 26, 1865, at Buffalo, N. Y., having served until the close of the war. He left the service as Orderly Sergeant and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in 1863,

but never served as such. He was wounded at the battle of Koch's Plantation, in Louisiana, July 13, 1863, and came very near being taken prisoner by the rebels on that day. Among the engagements he participated in were Store Plains, Louisana, May 21, 1863, Ft. Hudson, May 27, 1863, and was under almost constant fire for fifty-four days, during which time they were without relief. He was also engaged at the battle of Sabine Cross-roads, Louisiana. The day following the battle of Pleasant Hill his command was ordered to Washington, and was sent from there by "forced march" to Shenandoah Valley and was placed under Sheridan's command during the balance of the war, taking part in the battles of Cedar Creek, Fishers' Hill and Winchester, and from the date of President Lincoln's assassination they were held in Washington to guard prisoners. Our subject's company was one that stood well to the front for bravery, and the matter of endurance of hardships, always being ready for active duty.

In 1866, after the close of the war, Mr. VanSlyke worked in a cheese factory in New York, in which he had an interest and remained there until 1871, and then engaged in the furniture business for a short time in Jamestown, N. Y. He then came West, visiting several points, and in 1872 came to Dunlap, where he engaged in various pursuits until the spring of 1874, at which time he went on the merchant's police force for two years, but resigned that position and engaged in the manufacture of barbed wire with Colwell, Thompson & Co., with which company he was associated for five months, and then returned to the police force and has acted in that capacity ever since. He has been City Marshal of Dunlap for nine years.

He is a rock-rooted Republican and a member of Shields Post, No. 83, of the G. A. R., and was Quartermaster of this post from the time of its organization until 1891, when he was elected Post Commander but refused to accept the position. He is also an honored member of Hospitable Lodge, No. 244, of the A. F. & A. M. and member of Acorn Camp, No. 325, M. W. A.

Our subject was married August 1, 1866, to Miss Ermina R. Colwell, born in Sardinia, N. Y., April 24, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. VanSlyke are the parents of six children—Bert C., located at Tacoma, in the employ of a surveying party: Carl H., telegraph operator in the employ of the North Western railway; Ada, deceased; Frank L., a book-keeper and expert penman in a bank at Manilla, Iowa; Lew S., deceased; Katie, deceased.

The father of our subject was Henry VanSlyke, born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1811, died at Ashford, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., about 1845. He was the son of Augustus and Betsy VanSlyke, who were descendants of Hollanders but were natives of New York. The great-grandfather of our subject was Nicholas VanSlyke, who came direct from Holland. He carried a musket in the Revolutionary War and died in New York State. His son, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and carried the same musket which his father had used in the Revolutionary War. Augustus VanSlyke was a farmer by occupation and died in 1865, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, the grandmother of our subject, died in 1868. They were the parents of the following children—David, a resident of Galesville, Wis., who is a Methodist minister; Andrew, a farmer of Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Henry, deceased; Nicholas, of Springville, N. Y.,

a brick-mason and plasterer by trade; Augustus, deceased; Orlena, wife of John Nye, deceased, a resident of Ashford, N. Y.; Polly, deceased wife of John Oyer, also deceased.

Henry, the father of our subject, was a farmer early in life but subsequently engaged in the hotel business. He married Sallie Folts, who was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., and is now living in Sardinia, Erie County, N. Y. She was the daughter of Joseph and Betsy Folts, who were also natives of the Empire State, and he was in the War of 1812 and was of Holland descent. They had a family of eight children—Timothy, deceased; Hyrum, deceased; William, a farmer residing near Mansfield, N. Y.; Oliver, proprietor of the hotel at Ashford, N. Y.; Sallie, the mother of our subject; Mary, deceased, in 1889; Margaret, wife of Morris Woodruff, a resident of Little Valley, N. Y.; Elizabeth, wife of Justin Munger, a resident of Olean, N. Y.

The parents of our subject had a family of three children—Joseph, deceased at the age of four years; William, our subject, and James, a resident of Sardinia, N. Y. By her second marriage our subject's mother had three children—Amelia, wife of Lewis Soule, a resident of Collins Centre, Erie County, N. Y.; Horace, a bridge carpenter of Springville, N.Y., and Eugene, a farmer living near Sardinia, N. Y.

MARION PURCELL. Thirty-five years ago, and three years after Harrison County was organized, and when our subject was about seventeen years of age, he came to this part of the wild West, and has seen the county developed from one stage to another, has seen the nimble-footed deer, forever frightened from the country by the quicker speed of the screaming locomotive, the modern-day emblem of civilization.

He was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 15, 1839, and is the son of Benjamin and Ella A. (Tyler) Purcell, natives of Kentucky, and who were the parents of thirteen children: John M., deceased; Marion, Emiline; Thomas, and Sarah J., deceased; Nephi, Alma, Nancy A., Matilda, Permillia, David, Josephine and Benjamin.

Our subject lived with his parents on the farm in the Hoosier State, until they exchanged that for the Hawkeye State in 1856. They first settled in Pottawattamie County, where they leased land one year, and then removed to this county. It will be remembered in this connection, that our public school system, in all its perfection, stands out in great contrast, over the common district school, found in Indiana at an early day. As our subject's parents were very poor people, their son was not permitted to receive the liberal education now vouchsafed to almost any farmer boy of to-day.

Our subject was married July 8, 1858, to Emiline (Boone) Purcell, daughter of Emmet and Betsy P. Boone, natives of Kentucky, who had a family of seven children: Anna, Jane, Amanda, Emaline, Samuel, John and Laura. By this marriage union four children were born: Sylvester T., Benjamin C., Columbus M., and Emaline. For his second wife our subject married Miss Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Logan Crawford, by which marriage union two sons were born: Oliver R., and Ira M. For his third wife, Mr.

Purcell married Lucy Pickard, daughter of John Pickard, a native of New York. By this marriage union three children were born: John, Frank P., and Oscar.

Upon coming to this country, the Purcell family bought eighty acres of land in Boyer Township, for which they paid $2 per acre. Their first improvements consisted of a "dug-out" covered with rails, hay and dirt, with no floor. It was the first habitation on Willow River, north of Elk Creek. This rude structure was occupied for two years, when a log cabin, 18x20 feet was erected, and provided with a board roof, while the land was fenced with forks and poles. When twenty years of age, our subject's father gave him his time, and it will be understood that it was well improved, (just at that time) for he went back to the Hoosier State, remained one year and a half, and returned with a bride. He rented land of his father, one season, providing himself with another prairie mansion ("sod house") but after one year moved down the Willow, near Magnolia, remained a year, then lived with his father a year, and raised a pair of mules which he traded for forty acres of land in Magnolia Township. Here he remained for seven years, having one hundred and twenty acres of land, at the end of that time, all under cultivation. He sold this property and bought an equal amount of wild land near Elk Creek which he improved and lived upon for six years, and then sold and bought the place he now lives upon, consisting of a quarter section. For its size, there is no better found in Harrison County; it has a fine orchard of one hundred trees and plenty of small fruit.

When our subject came to Harrison County it was no unfrequent sight to see large droves of deer and elk; using his own language, "I have counted one hundred and twenty-five deer in one drove, and forty five elk, and I believe that I have killed as many as two hundred deer since I came to Iowa."

JOHN G. REDINBAUGH, a farmer of section 20, Union Township came to Harrison County in the spring of 1868. He was a poor man at the time, and rented land of E. Ervin in Jefferson Township for four years. Then he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land upon which he now lives, paying $7.50 for the same. He built a house 18x 26 feet two stories high, and a barn 20x30 feet, also a granary 14x20 feet and provided his premises with three good wells, employing wind-power for pumping water He also set out a one hundred and fifty-tree orchard as well as a nice line of shade trees. He has added to his landed estate until he now possesses three hundred and eighty-five acres, one hundred acres of which are under cultivation, and the balance in pasture and hay land, except twenty-five acres of a timber lot in Harris Grove. Mr. Redinbaugh was originally from the Buckeye State, born in Miami County, Ohio, January 12, 1836. He is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Graham) Redinbaugh, who were the parents of the following children—Joseph, deceased; Margaret, deceased; John G., Henry C., and Mary (twins) of whom Henry is deceased and William M. deceased.

Our subject stayed at home until he was of age after which time he went to Illinois, and worked on the farm by the month for three years, then bought a team and rent-

ed land, remaining in Illinois twelve years. In 1864 he enlisted at Rock Island as a member of Company K., Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was sent to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans being in the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith. After being in the service of his country one year he was honorably discharged. The next three years he spent in Illinois and then came Harrison County, making the trip over land with a covered wagon, camping out nights. He was here during the grasshopper seasons, got discouraged and started for Marshall County, to run a threshing machine. While enroute with his covered wagon headed for the East, and as he was passing through Adel, Dallas County, a stranger asked to ride with him, to Des-Moines, pretending to be a dealer in furniture. The request was granted, and he took the man to Des Moines, where he got out after which our subject drove four miles east, and camped for the night on Four-Mile Creek, and while asleep in his wagon was shot from the end of the wagon through the mouth, the ball passing out under his jaw, breaking the same and removing five teeth. This was in August 1868. Upon coming to his senses he seized a hatchet and climbed out of his wagon whereupon he saw his assailant near by, and gave him chase, but failed at the time to secure him. Subsequently through a chain of circumstances, the depraved villian was arrested, tried and sent to State prison, for ten years. Our subject relates how that while riding together, in the afternoon of that eventful day, his stranger passenger feigned to be sleepy, and dropped down on the couch in the rear of the wagon. Upon one occasion our subject observed that he had the hatchet lying beside him, but doubtless his heart failed him, until the curtain of night had been drawn over the tragic scene he was about to enact.

Our subject was married January 1, 1871 to Mary E. Ervin, daughter of Edward E. and Catherine Erwin, born in Indiana and Ohio respectively. They had three children—Mary E., being the oldest, and two who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Redinbaugh are the parents of five children, William E., born October 30, 1871; Henry C., born June 19, 1874; Katie (deceased) born September 27, 1876; Charles born April 26, 1880; John (deceased) born June 1, 1886.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities at Logan, Iowa.

THOMAS DRAY, a farmer living on section 36, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1871, and first settled in St. John's Township, where he rented land for five years, and then bought one hundred and fifteen acres on section 6, of St. John's Township. There had been fifteen acres of breaking done, and a small frame house erected. and with some additions and improvements, this served as a residence until August 1891, when he moved to his present place, having sold in St. John's Township in the month of May, and bought his present farm in July of 1891. This place consists of eighty acres of well improved land, having a good frame house and other substantial improvements.

Our subject was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 7, 1838. When twelve years old his parents moved to

Allen County, Ohio, and he remained with them until he was twenty-two years of age. Then farmed on his own account and was in a saw-mill a short time, remaining on the farm and in the mill up to 1871, when he came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage, October 18, 1860, in Hancock County, Ohio, to Miss Mary S. Hamilton, by whom ten children have been born—John R., born August 8, 1861; Andrew, October 17, 1862; Samuel, September 28, 1864; Alvah, July 26, 1866; Emma, July 26, 1868; Nancy, October 23, 1869; Rebecca, September 8, 1871; Nettie D., February 26, 1874; Nora M., May 24, 1876; Amanda J., August 19, 1879. Rebecca died April 2, 1872, Amanda, August 22, 1885.

Mary S. (Hamilton) Dray was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 3, 1840, and moved with her parents when a child to Hancock County, where she remained with her parents until the date of her marriage.

Our subject's father was Robert Dray. He was also a native of the Buckeye State, born about 1793, and died in Allen County, Ohio, in April 1867. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Rebecca (Battles) Dray, who was born in Ohio in 1800, and still lives on the old homestead in Allen County. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dray were the parents of twelve children, our subject being the youngest. His mother was a member of the Christian Church.

Mrs. Dray's father was John Hamilton, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, and when a young man came to Ohio. He had learned the blacksmith's trade before leaving the Keystone State. He died in Hancock County in 1877. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Shaw, who was born in Ohio in 1814, and remained there until the date of her marriage, and is now living in Hancock County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were the parents of eleven children, Mrs. Dray being the third child. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were devoted exemplary Christians.

JONAS O. JOHNSON, an enterprising farmer and the proprietor of two sawmills, whose residence is on section 15, of Clay Township, came to Harrison County in the month of February, 1873, and settled in Cincinnati, where he bought of J. W. Britton a one-half interest in a sawmill, which interest he held until April, 1878, when he sold out, and in July, 1879, he went to Oregon, for the double purpose of making a visit and to find a suitable location. In October of that year he returned to Harrison County, and in December bought back an interest in the sawmill with Mr. Britton, with whom he was in partnership until 1881. In 1880 they moved the mill to Washington County, Neb. He sold out there finally and bought a mill in Iowa, in partnership with J. W. Brownrigg, on Horseshoe Lake, which they operated until September, 1881, and then removed the mill to a point north, on the Soldier River, in Clay Township. In December, 1881, Mr. Brownrigg died, the firm owing some on the property, but our subject paid these debts off, and in June, 1883, traded the mill for one hundred and forty acres of partly improved land. In the autumn of 1885 he bought the mill back again and moved it to his own place, where in May, 1887, it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and is still in operation. His residence was also burned shortly after the

mill was destroyed, which necessitated the building of a new house. In December, 1890, he in partnership with W. W. Stansberry bought another mill, propelled by a Russell & Co's. traction engine.

Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden, near that magnificent city of Stockholm, in 1844, and when three years of age accompanied his parents to America, the family locating in Jefferson County, Iowa. His father was killed on the Ohio River en-route to Iowa. Our subject remained with his mother until thirteen years of age, at which time she died. He then went to live with a brother-in-law, and soon commenced to hustle for himself.

He went to Wayne County, Iowa, and worked on a farm by the month until August 2, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and went South to St. Louis, where he was mustered into service. Among other engagements he was at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, 7 and 8, 1862. He was discharged on account of disability, November 20, 1862, and returned to Wayne County, Iowa. In the spring of 1863 he came to Omaha and made two overland trips to Ft. Laramie with ox-trains. December, 1863, he again enlisted as a member of Company A, First Nebraska Cavalry, and operated in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Dakota, and in the Indian country. He was discharged in the spring of 1866, at which time he went to work steamboating on the Missouri River, following that and rafting until 1873, when he came to Harrison County, where he embarked in the lumbering business.

He was united in marriage, in Holt County, Neb., January 25, 1887, to Miss Matilda F. Standsbury, daughter of Henry and Lucy (Long) Standsbury. By this marriage union two children were born —Henry A. (deceased), and Jonas E.

Mrs. Johnson was born in West Virginia, August 8, 1864, and removed with her parents to Harrison County, and from there to Holt County, Neb., where she remained until the date of her marriage. She is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church.

Mr. Johnson belongs to Barnes Post, No. 103, G. A. R., at Mondamin. Politically, at this time, he is identified with the Farmers' Alliance party, and has always voted an independent ticket. In 1887 he was elected to the office of Township Clerk, which office he filled several terms. When he came to this county he only possessed $10. He has walked across the State of Iowa, from east to west, and part of the time slept out of doors, without a blanket or other covering to shield him from the elements. Indeed his has been an eventful life; and while he has seen much hardships, he is now surrounded with a comfortable home.

JACOB A. MINOR, a farmer living in Cincinnati Township, settled on the farm in the autumn of 1873. He followed work as a section hand for about six years, his family living on the farm, which was rented. In the spring of 1872 he bought eighty acres, upon which they lived until 1885, then sold and bought the farm he now occupies. He has ninety-three acres of improved land. In 1890, he bought eighty-three acres one mile west from his home farm; the last-named he uses as a pasture. He has a fine bearing orchard of three acres, and a good farm house and barn.

He was born in Wetzell County, Va.,

August 11, 1845. At the age of twenty he left home and rented a farm, and remained in that locality until 1869, and then came to Harrison County.

He was married in the county of his nativity in September, 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Long, the daughter of Samuel and Polly Long. By this marriage union there were six children born—Jefferson, Alexander L., Jerry, Belle, James and William, all living.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat. Our subject's parents were Alexander and Eva (Brown) Minor, both natives of Virginia, who came to Harrison County at the same time our subject did, and remained until their death, the father passing away in 1874, and the mother surviving until 1882. They were both buried in the Calhoun Cemetery, and were both members of the Christian Church. They were the parents of two sons and five daughters, of whom our subject was the youngest.

PETER HAUGER was born in Somerset County, Pa., and moved to Westmoreland County. When eighteen years of age he went to learn the carpenter's trade, and when he became of age he came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, near which city he worked on a farm one year. In 1861, he enlisted in the Union army. He enlisted April 15, for a term of three months and was in the following engagements: Wilson's Creek, where gallant Gen. Lyons was in command of the Union forces and Gen. Price of the rebel force. Our subject was taken a prisoner of war at this place and held three months and finally released by Gen. Franz Sigel sending a flag of truce with ambulance wagons through the lines. Mr. Hauger returned to Cedar Rapids in October, 1861 and in the spring of 1862 caught the war fever again, and in July he enlisted as a member of Company A, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, for the term of three years. He served in the following departments: he was in several battles in Missouri, including Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862. In the spring of 1863 he was taken down the Mississippi to Vicksburg and after its surrender to New Orleans and across the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, where a heavy engagement ensued, having to fight their way up that stream to Brownville, where they made a stand in Ft. Brown and the Union forces drove them out finally. Our subject's company was then sent to Mustang Island, Tex. This was in November, 1863 and they remained there until the spring of 1864, guarding the works at Corpus Christi. We next find that they were in New Orleans, in August, 1874 and from there to Mobile Bay and aided in taking Ft. Morgan. Mr. Hanger then took a furlough of sixty days and returned to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, returning to his regiment at the end of that time, finding them at Duvall's Bluffs, Ark. In the early spring of 1865 they went to New Orleans and from that point to Florida and then marched to the rear of Mobile and were at the taking of Ft. Blakesley. They were soon ordered to Mobile and there received the news of the close of the war; also of the assassination of President Lincoln, which was April 14, 1865. They remained there until June, 1866, when they returned to Clinton, Iowa, and were finally discharged, returning to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Hauger then visited in Pennsylvania, returning in the

spring of 1866 to Linn County, Iowa, and followed carpentering one year. In the spring of 1867, he went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he worked at his trade three months and then went to New Mexico and Colorado. He then went to Wyoming Territory, remaining one year, returning to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, but soon went back to Wyoming Territory, and there remained three years, coming back in 1871. In March of that year he was married to Miss Mary Licktebarger, and by their union six children were born—Harry, Franklin, Richard, Bertha, Mabel and Emma.

Mary Hauger, wife of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Harrison County, Iowa, in June, 1886, aged thirty-nine years. Mr. Hauger married for his second wife, September 1, 1887, Mrs. Pauline Strode. Mrs. Hauger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, and belongs to Boyd Post No. 397, G. A. R., at Modale.

In conclusion it should be stated that Mr. Hauger is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Shawly) Hauger, both natives of Pennsylvania. He came to Harrison County in the spring of 1881, and now resides on section 23, of Clay Township.

LINDLEY M. EVANS, a pioneer of 1854, whose present home is on the banks of Pigeon Creek, on section 33, of Cass Township, will form the subject of this sketch. He is one of the many sons which the old Buckeye State has sent forth. He was born April 9, 1828, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is the son of Israel and Evalina W. (Smith) Evans. The father was a farmer, and emigrated to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1853, settling in Jefferson Township, where he died March 15, 1883.

Our subject attended school in Henry County, Ind., and completed his education in Pittsfield Seminary, Pike County, Ill. When about twenty-one years of age he started for himself, working on a farm in Pike County, Ill., receiving $12.00 per month in the last named county. He followed this for three years, and then attended school at Pittsfield, as above related. After he had finished his course he taught school in Pittsfield until he came to Iowa in 1854.

September 10, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Gibbs, daughter of Elias and Deborah (Hawkins) Gibbs, who was the fourth child of a family of six children, born January 23, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of ten children—Evaline W., Adaline M., Clementine M., who died when five months old, Frederick E. Israel W., Charles H., Carrie D., Lindley M., Walter S. and Theodore.

When our subject came to this county he was accompanied by his wife, one child and his sister Sarah; they made the journey overland, crossing the vast number of streams enroute, none of which had been bridged at that time. It will be remembered this was two years prior to the construction of any railroad west of the Mississippi River. They started with horse teams, but before they had gone far traded for two yoke of oxen, with which they made the journey in four weeks.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Christian Church, to which he has belonged for forty years, and was ordained as one of its ministers in the summer of 1862, and it

has been his sad duty to preach over seventy funeral sermons in Harrison County; he also officiated at and solemnized some forty marriages. He has been a Justice of the Peace twelve years. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

In 1888–89 he spent sixteen months in Dundy County, Neb., where he proved up a homestead in November, 1889; also has a tree claim in that county.

JOHN J. ANDERSON, an enterprising farmer of section 6, in Cass Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1881, and will form the subject of this notice. He is a native of Germany, born May 4, 1855. He remained in the Fatherland until 1865. and then came to America, in company with his mother. His father was Henry Anderson, born in Germany, in 1822 and died April 5, 1857. From New York harbor, they came by rail to Clinton County, Iowa. In his father's family, there were the following children—Lizzie, August, Peter W., Dora C., John J. and Mary. Lizzie died November 7, 1870 and Dora C., September 7, 1878.

After coming to Clinton County, our subject worked as a farm laborer by the month. He was ten years old at the time he came, and worked summers on the farm, and attended school winters, working for his board. After three years in that vicinity, he went to Scott County, Iowa, where he remained until he remained until he was eighteen years old, and then went to Pottawattamie County, and worked by the month five or six years, and then bought eighty acres of improved land. He purchased it with the crops on the ground, and paid $20 per acre, and after removing the crop, he sold it for the same price, and then moved to his present place.

He was married May 4, 1882, to Sophia Klopping, the daughter of August and Annie Klopping, who were the parents of ten children, of whom our subject's wife was the oldest— Sophia C., Henry F., deceased; Carl W., Edward, deceased; Adolph L., Annie M., Emma A., Louis L., August P. and Louise, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of four children—Louisa, born February 28, 1883; Anna A., April 15, 1884; Emma M., November 7, 1886; Dora, December 29, 1890. Three of these children are living.

When Mr. Anderson bought his present farm, it was wild land, consisting of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, for which he paid $12.50 per acre. He grubbed and broke out about eighty acres; built a comfortable house, set out an orchard of one hundred trees, together with a large amount of small fruit. He also has good outbuildings and a Halliday wind-mill. In order to secure this place, our subject was obliged to go in debt, $1,200, but being of an industrious turn of mind, and practicing economy on every hand, he is now in possession of a comfortable and valuable home.

EDWARD HOUGHTON ranks among the early settlers of Harrison County, having been here two years prior to the organization of the county, the date of his coming being June, 1851, when he was in the pride of

his young manhood, but upon whose face and form time has left her inevitable marks. A man who has been a resident of this goodly county for a period of forty years, most naturally finds a place among the sketches of representative men.

Concerning his earlier career it may be stated that he was born in the State of New York, July 3, 1831, and is a son of Eli and Deborah (Dwenell) Houghton. The father was a farmer, which avocation he followed in the Empire State until about 1840, when he emigrated to Illinois, which was the wild prairie land of the West. After eleven years, and in the autumn of 1851, he removed to Minnesota, where he spent the remainder of his days, sinking into that dreamless sleep known as death, December 21, 1865, aged sixty-eight years. His good wife, the mother of our subject, died in Illinois in 1842.

Our subject remained in Minnesota until his coming to this county in 1851. He was united in marriage April 8, 1856, to Mary A. Ellison, a native of Missouri, born August 28, 1838. Their home has been blessed by four children—Isaac Eli, James C., Mary R. and Nellie. Nellie and James are deceased. Eli is married and lives at Portsmouth, Shelby County, where he is engaged in the grain and agricultural implement business.

Mary married George Shreeves, and they are residents of Harrison County, on section 15 of Cass Township.

When Mr. Houghton came to the county there was no one living in Cass Township except John and Lewis Barney, Bryant and William Jolly and Uriah Hawkins, and the first assessment Mr. Houghton says was made by a man named Greene, who at the same time collected the taxes.

The first four years of our subject's residence in Harrison County he lived with his brother-in-law, Samuel Fuller, who came to the county during the month of April, 1851, taking a claim of about seventy acres of timber land on section 17, in what is now known as Six-mile Grove. In October, 1855, these two gentlemen went to Wright County, Minn., Fuller dying in Minnesota in 1876. Mr. Houghton returned to Harrison County, having been absent less than two months, and settled on the site of his present home, which is section 16, of Cass Township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land to which he has added, until he now has four hundred and eighteen acres. Of this two hundred and thirty-five acres are under the plow, while the remainder is in excellent timber and pasture land.

Success has marked the honest industry of this pioneer who came to the county (which was then scarcely within the pale of civilized life,) possessing only the magnificent sum of fifty cents, and a pair of hands not afraid to work. While living with his brother-in-law he managed to get hold of some calves, and to enter a hundred and twenty acres of land, but having to borrow money of Judge Stephen King, with which to purchase a yoke of oxen for a breaking team, with which he broke six acres of his own land, and fifteen of an eighty-acre tract which he and Fuller owned together. After returning from Minnesota, he bought another yoke of oxen and commenced opening up a home in what was then the wilds of Harrison County, which was then within the limits of the "far West." In the spring of 1856, he erected a log house 16x18 feet, under the roof of which he lived for fourteen years, then built his present commodious farm house, the main part of which is 16x26 feet, two stories in height,

together with an addition 16x36, and one story high.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and during his residence in this county has held the offices of Member of Board of Supervisors four years, and Township Trustee and School Treasurer for a period of over twenty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Houghton are professors of religion and believers in the faith and teachings of the Latter Day Saints Church.

To the younger man of to-day, this brief story of one man's life, with its co-incident toil and changes gone through with, by a youth reared amid the culture and beautiful surroundings of a farm home within the Empire State, on down through the attending hardships, found in opening up a country upon which the Red Man of the forests had but just bid a long farewell to, and subsequent labors in putting a large tract of land into a perfect state of cultivation, should teach a lasting moral which is this: That in this country, and and with our form of government, under ordinary circumstances, a crown of success, both socially and financially, awaits the young man who starts in life with the determination to win by hard work and honesty.

FRANCIS M. MILLS, one of the representative farmers of Allen Township, living on section 27, accompanied his parents to Harrison County in the month of August, 1868, and located in Lincoln Township. (See sketch of Charles Mills.) Our subject's father gave him his time when nineteen years of age, and he went to work by the month on a farm, and put his earnings into stock and took care of it by working out until 1877, when he went to the Black Hills. After he arrived in that wild country he worked for others for four months and then went into the wood business—buying and selling on his own account. He followed this for about two years, and then went to freighting from Pierre to Sydney, following that until 1880. Then he worked five months on the Northwestern Railroad, freighted another year, and then went to Montana, and hauled ties for the Diamond Railway Company. We next find him on the Yellowstone River, where he worked at railroading for about eight months, and then went to Ft. McGinnis, where he assisted in constructing a toll road, and subsequently bought a quarter interest in it. He then built a boarding-house and took up a ranch, and remained there two years, and then went to Maiden and remained there one year, working in the mines for about five months, and conducted the International Hotel for about four months. He was also at Sturgis City, Rapid City, Buffalo Gap and Chadron.

Our subject was born in the town of Duane, Franklin County, N. Y., and is the son of Charles and Mehitable Mills, the former a native of Canada and the latter of New York. They reared a family of ten children, born in the following order: Harriet E., Francis M., Walter T., Scuyler J., Mehitable E., Lillie E., Roxy A., Elias E., Eva A. and Charles A.

August 29, 1880, Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Norah McCracken, the daughter of Daniel and Ann McCracken, natives of Indiana and Missouri, who were the parents of six children, born in the following order: Charles, deceased;

Mary A., Isaac, Nora, George H. and Frances J., deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of six children, as follows: Nellie E., born October 23, 1881; Edna M., July 31, 1884; Dennie A., May 6, 1886; Hettie E., February 20, 1888; Flora E., February 15, 1890; and Walter A., July 18, 1891.

Politically our subject is not in full sympathy with either of the great National political parties. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

JOSEPH A. PRITCHARD, an extensive farmer of Cass Township, living on section 36, one half mile west of the Shelby County line, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1877, in company with his brother. They rented a house in Dunlap, and spent the first part of the season in looking up a location. They went into Nebraska but found nothing to compare with the land found here. Consequently our subject purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land, constituting his present farm. Not having any means, he purchased this land on time, agreeing to improve the same, which he did by breaking sixty acres and building a one story and a half house, 18x22 feet. The following spring he went to the place and commenced to keep house for himself and a hired man, each having a team. The first crop was divided between oats and wheat, and eighty acres more were broken, and a two-barbed wire fence was strung around the farm. The territory in which he bought being purely a prairie country, our subject very wisely planted out an artificial grove and a small orchard the first year he owned the place. To the passer-by there are unmistakable evidences of thrift and prosperity about this well improved farm home.

Our subject was born in Canada, February 16, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Rosannah (Campbell) Pritchard. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in Canada, and they reared a family of nine children, our subject being the fifth. The following are their names: Jane, deceased; Thomas, Judith, James, Joseph A., Sarah M., John H., Samuel J., and William C.

When twelve years of age, our subject removed with his parents to Clinton County, Iowa, where he bought a farm in the spring of 1861. Our subject remained at home until twenty years of age, and for his faithfulness his father gave him a horse, team and $1000 worth of land, consisting of forty acres, with an encumbrance of $500 upon it. He also bought forty acres adjoining and farmed until 1871, keeping bachelor's hall. But becoming weary of the routine of single blessedness, he consequently took for a life companion Harriet B. Muller, the daughter of William and Charlotte Muller, the father being a native of Denmark, and the mother of England. The event of this marriage occurred in November, 1866, at the little town of Camanche, Clinton County, Iowa. With no foolish bridal tour, this worthy couple at once commenced housekeeping, Mr. Pritchard having made everything in readiness in the way of furnishing his house before his marriage. Three years passed by, when suddenly our subject's domestic relations were shrouded in the pall of darkness by the death of his wife.

In the gloom of his affliction, our subject finally traded for a farm in Tama

County, and took a trip to Oregon, going by the way of San Francisco; he stopped at Salem about ten months, and from there went to Walla-Walla Valley, Wash. where he engaged to drive cattle back to Laramie City, Wyo., during which trip, that lasted seven months, he never ate a meal of victuals or slept in a house. He arrived at Laramie City early in October, 1876, and from there returned to Clinton County, Iowa, where he remained until the following spring, and then came to this county.

Mr. Pritchard was again married at Logan, March 15, 1878, to Esther E. Lawton, the daughter of Casper and Emily L. Lawton, who was the third child of a family of seven children, named as follows: Julia, Charley, Esther, Harriet, Marteena, Myrtie, and Albert G.

Politically, Mr. Pritchard is a supporter of the Republican party, and, in religious matters is a Methodist.

Our subject's father is now a resident of Ida Grove, Ida County, Iowa, and celbrated his golden wedding February 11, 1891, and walks erect without the use of a cane.

JAMES H. MATHER, who has been identified with the history of Harrison County since December, 1881, settled on his present place on section 34, of Cass Township, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he purchased a year previous to moving here. It was wild land, but now has been subdued, and one hundred and forty acres of the tract are now under a high state of cultivation, while the remainder provides its owner with a valuable pasture and meadow.

Mr. Mather was born January 5, 1858, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and is the son of James and Margaret (Holt) Mather, who now live in Redlands, San Bernardino County, Cal. The father was born in Scotland, August 29, 1826, and came to America about 1853, and immediately went to Utah, where he was married. He reared a family of six children, of whom our subject is the oldest. His mother was of the number, with her parents, who made the trip across the plains, with the hand-cart caravan of the Mormons who went to Salt Lake and endured the hardships co-incident with that journey and wearisome march, the equal of which has never before been recorded in history. The father of our subject went across with an ox-team train, in 1853, made up by another company of Mormons.

Our subject attended school at Galesburg, Ill., where he received a good business education, leaving school at the age of fourteen years. His parents left Salt Lake, Utah, in 1863 and moved to California from Illinois in 1891.

When eighteen years of age James H. came to Shelby County, Iowa, on account of his health, and to see relatives living there, and with whom he made his home until he was married, December 8, 1881, to Elizabeth A. Halliday, who was born in Nebraska, and the daughter of Henry and Alice (Garrett) Halliday; she was the oldest of a family of five children by her father's second wife.

When our subject came to Shelby County, he taught school for four years, two terms of which were in Harrison County, before he was married, and in this way he laid the foundation for his present comfortable home, which presents an appearance of systematic order. The place contains a fine orchard of one hundred bear-

ing trees, while cattle, swine and horses constitute the chief elements of this man's farm. When our subject seemed prospering, and all bid fair for many years of home happiness, the angel of death stole down and called his beloved companion from the home circle—she died May 3, 1891.

Politically Mr. Mather votes with the Republican party and has served his township as Justice of the Peace, Trustee and Township Clerk and in 1890 was Republican nominee for Clerk of Court for Harrison County, being defeated by W. T. Howard.

JOHN BOLCH, who came to Harison County in the spring of 1870, is now a prosperous farmer on section 16, Lincoln Township. Like so many others who came to this part of the State, our subject commenced working on a farm by the month, and continued so to labor for three years, at the end of which time he rented land in Allen Township, where he subsequently bought one hundred and sixty acres, in company with his brother. He lived on this farm eight years, and then bought the place he now occupies, consisting of two hundred acres, for which he paid $20 per acre, the same being partially improved. He added improvements from time to time, including a granary, windmill, and other conveniences for stock purposes, and also set out a fine orchard. As the years have rolled by this man of energy has accumulated and added to his original farm, until he now has four hundred and forty acres, enclosed by a good fence, with three hundred and twenty acres under the plow.

Of his more personal and domestic life it may be said that Mr. Bolch was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 24, 1849. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Bolch, who had seven children: John, Peter, Mary, Frank, Joseph, Adam, deceased; and Elizabeth. Mrs. Bolch's parents were natives of Prussia.

Our subject lived in the Buckeye State until twenty years of age, receiving a common-school education, and being brought up on the farm amid the scenes of rural life. Just as he was entering manhood, he went to Missouri, where he worked on a farm for one year and then came to Harrison County. He was united in marriage in the spring of 1882, to Bertha M. Holben, the daughter of James and Dortha Holben, natives of England and Canada, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Bolch are the parents of three children: John, deceased, born November 21, 1885; Eva, April 29, 1886; and John, Jr., November 20, 1888.

JAMES R. HAWK, a farmer residing on section 7, of Lincoln Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1882, and bought eighty acres of land near Dunlap, upon which he lived one year, sold the same and purchased one hundred and seventy acres in Lincoln Township, which he now lives upon. This land cost him $14.50 per acre, and had some improvements made upon it. Mr. Hawk set out an orchard of one hundred apple trees, besides cherry and plums, also a three-acre grove of maples. He has since added to his farm until it now contains two hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and

eighty of which are now under the plow.

He was originally a Buckeye, having been born in Jackson County, Ohio, in December, 1852. His parents were Jacob and Susan (Layton) Hawk, natives of the Keystone State, and by whom eight children were born, our subject being the fourth. The family were as follows: Aaron and Rebecca E., deceased; Samantha J.; James and John, twins; John is deceased; George W., Jacob N. and and Mary S.

Our subject lived with his parents in Ohio, until twenty-two years of age, and then went to Sangamon County, Ill., where he worked on a farm for two years, and then moved to Vermillion County, of the same state, where he bought eighty acres of land, remained two years, then sold out and came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage to Eunice E. Benton, February 17, 1878. She was the daughter of Orin and Mary A. Benton, natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively. They had two children, our subject's wife being the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are the parents of three children: Clara R., born December 1, 1880; Mary E., November 10, 1882, and Lester R., April 10, 1890.

WILLIAM S. BURCH, has been a resident of Harrison County, since January, 1878. He located on section 30, of Lincoln Township, in 1881, having rented three years in Allen Township, and in 1880, purchased eighty acres of the farm he now occupies, which was then wild land. Here he built a frame house, 12x16 feet, with a wing 10x12 feet and did the general amount of farm improvement necessary to make a good place, including a barn 28x32 feet, a tool-house 12x14 feet, and a granary the same size. He also provided three good wells of water, set out an orchard, and planted out an artificial grove. He has since added to his landed estate, until he now has two hundred and seven acres, all fenced into four lots, and one hundred and ten acres under the plow, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land. Our subject was born in Loudoun County, Va., June 8, 1845, and is the son of James S. and Anna L. (Butter) Burch, natives of Virginia, who reared a family, of five children, our subject being the fourth. The children were—Emaline, John T., James E., William S., and Grafton.

Our subject lived with his parents in Virginia, when the family moved to Macon County, Mo. He was reared to farm life, attended school winters, but assisted on the farm during the summer months. Later in life he attended the High School in Virginia, as well as in Omaha, Neb. From Missouri he moved to Omaha, worked on a farm two years, then moved to Sarpy County, Neb., rented land there, which he worked in the summer, teaching school during the winter until the spring of 1871, when he went back to his native State, and attended the High School at Hamilton, above referred to. After six months in that school we find him in Washington, D. C. where on his own account he was conducting a green grocery. He operated this a year, and followed clerking for the next eighteen months, and then went back to Virginia, and worked as an overseer, on a plantation, remaining there one year, after which he came to Harrison County Iowa. In the fall of 1891 he sold and is contemplating

moving to Stanton County, Neb., where he owns a farm.

He was united in marriage, January 15, 1878, to Nancy J. Harper, the daughter of John and Eliza Harper, natives of Kentucky who had a family of fourteen children, named as follows—William H., Lot., Susan C. and Sarah E. (twins), Nancy J., Mary A., Abbie F., Allen F., Elisha and Elias (twins), John, Ella E., Elbert, and Levi B. Ten of these children still survive, all living in Harrison County, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Burch, are the parents of eight children, born as follows—Violet M. May 1, 1879; Florence V., June 7, 1880; Pearlie E., January 20, 1882; William E., (deceased), March 24, 1883, Elma, born November 27, 1884; Ralph R. April 12, 1886; Creola J. December 26, 1887, and Vivian V. July 14, 1889.

Politically, Mr. Burch is not in full sympathy with either one of the great parties of this country but on the contrary believes in the principles as set forth by the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

ROBERT IVENS, while not among the earliest pioneers, has been a resident of this county long enough to have become closely identified with her every interest. He is a resident of section 14, Cass Township, and came to the County May 24, 1872, and commenced farming with his father, continuing at home, working at farm labor and building, until he had reached his majority, at which time, or soon after, he bought forty acres comprising a part of his present farm. The same was wild land and was not so easily tilled as the mellow soil of his present place.

At the same time he was improving his own land by breaking and building a house 14x22 feet, he was also tilling his father's farm. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres, which, to the passer-by, give unmistakable evidences of the fact that he is a man given to thoroughness and order. To his original farm house, has been added a portion 12x14 feet. Good outbuildings, stockyards, fences, trees and shrubery, together with a fine windmill, constitute the chief attractions of the place.

Concerning the birth-place and parentage of our subject, it should be stated that he was born in the town of London, West Canada, and hence at one time was under the Dominion of, and subject to, the rule of Queen Victoria. The date of his birth was June 10, 1856. He was the twelfth child of a family of fourteen children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. The following are the names of the living given in their order—Edmond M., Matilda, Louise, Thomas P., Catherine E., Alice G., Robert and Fannie.

The father was a native of England, as was the mother, and they came to America about the year 1855, and settled in Howard County, Iowa, after having resided for a number of years in Canada.

Our subject was married January 1, 1878, to Annie B. Barnes, daughter of N. D. and E. H. Barnes, of Cass Township, a native of Illinois, but who was reared and educated principally in Harrison County, being only nine years of age when her parents removed West. She taught six terms of school prior to her marriage, and twenty-nine terms since that event, the majority of which have been in Harrison County.



Jos Seddon

Her father was Nathan D. Barnes, who came to Harrison County in the year 1866. He was born in Luzerne County, Pa., June 20, 1828.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Oscar C., born November 26, 1882; Libbie and Edmund M., (twins), February 12, 1889.

He started in life unaided by others and without money, having run in debt for his first forty acres of land, for which he paid $8 per acre, the remainder of his land costing him $10 per acre. But it is gratifying to know that every acre of this land is now worth $25, and that he is in possession of one of the many beautiful and valuable pieces of farm property for which Harrison County is noted.

JOSEPH SEDDON, one of the enterprising citizens of Persia, Harrison County, Iowa, was born in Lancashire, England, December 28, 1847, and in February of the following year with the view of bettering their condition, his parents emigrated to America, stopping at different places, finally came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1850, where the father pre-empted a piece of land, a few miles north of the present city, where they remained until 1856 and then moved to Florence, Neb., the father having died in this State. In the spring of 1858 they removed to Platte County, Neb., remaining there until the spring of 1863, when they moved back to Florence, remained one year, and then came to Shelby County, Iowa, settling on section 31, township 79, range 40. Here our subject remained with his mother and step-father until the fall of 1867, then removed to his own place and remained until the fall of 1870, when he bought a farm on section 4, of Washington Township, the farm consisting of a quarter section of wild land which he improved and lived upon until the spring of 1884, having made his arrangements the fall before, entering into partnership with W. J. Brownrigg in the drug business. They purchased a building which had been used for that purpose before. Our subject remained in this business eighteen months, when he engaged in the general mercantile business, and in the store now occupied by Mr. Bullard, remaining in that building until the spring of 1890, then bought Mr. Burton out on the northeast corner of Main street, where he still trades.

Our subject was married November 17, 1867, to Miss Nancy M. Poe, who is the mother of eight children—one who died in infancy, John Z., Alice E., Asath, William H., Nancy M., Joseph A., and Oliver. John, Alice, Asath, and Oliver, are deceased.

The mother, Nancy M. (Poe) Seddon, was born in Randolph County, N. C., December 9, 1846, and about 1861 her parents came to Hamilton, Ind., where they remained until 1866 and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, locating on a farm in Douglas Township, where she remained until the date of her marriage.

John Seddon, the father of our subject, was born in Little Boleton, England, and died in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in September, 1850. His wife, the mother of our subject, married for her second husband, Henry Halliday, of Cass Township.

Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party, and both he and his

estimable wife are members of the Latter Day Saints Church, he joining that society December 5, 1869, and his wife September 15, 1878. He is the present pastor of the Persia branch of this church.

This is another instance wherein one coming from a foreign shore and identifying himself with the spirit of our institutions, has made for himself all that this world affords—a good home.

GEORGE W. COFFMAN, a farmer of section 12, Raglan Towhship, came to Harrison County in the autmn of 1866, in company with his parents, and remained at home until he was of age, having only a common school education. After reaching his majority, he rented land one year, and then bought a farm in Allen Township, or rather eighty acres of wild land, which he improved and subseqently sold and bought the place he now occupies, which consisted of eighty acres of partly improved land, and has made substantial improvements upon the same. Like so many of Harrison County's well-to-do men, our subject commenced life with no capital, save his own determination, to accomplish something for himself in life.

Mr. Coffman was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, in January, 1859. He is the son of Pleasant and Margaret Coffman, whose sketch appears elsewhere. They were natives of Arkansas and Tennessee respectively. Their children were as follows—George W., James A., Garthula J., deceased; William T., Dora J., Alice E. and Reuben W., deceased.

Our subject lived in Appanoose County until he was five years of age when his parents went to Utah, remained one year, and then went to Montana, remained one year, after which they returned to Harrison County, Iowa. Our subject was married April 4, 1883, to Mary A., daughter of James S. and Barbara Rogers, the former was a native of Ohio, and the latter, of Germany. Their family consisted of the following children—Margaret J., John, deceased; David, Columbus, Marion, Mary A., Ellis and Della.

Our subject and his wife have one child —Alice B., born in January, 1884. Mr. Coffman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Magnolia Lodge, No. 126. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religious matters, both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

CHARLES S. GREENFIELD, a farmer residing on section 3, of Cass Township, has been a resident of the county since the autumn of 1873, at which time he purchased a piece of land and then returned to his home in the East, remained one year, and came back to Iowa in the fall of 1874. The tract of land he originally bought was partly improved, and laid partly in Douglas and partly in Cass Townships, and upon the place was a one-story house 16x24 feet. Twenty acres of the farm were under the plow. The farm contained two hundred and seventy-five acres. He spent five years of his life and lost $1,500 in money, and finally left the place and purchased the eighty acres upon which he now lives. Twelve acres of this tract had been broken at the time he purchased it. It is now well improved and contains a good house,

the upright of which is 16x20 feet, together with a wing 10x12 feet. He moved to this place in the spring of 1880. Our subject was born in Dodge County, Wis., September 1, 1849, and lived in the Badger State until he came to Harrison County.

He was married June 10, 1874, in Outagamie County, Wis., to Sarah M. Scott, born in Milwaukee County April 27, 1851. Her father's name was John Scott and her mother's name before marriage was Ida Jewell. They were both natives of the State of New York.

Our subject's father was Willard Greenfield, who married Susanna Hunt. Both were natives of New York State. The father was a stone mason in the Empire State, but turned his attention to agriculture in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield are the parents of the following children: Edith May, Libby Myrtle, John Earl, Charles S. and Willard S., who died September 19, 1885, aged six months and fifteen days. Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Republican party, and in his religious faith is a believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRISON C. SMITH, a farmer living on section 35, of Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1857, and located on the farm he now occupies which he purchased at $1.25 per acre, with land warrants, which he bought at a reduction of twenty per cent. making his land cost him $1 per acre.

He visited Ohio in the fall of 1860, where he spent the winter with his parents they having removed to Ohio in the fall of 1857. In the spring of 1861 he went to Colorado where he was engaged in agriculture until the spring of 1863, when he, in company with a train of merchantmen, set out for Bannock via Ft. Halleck, Ft. Bridger, Bear and Snake River Valleys, arriving at Bannock after a journey of fifty-two days. The train crossed Snake River in wagonbeds, a perilous undertaking considering the river was a raging torrent. But it was successfully accomplished in six days' time despite the perils of water and of Indians and the arrival at Bannock occurred without loss of life or limb. Here he found the mines overworked, so struck out for Alder Gulch, a new discovery on the east side of the range. By the way, this gulch proved to be extensive and rich, containing some thirteen miles of placer mines, yielding millions of dollars. He owned and worked ground there for something over three years, sold out and struck out for the States in the fall of 1866.

He then came back to Iowa, and broke out about thirty acres of his land, built a house, barn, and made other improvements, and finally provided his place with wells and a windmill, set out an orchard of one hundred apple trees and has since added to his farm until he now has three hundred and twenty acres eighty acres of which is under the plow, the balance is in meadow and pasture land.

A man by the name of Herd organized a Mackinaw fleet of seventeen or eighteen boats. There were some two hundred and fifty men in the fleet, and embarked at the mouth of the Yellowstone Canon just across the range dividing the Jefferson River from the Yellowstone, some fifteen or twenty miles from the city of Bozeman. This was another perilous trip,

at this time the Indians were on the war-path.

The incidents of interest during this ride of fifteen hundred miles would fill a small volume. They disembarked at Yankton, S. D., though most of the fleet went on stopping off at Omaha and Kansas City, some as far as St. Louis, took the stage at Yankton for Des Moines, via Council Bluffs, thence by rail to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving at Bedford in October. He remained on a visit with relatives and friends until the next fall (1867), and then made a trip down to Vermont after an absence of ten years and spent three months among old acquaintances and then returned to Ohio, where he spent the winter with his parents, making preparations for a final settlement in Iowa.

Of our subject's earlier life it may be said he was born in Addison County, Vt. September 24, 1835. He is a son of Loudon and Abigail Smith, natives of the Green Mountain State, who reared a family of five children—Harrison C., Laurine E., George E., John T., deceased, and Mary A. Four of these children are living—two in Ohio, one in Kansas and our subject. He remained in Vermont with his parents until he became of age, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage, in December, 1868. to Sarah E. Hammond, daughter of John and Lucretia Hammond, natives of Vermont, who reared a family of nine children, our subject's wife being the youngest. Her father's family was as follows: Sydney M., George B., Catherine C., deceased; Hezekiah W., deceased; Vernul D., Horace J., deceased; Charles W., Edwin H., and Sarah E.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six children, born and named as follows: Orton L., December 22, 1869; Carrie B., October 10, 1871; Edna D., November 20, 1874; John H., May 8, 1877; Edith L., March 19, 1879; George B., May 24, 1884.

Our subject and wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and stands high in the community in which they live. Politically Mr. Smith votes with the Republican party, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, and Township Trustee of Jackson Township.

WILLIAM F. GARNER, whose farm home is situated on section 34, of Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1861, with his parents, who settled on the place they now occupy. William F. remained at home until he was of age, working on the farm summers and attending school winters. When he went for himself he first rented land in Magnolia Township, where he farmed three years, and then farmed two years near Logan, after which he moved to Raglan Township, rented land one year, and in 1881 bought his present place,which then consisted of ninety-five acres of partly-improved land. His place is now well improved; is provided with good buildings; water pumped by wind power, and is made more valuable by shade trees and an orchard of seven hundred trees. His farm now consists of two hundred and thirty-five acres; fifty-five acres being under the plow, and the balance in pasture, timber and meadow land. Great has been the change since this gentleman –the first year of the Civil War—looked out upon the unsettled domain of Harrison County. The goodly

home that he possesses came not by heirship, but by his own brain and muscle.

Mr. Garner was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, March 5, 1854. He is the son of Henry and Ann M. Garner, natives of North Carolina and Maryland respectively, whose fourteen children were as follows:–Amanda J., Margaret E., William F., George W., Harriet E., Caroline M., John P.; Stephen and Eva A., deceased; Sarah E. and Mary E., twins; James F., Bertha E., and Minnie M.

Our subject lived in Pottawattamie County until six years of age, when his parents moved to this county.

April 25, 1875, he was married to Margaret H. Blackman, daughter of George J. and Harriet Blackman, the former a native of Canada, and the latter of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Blackman were the parents of nine children–Stephen M., Charles W., Margaret H., John H., deceased; Juliet, George J., Harriet E., Chester H., Laura B.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children—Mark L., born February 3, 1876; John S., July 27, 1881; and Edna E., November 20, 1883.

Mr. Garner is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Magnolia Lodge, No. 126. Both he and his wife are members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

Politically, he is identified with the People's party.

HENRY GARNER, one of the most prosperous farmers in Raglan Township, residing on section 34, came to Harrison County in March, 1861, which was a month before the Civil War commenced. He first located on the farm he now occupies, consisting of two hundred acres of partly improved land. There was a small log house upon the place, 14x16 feet, seven feet high. This humble cabin home did good service as a residence for four years. In the fall of 1865 he erected a brick house from brick which he burned himself, the same being thirty-six feet square and two stories high. He also built a barn, 30x40 feet, horse stables, cribbing, etc. He dug three wells, and erected three windmills; set out an orchard of seven hundred trees, together with shade trees. While the years have, one by one, been slipping away, this man has not been idle, for his landed possessions now aggregate eight hundred and fifteen acres, two hundred being under the plow, while the balance is in pasture, meadow, and timber land. Mr. Garner has seen much of the hard times co-incident to pioneer days in Harrison County, being here, as he was, ahead of the railroads, and through the grasshopper years.

He was born July 13, 1827, in North Carolina. His parents were David and Jane Garner, natives of North Carolia, whose children were as follows: George, Phillip, Sarah, Nancy, Elizabeth, William, David, John, Eliza, Henry and Marinda. All are deceased except William and Henry.

Our subject lived in North Carolina until seven years of age, when his parents removed to Adams County, Ill., where they engaged at farming and remained there until the spring of 1846, and then came to Council Bluffs, Iowa. At this time our subject was twenty years of age. Land was not yet in the market, but he "squatted" on a piece of land which he afterwards pre-empted. He improved this land and lived upon it until he came to

Harrison County. He was there during the hard snow winter of 1856–57. In 1846. after landing at Council Bluffs, they received orders from the Government to not let any of the settlers cross the Missouri River until they raised five hundred men as soldiers for the Mexican War. This number of men was raised and placed under command of Col. Kane. Our subject had three brothers who enlisted, leaving their families in tents on the east bank of the Missouri River. It will be remembered that this was at a very early day, when Iowa was yet a Territory, with Indians on every hand, and was, verily, the times that tried men's souls.

Mr. Garner was united in marriage February 16, 1851, to Anna M. Mahoney, born April 16, 1833, and the daughter of Stephen Mahoney, who was a native of Maryland, and whose family consisted of the following children: Rachel, Ann, Harriet E., deceased; Theodore, James; Jerry, William, and Joseph, deceased, and Elizabeth.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom are living. They were born and named in the following order: Amanda J., November 24, 1851; Margaret E., December 8, 1852; William F., March 5, 1854; George W., April 11, 1855; Harriet E., April 5, 1856; Melissa C., December 30, 1857; Philip John, November 11, 1859; Stephen H., deceased, born March 1, 1862; Eva, deceased, born August 15, 1864; Sarah E., and Mary E. (twins), born April 17, 1866; James, June 21, 1868; Ella Bertha, July 29, 1871, and Minnie M., October 4, 1874.

Politically, Mr. Garner is identified with the Democratic party, and has held the office of County Supervisor, School Director, and School Treasurer. Both he and his wife are members of the Latter Days Saints Church, and he sometimes acts in the capacity of Pastor.

In conclusion, it may be added that his father remained with him until the date of his death. He lived to the extreme old age of one hundred and five years, and was buried in Pottawattamie County, on the farm.

SIDNEY PITT, who came to Harrison County, in April, 1883, located on the present site of Yorkshire, and his present residence is his farm on section 28, Cass Township, which place he purchased as wild land, some time previous. He has four hundred acres, three hundred and seventy-five acres of which are under the plow. Like most of the prosperous farmers of Iowa, our subject is an extensive raiser of corn, and feeder of cattle, usually keeping about eighty head.

Mr. Pitt was born February 12, 1847, in Spencer County, Ind., and is the son of Rodney and Sarah (Edwards) Pitt. Rodney Pitt was born midst the mountain scenes of Vermont, September 25, 1800, and left the Green Mountain State in 1818, emigrating to Indiana. He was married in 1823. His wife, Sarah Edwards, was born in Grayson County, Ky., July 12, 1805, and died December 16, 1857, in Indiana. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom our subject was the twelfth. His father died when he was about three years old, and the mother when he was eleven, after which his home was with his brother until he was fifteen years of age, when he commenced working out at $6 per month, continuing

for six years. In 1865 he went to Seward County, Neb., and commenced farming for himself. He remained there until December, 1870, then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm of eighty-five acres, and remained until the time of his coming to this county. He was united in marriage, Christmas day, 1871, in Pottawattamie County, to Patience Graybill. Their family consists of ten children, all of whom are at home: David W., born October 14, 1872; Sidney, November 20, 1873; Rodney Levi, December 12, 1874; Milton B., June 2, 1876; LeRoy and LeGrande (twins) born September 4, 1877. LeRoy died January 16, 1879, and LeGrande April 15, 1881; Sarah, born November 14, 1879, died April 13, 1881; Patience L., born December 19, 1882; Jesse A., December 19, 1885; Mary C., April 18, 1889.

Mr. Pitt enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, September 15. 1864, served one year, receiving his discharge September 20, 1865. His four older brothers served most of the time for four years. Politically, Mr. Pitt is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

THOMAS D. TOVEY, a farmer living on section 2, Raglan Township, has been identified with the history of the county since the spring of 1869, when he accompanied his parents to the county. His father was a blacksmith and located at Magnolia. Thomas D. remained at home, until he grew to manhood, and then rented land for about six years, and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land, where he now lives.

Our subject was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., in August, 1856. He is the son of William and Anna Tovey, natives of Canada and Ireland, respectively. He is the eldest of a family of six children—Thomas D., Ellen, Anna, Maggie, Elizabeth, and one who died in infancy. Thirteen years of our subject's life were spent in Illinois. He was united in marriage in February, 1881, to Alice McLaughlin, daughter of Neil and Mary McLaughlin, natives of Ireland, whose six children were as follows: John, Rose, Dennis, Neil, Alice, and one who died in infancy. To our subject and his wife three children were born; Neil, December 10, 1883; Daniel, November 17, 1885; and Joseph, November 6, 1887. Politically Mr. Tovey favors the Alliance movements, and in religious matters he and his wife are Roman Catholics.

CHARLES CLEVELAND, a resident of section 15, Lincoln Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1885 and bought the place on which he now lives. At the time there was but eleven acres of breaking on the place, the land costing $18 per acre. He at once commenced breaking, built a barn, outbuildings, etc., and he now has it all enclosed and one hundred acres under the plow. His farm is provided with one hundred and sixty fruit trees, and the whole premises have a home-like look. The second year after he moved here he lost eighty-seven head of hogs and nine cattle, besides one horse, making a total loss of $1,900 in one year.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1836 (August 16). He is a son of Daniel and

Elizabeth (McFarland) Cleveland, natives of Scotland and America respectively. They were the parents of fourteen children, the following nine of whom are living: John, George, Charles, Henry, Mary, Hellener, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Catherine.

Our subject lived in Maryland until he was of age, and worked out at odd jobs in the shops, and finally learned the boiler-maker's trade. He enlisted in the navy sloop of war "Dakota," under Capt. Sands, and was taken sick in Hong Kong, China. He was with the navy about three years, receiving his discharge in 1863, and then went to railroading in Delaware. He also worked at the paper-making trade, and in 1869 came to Council Bluffs, where he railroaded for the Rock Island Company two years and then worked thirteen years as foreman of the boiler works at that place. After leaving the shops he bought forty acres of land in Pottawattamie County, near Council Bluffs, which he traded for the one he now lives upon.

He was married October 20, 1863, to Mary A. McLain, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Carson) McLain, natives of Ireland, who had two children. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are the parents of one child—Charles H., born October 22, 1864, in Wilmington, Del. He is now married. Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party.

JAMES H. CROM, a farmer located on section 18, of Lincoln Township, and who came to the county April 1, 1853, will form the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Wood County, Ohio, April 6, 1846. His parents were Josiah and Mary Hutchinson, who had nine children—James H., Walter S., Margaret, Matilda, Nancy, Jennie, Minnie, Olive (deceased), and Martha. Our subject was married January 1, 1868, to Ellen Dudley, daughter of John and Sarah Dudley, the father a native of New Hampshire, and the mother of Vermont. They were the parents of four children, our subject's wife being the youngest. The children were: Francis, Myron, Mary, who was a twin sister of Myron, but now deceased, and Ellen.

Of our subject and his wife's children, the following gives their names and the date of their birth: James A., born Febary 21, 1869; Mary E., August 3, 1870; William W., March 11, 1872; Maggie E., January 18, 1875; Louis E., October 31, 1877; Walter F., November 5, 1879; Frederick E., February 7, 1881; Arthur R., March 30, 1883; and Olive I., May 2, 1888.

Mr. Crom was eight years of age when his parents came to Harrison County. and his father located in Magnolia Township, where he purchased a squatter's claim, which proved to be seminary land, and was afterwards turned over to the State, after which he pre-empted it and paid $1.25 per acre for it, and lived upon it for twenty-eight years. When our subject was twenty-two years of age he bought one hundred and twenty acres in Magnolia Township and put substantial improvements upon the same, and after one year sold the same for $600, it having cost him just one-half that amount. He leased land one season in this county and then went to Missouri, rented one year, came back to Harrison County and rented three years, and then purchased eighty acres in Allen Township, which cost him $5.75 per

acre. He made good improvements on this place, remained there seven years, then sold out and bought a hundred and twenty-acre tract of partly improved land in the same township, upon which he lived three years, disposed of the same, and rented land for two years near Dunlap. We next find him on the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, which was partly improved at the time he purchased it. The first few years of his residence in the county people had to go to Council Bluffs for their mail and marketing.

Politically, Mr. Crom votes with the Republican party.

JAMES N. McMANIMIE, a representative farmer of section 4, Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1855, with his mother, and her family, together with the grandfather, who entered land in St. John's Township. The grandfather was James G. Davis. Our subject remained at home with his mother and grandfather until January 23, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, when he was only a little past fifteen years of age. He went South and was in the following engagements—battle of Shiloh, of April 6 and 7, 1862, the siege of Corinth, Miss., the battle of Bolivar, Tenn., Iuka, Miss., battle of Corinth, October 3–4, 1862; Waterford, Miss., November 29, 1862, Lafayette, Tenn., in 1863; Richmond, La., in January, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, Oak Ridge, Monroe, La., August 29, 1863; Meridian, Miss., in February, 1864; Big Shanty, Ga., June 10, 1864; Noonday Creek, Ga., June 15, 1864; Bushy Mountain, Ga., June 19, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; and at the same place July 1–2 of the same year; advanced on Atlanta July 20, 1864; charge of Atlanta July 1, 1864, and the battle of Atlanta one day later; Ezra Church July 28, 1864; before Atlanta August 3 to 16; Atlanta & Montgomery Railroad August 28, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, to September 1; Flint Creek, Ga., September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station September 2, 1864; Fairburn, Ga., October 2, 1864; Snake Creek Gap, Ga., October 15, 1864; Savannah, Ga., December 21, 1864; Gardner's Corner, S. C., January 14, 1865; River Bridge, S. C., February 2, 1865; Big Salkahatchie Swamp, S. C., February 3, 1865; North Edisto River S. C., February 9, 1865; Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 3, 1865; Fayetteville, N. C., March 11, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 20–21, 1865; Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865.

Our subject participated in the Grand Review at Washington, which was by all odds the greatest military gathering which ever passed by a given point, at any one place in the world, that history gives us any record of. Our subject was discharged at Louisuille, Ky., July 24, 1865. He passed through thirty-seven battles and skirmishes and lost his right eye. Considering the age at which this man entered the service and the campaigns and engagements he took part in, his war record is scarcely excelled, if equalled, in the annals of the Iowa pages of the American Conflict.

Our subject was born in Putnam County, Ind., September 12, 1846, and is the son of George and Emily (Davis) McManimie, and when nine years of age his grandparents and his mother, with her family of three sons and one daugh-

ter, started for Harrison County, Iowa, taking boat at Beardstown, Ill, via St. Louis, there took steamboat for Omaha. On the way from St. Louis to Council Bluffs, the grandmother and our subject's sister died with the cholera. The mother married Martin Sutton and they now live in Springfield, Ill.

Our subject was married in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, March 6, 1866, to Miss Mary L. Parker, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Parker, and they are the parents of six children—Minnie B., Emma E., Harvey O., Laura S., James T. and Bertha. Minnie is the wife of M. J. Breen, and lives at Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Mrs. McManimie was born in Jersey County, Ill., December 12, 1846. Her parents came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1860. She died May 3, 1891, and is buried in Calhoun Cemetery. She was a member of the Woman's Relief Corps at Modale; her husband being a member of Boyd Post, No. 397, G. A. R. at Modale.

Politically our subject is a stanch Republican, "voting as he shot!"

Since our subject's return from the army he has remained in Harrison County, except four or five months spent in Wyoming. He has improved two farms in Cincinnati Township,; his present place contains two hundred and twenty-five acres. He is a thorough-going farmer and a highly-respected citizen of the progressive type. In 1890 he was appointed as one of the enumerators for the United States Census Bureau.

GEORGE F. TUFLY, a highly respected farmer residing on section 11, of Raglan Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1858. He first located in Clay Township, where his parents settled. The father bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and our subject remained at home until he became of age, after which he worked out by the month for about four years, and then bought a team and rented land for eight years, at the end of which time he bought the place he now occupies. The same consisted of eighty acres of partly improved land. Here he built a house 14x24 feet, with a wing 12x16 feet one-story and a half high. He also built good stables, cribs and granary. He provided his place with an orchard of one hundred fruit trees, besides shade and ornamental trees. His place now comprises one hundred and twenty acres; sixty acres of which are under the plow, the remainder being in pasture and meadow land. It may be said in this connection, that all our subject possesses of this world's goods, he has made in Harrison County.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier career let it be said he was born in Washington County, Mo., in the month of August, 1850. His parents are Josiah and Margaret D. Tufly, natives of Switzerland and Germany respectively. They reared a family, of the following children: Mary M., George F. John C., Lucy M., Louisa E., Josiah H., William D., (deceased); Sophia J., Sarah A., (deceased); and Peter, deceased).

George F., lived in Missouri until eight years of age, at which time his parents moved to Harrison County. He was united in marriage in August, 1886, to Minnie S. Curtiss, the daughter of Arthur W., and Mary Curtiss, natives of New York, whose family consisted of Sophia, Mary S., Arthur W., Minnie S., and Flora R.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Arthur J., born October

19, 1887; Mary D., August 1, 1889. Mr. Tufly is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and politically, affiliates with the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union party. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM MAULE, who resides on section 15, Raglan Township, was born in Harrison County, April 27, 1860. He is the son of Donald and Christina Maule, natives of Scotland, who had a family of eleven children named as follows: James M., Mary J., David, George E., William, Joseph D., Emma E., Charles R., Albert H., Maggie A., (deceased), and Minnie M., (twins).

Our subject remained with his parents until he arrived at the years of his majority, and the following two seasons he herded cattle and then bought a quarter-section of wild land, upon which he made some improvements, and three years later sold and bought the place he now occupies, which consisted of forty acres of partly improved land. He now has substantial buildings, fine shade trees and three hundred apple trees. His present farm consists of one hundred and fifty-six acres, one hundred of which are under the plow. All he possesses, he has made by his own exertions.

Lenora Love, daughter of Nathan and Licena Love, became his wife in March, 1886. Her parents were natives of North Carolina, and their children were Frances E., Mary J., deceased; Joel P., Elkanah, Marion S., deceased; and Lenora.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed by three children: Maggie M., born October 19, 1887; Lois P., deceased, born September 1, 1889; and William A., born July 3, 1891.

In the summer of 1880, our subject made a trip to Montana. He stopped at Butte City, where he engaged as a clerk in a wholesale grocery store, remaining five months. He was taken sick and returned to Iowa. In 1882, he went to Nebraska, and took a homestead, but only remained a short time, and let the homestead go back.

Mrs. Maule was a school teacher, having taught nine terms in Lucas County, Iowa and ten terms in Harrison County.

DAVID MORROW, a farmer living on section 16, Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1856, in company with his parents, who located in the above township. He remained at home until he had reached the years of his majority. His advantges for obtaining an education were very limited. His father helped him procure a quarter-section of land, which he plowed up, and erected a house, barn and granary upon. He also dug wells and provided the same with a windmill, and set out an orchard of one hundred apple trees, together with shade and ornamental trees; the present farm contains two hundred and forty acres, fifty acres of which are plow land, while the balance is in meadow and pasture, all surrounded with a good fence.

Mr. Morrow was born in Canada, is the son of Patrick and Elizabeth Morrow, natives of Ireland, whose ten children were as follows: Jane, William, Elizabeth, Anna, Hugh; Mary, David, Joseph, deceased; David, Salathiel and Matilda.

Our subject remained in Canada until seven years of age, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa. He was married April 2, 1877, to Catharine, daughter of Hugh and Ann Stewart, natives of Ireland, who had ten children, named as follows: John (deceased), Mary A., Catharine, Daniel, James T., Sarah A., Peter P., Rose (deceased), Jennie and Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are the parents of four children, as follows: Lewis H., born January 30, 1878; Mary G., April 19, 1880; Jane R., May 21, 1882; Anna T., December 29, 1885. Mrs. Morrow passed from the scenes of this life, November 27, 1890. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

FRANK GILSON, whose farm home is pleasantly situated in the north east quarter of section 19, and within the borders of that charming forest land known as Six-mile Grove in Cass Township, came to Harrison County in company with his mother twenty-two years ago, arriving August 29, 1869, and at first settled in Union Township, where his mother's sister lived. They remained however, the following winter at the home of L. M. Evans, during which time he attended school, and in the early spring engaged to work on a farm at $7 per month. His mother was again married and he called their place home. His next work was for John Jewell, for which he received $8 per month. He worked on a farm the next three years for E. R. Peckenpaugh, who paid him $10 and $15 per month. He was virtually his own man after he was thirteen years of age, and improved every opportunity to attend school between the various times he was engaged at farm labor. For two years he rented a farm of John Knauss, who gave him one-half of the grain in the field. This was during the years 1876–77. The next year he rented of B. R. Collins, giving him one-third of the crop.

In 1879, he purchased forty acres of wild land of the railroad company, for which he paid $8 per acre. He at once began to improve this by breaking, and building a house; also a barn. He cultivated this land until the autumn of 1885, and sold the same at $22.50 per acre, and bought the place he now occupies, paying $26 per acre. This farm contains one hundred and fifty-three acres, is under a high state of cultivation and is provided with a good house, fine barn and bearing orchard.

Our subject was born in Porter Township, Cass County, Mich., September 8, 1857. His parents were William and Sarah J. (Bolton) Gilson. Mr. and Mrs. William Gilson were the parents of four children, of whom our subject was the second child. The father was born in New York State, while the mother was born in Michigan.

Mr. Gilson was married March 12, 1876, to Millie V. Peckenpaugh, daughter of E. R. and Caroline Peckenpaugh, who were the parents of twelve children, who were born and died in the following order —Rice, Lorinda, Joseph, and Martin deceased; Anderville P.; Harvey V.; Willis W.; William J.; Stephen A.; Bertha C.; Millie V.; Frank C. Mrs. Gilson was the eleventh child, and was born September 1, 1859. Her father was born in Indiana, and her mother in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Gilson are the parents of five children—Mabel L., born March 20, 1877; Caroline J., September 24, 1878; Gladys

T., March 1, 1883; Archie E., April 3, 1886; Willis E., June 28, 1889.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party.

In their religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Gilson believe in the Christian faith.

JONATHAN WEST, a farmer living on section 25, Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1857, and settled in the village of Cincinnati (now defunct). In the autumn of the same year he procured a certificate for the land he now lives upon. The same called for a quarter-section of "swamp land," whenever it came into market. He erected a frame building 14x20 feet, with an addition 10x20 feet, and in the spring of 1858 removed this to his place. All was new and wild at the time he came to the county, and there were but few settlers found in any part of the county, and what settlement there was, was found within the numerous native groves of the county. At first his team was a yoke of oxen, and it required a trip of two days to go and come from Council Bluffs. Agriculture was not what it is at this time, as there was but little market for farm produce. But our subject sold considerable cottonwood lumber and hence got hold of some cash when his neighbors had none.

Mr. West was born March 7, 1828, in Clinton County, Ohio, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and in the spring of 1849 he engaged at farming in Fulton County, Ill., and remained in that State until the autumn of 1856, with the exception of one year spent in Ohio. He came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and remained there over winter and then came to Harrison County.

He was married in Knox County, Ill., August 19, 1854, to Miss Rebecca Drumm, the daughter of John and Jane (Hull) Drumm, by which union eight children were born: Mary J., Jerome, Cornelia, Sarah C., John D., Hulda A., Viola, and Olive, all living.

Rebecca (Drumm) West was born in Marion County, Ohio, August 24, 1830, and the same year her parents moved to Fulton County, Ill., where she grew to womanhood.

Our subject's father was Henry West, a native of Virginia, where he remained until after he was married. He settled in Clinton County, Ohio, at an early day. His wife rode a horse from Virginia to Ohio and carried a pack, while the father walked. They opened up a farm and the father remained there until his death which occurred in 1848, when he was sixty years old. The good wife, Nancy (Terrell) West, was a native of Virginia, and remained there until her marriage, and died in Ohio in 1862, aged seventy-one years. They were the parents of ten children, four sons and six daughters, our subject being the youngest. All are deceased, but our subject and one sister, Catherine (West) Kane, living in Clinton County, Ohio. The father and mother were both members of the Lutheran Church for years but before their death united with the Christian Church. The father of Mrs. West was John Drumm, who was a native of Virginia, and when he had grown to manhood went to Licking County, Ohio, where he married Jane Hull, and removed to Illinois in 1830, remaining until 1855, and then removed to Mills County, Iowa. In 1857 he came to Harrison County, and improved a farm in Cincinnati Township,

and remained until 1875, when he went to Clay County, Neb., and he there died in August, 1876. His wife was a native of West Virginia, and her parents emigrated to Ohio when she was young. She passed from earth in Harrison County, about 1880. They were the parents of eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. Four of these children still survive, Mrs. West being the third child in her father's family. The other living children are: Hannah J. Whipple, living in Montana; Julia Benton, in Harrison County, Iowa; Cornelius, in Arkansas.

Our subject, Mr. West, usually votes the Democratic ticket, but is by no means a radical partisan. He has held about all the local offices in his township, and was a member of the first Board of County Supervisors Harrison County ever had. They convened January 7, 1861. In 1888 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds.

R. L. WEBB, a farmer living on section 9, Cincinnati Township, forms the subject of this sketch. He came to Harrison County in the spring of 1882, and settled on the farm he now occupies. At first he bought eighty acres of improved land, to which he has added forty acres.

Mr. Webb was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 18, 1832. His mother died when he was a small boy, and as soon as he was old enough, shifted for himself, at whatever he could get to do. About 1854, he went on the road selling boots, shoes and rubber goods, and was on the road for about sixteen years, traveling over nearly every State east of the Mississippi River. He traveled from Utica, N. Y., and after leaving the road, engaged in the boot and shoe business, at Marathon, Cortland County, N. Y., and was there until 1882, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage, in Cortland County, N. Y., April 5, 1865, to Miss Avis M. Huntly, the daughter of John D. and Louisa (French) Huntly, by which marriage three children were born: Frank H., January 25, 1867; Ritchie H., September 28, 1873, and Victoria L., July 11, 1880. Mrs. Webb was born in Cortland County, N. Y., June 15, 1847, and remained at home with her parents until the date of her marriage. Her parents were members of the Baptist Church.

Charles H. Webb, father of our subject, was a native of England, and came to America when a boy, and settled in Otsego County. He was somewhat of a speculator in lands and had at one time five hundred acres in Otsego County. About 1838 he sold out and went to Michigan; was there only a short time when his wife died, and he returned to Otsego County, where subsequently he was married and went to Bradford County, Pa., where he purchased five hundred acres of pine land, and was there engaged for a number of years in sawing up this timber. He finally sold out and went to Winnebago County, Ill., where he died about 1854. Our subject's mother was a native of Otsego County, N. Y. Her maiden name was Lucinda Hitchcock, and she died in Michigan, about 1838. They were the parents of five children, of whom our subject was the fourth.

Politically Mr. Webb is an out and out Democrat. His early education was received in the common schools. In addition to his farm property he has a residence in Missouri Valley, located on Sev-

enth Street, and now occupied by Mr. Huff. It is the intention of our subject to remove to Missouri Valley for the purpose of giving his daughter better educational advantages.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT has been a resident of Harrison County since 1871, and is now a farmer located on section 24, Lincoln Township. He was born in Ireland in April, 1845 and remained in that country until he was about twenty years of age. His parents were James and Mary Elliott, who were natives of the Emerald Isle. They were the parents of seven children, our subject being the sixth child. They were as follows, Elizabeth, John, Matilda, Sarah, James, William and Ann. Of the five living three are in America. When twenty years of age our subject sailed for the New World and landed in Quebec, Canada, where he lived three years and then went to Omaha, Neb,, where he remained one year and then went back to Canada, remained one winter, and then came to Dunlap, Iowa, bringing $300 with him.

Our subject was united in marriage with Mary L. Brown in August, 1877. She was the daughter of Guernsey and Mary L. Brown, natives of New York, who were the parents of four children—Fannie, Lillie, Barnard and Mary L., who was the wife of our subject and died in 1887. In the autumn of 1888 he married Livonia Williams, daughter of Ebenezer and Maryetta Williams, who had four children—Maryetta, Electa, Martha, and Livonia. The parents were natives of Massachusetts and Vermont and are both deceased.

By his first marriage Mr. Elliott had three children: William A., born July 27, 1877: Adeline A., November 28, 1879; Hersilia M., October 9, 1880.

Our subject makes no religious profession but his wife belongs to the Disciples Church.

Upon coming to Harrison County our subject went to work for Thomas McDonald, and after leaving him went to Council Bluffs, near which place he worked on a farm for ten months then came back to Harrison and Crawford Counties and worked at chopping, farming and cattle herding for five years, at the end of which time he purchased sixty acres of land on section 19, of Union Township where he built a house. He paid $8 per acre for some of his farm and $10 for the balance, and added to his land from time to time until he had two hundred and two acres. He lived there for two years then sold his farm and bought where he now lives. His present farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty-five acres, was mostly wild land which he improved, building the house, sheds and outbuildings, and has lived on this place ever since with the exception of one year spent in Ohio.

JOHN EMGE, a farmer residing on section 4, Lincoln Township, has been identified with the interests of Harrison County for some years. The first four years he was here he rented land in Raglan Township. He also rented in Monona County two years. He was a poor man at the time of his coming and had a wife and three children, with only a capital of $40. After these years of renting land he paid $20 per acre for a partly improved tract of land, which is included in

his present farm. He broke out fifteen acres the first year, erected a comfortable house, sheding, etc., and is now in possession of a comfortable home.

Mr. Emge was born in Pennsylvania in May, 1850. His parents were Nicholas and Elizabeth Emge, who were natives of Germany. They had a family of six children, our subject being the youngest. The children were named Christopher, Peter, Nicholas, Agnes, Adam and John.

Our subject remained in the Keystone State until he was seven years old and then accompanied his parents to Ohio. He remained at home until he was of age, receiving a common-school education and assisting his father as he could. He was married in August, 1870, to Mary J. Barnhart, the daughter of William and Mary Barnhart, natives of New York State, who reared a family of nine children, our subject's wife being the fourth. The family consisted of William, Jasper, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Caroline, Sarah, Sylvester, and two who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Emge are the parents of six children, as follows: M. R., William R., Clarence O., Mary E., E. J., and Laura.

In religious matters our subject is a believer in the Roman Catholic faith.

Politically, Mr. Emge is identified with the Republican party.

ABSALOM F. LINN, a resident of section 14, Clay Township, was born in Adams County, Pa., in 1820. His parents were farmers, and with them our subject remained until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Maryland and served an apprenticeship of two years in a mill and then came back to Pennsylvania, followed milling until 1864, and then came to Kane County, Ill., where he ran a mill four years, and in the spring of 1870, came to this county, following the life of a miller four years, when he bought thirty acres of land in Clay Township. He was married in Adams County, Pa., in July, 1840, to Miss Catharine Heagan, and by this marriage union nine children were born: Annie D., Sylvester J., Amanda, deceased; Emory; Matilda, and Henry, deceased; Raphael; Hester; and Silas, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Linn are both members of the Dunkard's Church, having been members for thirty-seven years. Politically, he is an Independent.

DAVID FARQUHAR, a farmer residing on section 13, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in February, 1876, and worked as a farm hand for Mr. Coulthard for five years. In the spring of 1881, having saved his earnings, he bought a farm of sixty acres on section 1, Cincinnati Township, removed to the same and remained there until the spring of 1884, when he sold out and rented a farm in Cincinnati Township, and in 1887 removed on the farm he now occupies, which he rented until the spring of 1890, then he in partnership with a brother-in-law, Robert Richardson, bought a half interest in the place, which contains five hundred acres, George Richardson owning a one-half interest. Just one half of this land is under cultivation, and all well stocked.

Our subject was born in Middlesex County, Canada, April 9, 1856, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Farris) Farquhar,

both of whom were born in Scotland, and came to Canada when quite small. Our subject remained at home with his parents until the spring of 1876, when he came to this county. He was married in Harrison County, December 22, 1880, to Miss Nettie Richardson, the daughter of George and Ann (Coulthard) Richardson.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Laura M., born June 18, 1881; George L., September 21, 1883; Mary A., February 10, 1885; baby boy, March 28, 1888, died in infancy. Laura M., died April 28, 1884, and George L., May 7, 1884.

Nettie (Richardson) Farquhar, was born in Harrison County, Iowa, November 1, 1861, and remained at home with her parents until married. Both our subject and his wife received their education at the common schools.

Politically, Mr. Farquhar is a Republican. Of his father and mother it may be said that they are still living in Canada, and are the parents of six sons and seven daughters, our subject being the sixth child.

ALCIDE L. BESSIRE, one of the representative citizens of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1884 and took charge of F. H. Ludwig's ranch, in Clay Township, consisting of seventeen hundred acres. He continued to operate that until the fall of 1885, and then took charge of the Boner & Sims ranch in Taylor Township, which consists of twelve hundred acres. In the spring of 1887 Boner, Sims & Haas formed a partnership and threw their lands together and had their stock in company. Then our subject took charge of the combined ranches comprising twenty-nine hundred acres of land situated in Clay and Taylor Townships. They kept about five hundred head of cattle and raised about thirty thousand bushels of corn per year. In the winter of 1887–88 they put on the market at Modale, thirteen hundred cords of wood and the following winter about nine hundred cords. In the spring of 1889, besides running the extensive business for Boner, Sims & Haas, he rented the Brandriff land of six hundred acres, which he farmed on his own account, thus having under his charge thirty-five hundred acres of land. He raised that year thirteen thousand bushels of corn for himself and thirty-two thousand bushels for the company. The company was known as Boner, Haas & Co., Boner & Co. owning one-half. In the spring of 1880 Boner, Haas & Co. dissolved and Boner, Sims & Bessire formed a partnership under the firm name of Boner & Co. Mr. Bessire having bought the stock interests of Mr. Haas, they now control sixteen hundred acres and keep three hundred head of steers, which they feed summers as well as winters. They also pay special attention to horses, usually keeping fifty head, and are now breeding trotting stock. They are the owners of "Accident," which is a standard-bred three-year-old horse, with a record of 2:40. They also have "Archibald" and "Golden Wing." At the time Boner, Sims & Bessire formed a partnership, they went into the grain business at Modale and handled large quantities of goods as well.

In August, 1891, Boner, Sims, Bessire & Sharpnack, formed a company to carry on the agricultural implement business combined with the grain and lumber business at Modale.

Our subject was born November 8, 1852, in Wayne County, Ohio, and when three years of age his parents removed to Allen County and he remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, after which he rented a farm and bought and sold timber during the winter. He followed this two or three years before coming to Iowa. He was also a heavy contractor on the Pike roads in Ohio at which he lost all of his property. When he came to Harrison County in 1884 he only had twenty-five cents. In 1887 he bought ninety acres of improved land which he sold two years later. In August, 1891, Mr. Bessire bought the Hook residence on Fourth Street, Missouri Valley, paying $2,150 for the same.

Our subject was united in marriage in Allen County, Ohio, February 26, 1874, to Miss America Murray, and they are the parents of two children—Effie M., born July 3, 1875, and Emma T., born October 21, 1877. Our subject's wife passed from the scenes of this life in Allen County, Ohio, August 21, 1881. She was born in the same county in which she died, the date of her birth being October 13, 1853. Our subject was again married in Hardin County, Ohio, April 2, 1883, to Miss Hattie A. Riley, by whom one child has been born—Christie, born August 21, 1886.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party and is a member of the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Mondamin Lodge, No. 392.

SAMUEL VITTITOE, a farmer living on section 28, Clay Township, came to Harrison County the last year of the Civil War, 1865, and rented land for two years in Clay Township, at the end of which time he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Taylor Township, which he improved and lived upon until the spring of 1881, when he sold and bought one hundred acres where he now lives. He has about thirty-five acres under cultivation while the balance is in timber and pasture land. At the time he came to Harrison County, but few persons had effected a settlement on the bottom lands of the Missouri, and grass was actually as high as the top of a man's head while riding on horseback. One could travel in almost any direction, regardless of lines, as there were but few roads worked at that time. Farming on the Missouri bottoms was not carried on much at that time, but the few inhabitants were chiefly engaged in getting out logs for wood and lumber.

Our subject was born in LaRue County, Ky., March 6, 1826. He remained at home with his parents until May 17, 1844, when he enlisted in the Mexican War. He was in Company C, of the First Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, and participated in the battles of Monterey, and in a battle near Robber's Ranch. His company was surrounded in a small town for five days; here they had quite a hard struggle. There were about three hundred and sixty teamsters, all killed, and nearly everything in their train consumed by fire. Our subject was discharged May 17, 1847, at New Orleans, after which he returned to Kentucky and remained until the spring of 1848, then came to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, when there was nothing there save two little stores and the old fort. Here our subject operated a ferry across the Coon and Des Moines rivers, until the spring of 1852, when he fitted out an overland ox-team conveyance, and started for the gold regions of California, and was there until the autumn of 1857, when he returned to

Des Moines, and kept the toll-bridge across the Des Moines River, the same being the Vine Street bridge, on which site now rolls the electric street car—the emblem of modern civilization. He remained in that position until the spring of 1859, when he pre-empted a quarter section of land near St. James, Cedar County, Neb. He was there until the fall of 1864, at which time he sold and came to Crawford County, Iowa, and the following spring removed to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage at Des Moines in 1857, to Miss Susan Wheeler, by whom four children were born: Ellen, Thomas F., Mary, deceased, and Jacob.

While living in Cedar County, Neb., there occurred a terrible Indian crime. One of our subject's neighbors was a soldier in the Union army, and the mother had gone to Yankton, S. Dak., and upon her return she found three of her five children had been slaughtered by the Indians. Two were able to speak upon her return, but died within a few hours; this was known as the Wiseman Indian massacre.

JAMES HAUSE, (deceased), was born near Deerfield, N. Y., February 6, 1804, and remained in that locality until he grew to manhood, and then removed to Middlesex County, Canada, where he remained until 1855, and then sold his farm and came to Harrison County. He came as far as Iowa City, which was the end of the railroad at that time, and there bought a team and came overland the remainder of the way. He entered a quarter-section of land, as did also each one of his sons—Allen and William. The father's land was on section 11, of Cincinnati Township. There were but few settlers in the Missouri Bottoms at that time. Mr. Hause built a log house and commenced to improve his land and remained there until 1885, when he sold and went to Wayne County, Neb., and spent the remainder of his days with his son William; he died in May, 1887, and was buried at the old St. John's Cemetery. His wife, Jenet (Eddie) Hause, was born in Scotland about 1811, and when a young girl accompanied her parents to New York, where she was married. She died in Harrison County, in August 1882. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church, and their remains lie side by side in St. John's Cemetery. They were the parents of nine children: William, Allen, Hugh, Eliza, Jane, Alexander, Robert, Charles and Jenette.

HENRY SEHLKE. The subject of this notice came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1875, and is now a resident farmer of section 17, Magnolia Township, having lived there ever since he came to the county. Two years prior to that he purchased eighty acres of partly improved land. Upon this there was a frame house 16x22 feet, the same being boarded up and down. In this he lived until 1884, when he built a frame house 16x26 feet, with an addition 14x24 feet, which was completed in 1884, as was his barn, which is 28x32 feet. He has added to his original tract of land until he now has three hundred and sixty acres. He usually keeps about sixty head of

cattle and an accompanying number of hogs. His whole premises show evidence of thrift and industry.

Our subject was born in Mecklenburg, Strelitz, Germany, February 16, 1843,and at the age of fourteen left his father's home and worked out for $16 per year for the first year and $20 the next year. In the fall of 1859 he sailed for America. He was seven weeks on the ocean and came direct to Cleveland,Ohio,where he worked by the month until September, 1861, and then enlisted in Company H, Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry. He was sent to West Virginia, and was with Grant and Sherman, marching with the latter on his famous "march to the sea;" was at the siege of Vicksburg, and assisted in driving Johnston out of Jackson, Miss., then went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and was engaged in numerous hard-fought battles. He was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, August, 1865, having served his adopted country four years, lacking one month. After his return from the war he worked by the day at the manufacture of kerosene oil, following this until the autumn of 1875, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

Miss Mary Michael became his wife May 1, 1866, and they are the parents of seven children—Anna, Emilie (deceased), William, Harry, Charles, Rudolph, and Herman.

Mrs. Mary (Michael) Sehlke was born in Germany, April 7, 1849, and came to Cleveland,Ohio, with her mother, brother and sisters when fifteen years of age and worked out until the date of her marriage, her father having died in Germany. Her father, Frederich Michael, was born in Mecklenburg, Strelitz, and died there in 1863. Her mother, Dorathea, (Giese) Michael, was born at the same place as her husband,and died in Harrison County, Iowa, in 1887. They bore nine children, of whom she is the eighth child.

His father, Christian Sehlke, was born in Mecklenburg, Strelitz, Germany, March 5, 1813, came to America in 1866 and settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he died. Mary (Bellieng) Sehlke, the mother, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1815, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1888. They were the parents of six children, of whom our subject was the fourth. They were members of the German Lutheran Church, as are also our subject and his wife.

ABRAHAM RITCHISON, who resides on section 13, of Clay Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1855, and rented land two years in Clay Township, and then entered the land he now occupies. He secured eighty acres of prairie on section 13, and eighty of timber land on section 26. He first built a slab shanty, 12x14 feet, in which he lived two years and then built a log house 18x24 feet, which served as a residence until 1873, when he built his present frame house, the main part of which is 18x36 feet, with an ell eighteen feet square. His present farm consists of two hundred and ninety acres, one hundred and sixty of which are in Taylor Township, and the remainder in Clay. Upon coming to the country, our subject drove an ox-team from Indiana to Council Bluffs, arriving in October 1855, when there were but a few houses at the Bluffs, these being of logs. At first he saw very hard times,

and was compelled to live on corn bread, but fortunately venison was very plentiful. His wife would make pumpkin pies, and in the absence of flour used corn meal, which "filled the inner man," and was perhaps more healthful than much of the modern-day superfine flour. We will now ask the reader to go with us to Hardy County, Va., for it was there that our subject was born, February 24, 1823, and when ten years of age his father moved to Ohio, remained ten years and moved to Indiana; in 1855 came to this county.

Our subject was married in Indiana, March 13, 1850, to Sarah Gilmore, by whom ten children have been born—James, and John, deceased; Fernando, George, Jane; Walter and Abraham, deceased; Rebecca and Anna, (twins), (deceased); and Arthur.

Sarah (Gilmore) Ritchison, was a native of Ohio, and died July 31, 1878, and March 13, 1879, our subject was united to Miss Amelia Lawson, the daughter of Alexander and Jane (Barr) Lawson. Our subject and his present wife have two children, May and Harriett. Mrs. Ritchison is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, at Modale. She is an old school teacher, having taught forty terms of school.

Politically, Mr. Ritchison believes in the general principles of the Republican party, and has held numerous local offices, including Township Trustee, and is at present one of the Road Commissioners.

JOHN STRAUSS, another pioneer of Harrison County, and one of the settlers of 1860, who now resides on section 20, of Cass Township, is the subject of the following sketch: His birth-place was in York County, Pa., and the date of that event was June 27, 1831. He is the son of Adam and Rebecca (Morthland) Strauss, whose father was of German descent, while the mother was of Scotch ancestry. The father was a tanner by trade, and followed this nearly all the days of his life, but at an advanced age he found his way to Harrison County, where he died two years later at the house of our subject, aged eighty-three years. The mother died in Wooster, Ohio, two years later.

When our subject was fourteen years old, just when boyhood puts on the ambitions of manhood, he started for himself, following farm labor until he was of age, with some time spent at teaming and driving a stage. He was large of his age, and could always command a man's position. The year he was of age he hauled grain and merchandise for H. J. Frost, of Wooster, Ohio, who operated a large store, and the following year drove stage out of Wooster to several country points. In the fall of 1854, in company with several others, he came West, bringing a lot of horses and stage coaches to Iowa City, which was then the capital of the State.

From that point they made their way through Iowa to Council Bluffs, there establishing what is known as the Western Stage Company, for which Mr. Strauss worked about seven years, running the stage line from Council Bluffs to Sioux City, and later was at St. Joseph, Mo.—drifting about in this kind of work until he came to Harrison County.

An important event in the history of his life, which should here be recorded, occurred July 5, 1857, and was his marriage at Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa, to Jenette Runyan, a native of Trumbull, Ashtabula County, Ohio, born Septem-

ber 13, 1838, and the daughter of Nicholas and Emily (Woodruff) Runyan, and was the second child of a family of five children.

After coming to Harrison County, for two years he rented land and worked in the packing house at Council Bluffs until the fall of 1866, having bought his present farm in the summer of 1865, moving his house from Jeddo, the same having been built for a hotel by Mr. Vore. Mr. Strauss' present farm consists of one hundren and twenty-five acres, sixty acres of which is plow land, and the remainder pasture and meadow.

ALEXANDER B. CASE, of Cass Township, came to Harrison County in May, 1865, in company with his parents, and assisted them on the farm until he was of age. He then worked for his father two years, receiving a team, harness and wagon for the same. After this he rented land for two years, when he bought his present place, which had twenty-six acres of breaking, and a small house upon it, to which he has made several additions. He paid $10 per acre for the land, and was obliged to go in debt for a portion of it.

Our subject's father, Nelson Case, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1818, and remained there until eighteen years of age, and then came to Knox County, Ill., where he followed farming, boating and general employment. In the fall of 1847 he started for Iowa, and settled in Warren County, but after eighteen months removed to Lucas County, being the first settler in Otter Creek Township in that county. He remained there until the spring of 1865, and then moved to Harrison County. He had a family of six children, of whom our subject was the fourth. The children were as follows: John W.; Isaac M., born March 4, 1851, Phoebe C., November 25, 1852; Alexander B., February 26, 1854; Thomas L., June 17, 1856: Albert M., October 20, 1858.

Our subject was married May 23, 1874, to Susan Chappell, daughter of Thomas and Mary E. Chappell, who was born in Utah. Her mother went with her first husband from Arkansas to Utah, and he started for California and was not heard of after the Mountain Meadow Massacre, at which place it is supposed he was slaughtered. After this occurred his wife married Mr. Chappell and lived in Utah for ten years, but then drifted back to Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Case are the parents of six children—Thomas N., born December 2, 1877; Effie E., August 30, 1878; Ethel E., April 7, 1880; James L., May 28, 1883; Charles A., December 28, 1885, and Herbert A., October 29, 1887.

CHARLES HAUSE, a farmer, living on section 2, of Cincinnati Township, was born in Canada, January 17, 1848, and when eight years of age and in the spring of 1856, accompanied his parents to Harrison County, and there settled on section 11, of Cincinnati Township, his father being one of the first to effect a settlement in the township. He entered quite a large tract of land. Our subject remained at home until the autumn of 1870, when he moved to the farm on which he now lives, having pur-

chased it some time before and made improvements upon it. He built a small frame house, 16x20 feet, to which he has made additions. He first bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, but as he has been prospered, bought more until he now owns five hundred and eighty-two acres. In 1876, he erected a good barn, and generally keeps his farm well supplied with live stock, averaging about one hundred head of cattle.

Our subject was married in Harrison County, Iowa, February 20, 1869, to Miss Susan Eddie, and they are the parents of eight children: John, William, baby boy, deceased; Albert, Minnie, Frank, Lillie and Ida.

Susan (Eddie) Hause, daughter of John and Jane (Seaton) Eddie, was born in Canada, July 20, 1850, and when quite a small child her parents moved to Minnesota, remained several years and then came to Harrison County, where she remained with them until the date of her marriage. Both of her parents died in this county.

EPHRAIM STRAUSS, who came to Harrison County in July, 1861 (that being the first year of the Civil War), is now a resident of section 20, of Cass Township, to which place he moved in 1864. The first two or three years he was in the county wild game was exceedingly plentiful, and he having a taste in that direction, spent part of his time in hunting, through which occupation he made a livelihood. He narrates to the writer how that he possessed only $5 in money, an old linch-pin wagon and a yoke ef oxen. In the fall of 1863 he filed a claim, by which he was enabled to homestead his present place. For ten years he lived in a prairie palace, which may better be described by the use of the word "dug-out." Now that those early days have passed by, and people are in better circumstances, it may be said that our subject was somewhat of a mechanic, and used his mechanical genius in the erection of a superior style of a dug-out—laying up sod for a part of it, and employing puncheon for the interior of the walls, which provided him with a residence at once warm, cozy and strong, though perhaps not beautiful.

Our subject was born in York County, Pa., on the site of the present town of Wellsville, April 7, 1828. He is the son of Adam and Rebecca (Morthland) Strauss. The father was of German extraction and was a good old-fashioned tanner by trade, who doubtless served a seven-year apprenticeship, in order to fit him for the art of leather-making. At an advanced age he came to Harrison County, and January 23 died at John Strauss', and the mother died in Ohio two years later.

When our subject was sixteen years old he commenced to battle life for himself, having worked four years previous to this time in the tanyard grinding bark, as this was before the days of "patent tans." He tired of this laborious work and went to Shermantown, Cumberland County, Pa., to learn the wheelwright trade. He had saved up a small sum of money from his work in the tannery, and his father made a bargain for him to work two years and a half, furnish his own clothes and received $20 therefor, but on account of his boss having borrowed $1 of him and failing to pay the same, he quit short of his time.

He then commenced working in a

wagon-shop in the country near Harrisburg, where he worked a year, and then went to Dauphin and worked two years, after which we find him in a boat-yard, and in order to get his wages from the wagon-maker boarded with him. After a year and a half he ran on a canal for a time, and was at one time engaged in the Pennsylvania car-shops, which he left in the fall of 1855, and went to Lafayette County, Wis., where he worked at house-carpentering for two seasons, and then dropped over into Grant County, Wis., and went into a wagon-shop. In the spring of 1858 he formed a partnership and started a wagon-shop in Beetown, Wis., but sold his interest within a year, believing that there was more money hidden away in, and about Pike's Peak, awaiting his arrival, than there was in the wagon business, he forsook that trade and fitted out for an expedition, taking in company with him his brother-in-law, named Quimby. They started with one yoke of oxen, one yoke of cows, one span of horses and two wagons; and upon their arrival at Winterset, Iowa, they concluded to go to Texas. They consequently started for St. Joseph, when their plans were again changed, Quimby going to Texas, and Strauss sold out his stuff and went to St. Louis by boat, and we soon find him working on a farm in Missouri, but next working at the carpenter's trade at Iron Hill, which he followed until May 8, 1861, when he started on a journey, which finally brought him to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage, August 24, 1852, to Mary A. Hoffman, a native of the Keystone State, born September 23, 1834, and the daughter of Daniel and Anna (Coleman) Hoffman, who was the fifth child of a family of eight children. Her father was a cabinet-maker and died in Pennsylvania, in 1870, aged seventy-five years. The mother died at Dallas, Tex., in 1887, aged seventy-eight years.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children—Charles A., born December 1, 1853; Emma R., July 11, 1856; William C., January 8, 1861; Harry E., born October 19, 1863, died November 5, 1863; Ella J., born January 21, 1865; Anna M., born January 25, 1868, died September 14, 1869; George N., born October 23, 1871; Arlon V., January 20, 1886.

Politically Mr. Strauss is identified with the Republican party. The above sketch is but a brief outline of an eventful life of a man who has seen much of the world, and over whose pathway the ill-winds of adversity have not unfrequently swept by, but who has lived a life of integrity, believing that a fair name was better than untold wealth.

JOSIAH A. NOBLE, (deceased), was born November 19, 1823, in Missouri, and when a mere lad removed with his parents to Bellevue, Iowa, on the Mississippi River. In the spring of 1857 he came to Harrison County and purchased a claim in Cincinnati Township. This was on section 36, and was where he made his home until his death, September 10, 1889. He was married in Bellevue, Iowa, September 17, 1848, to Miss Laura Neff, the daughter of John and Rachel (Starr) Neff. By this marriage nine children have been born, three sons and six daughters. Of these children seven still survive, four living in Harrison County, two in Omaha, and one in Washington (State).

When they came to the county, Council Bluffs was their nearest trading point, and all was new and wild. Mr. Noble secured two hundred and eight acres of land, and held the same at the time of his death. The names and births of our subject's children are as follows: Martia, born August 9, 1849; Mary L., April 26, 1853; John A., February 29, 1856; Clara L., October 21, 1858; Lewis C., October 28, 1862; Josiah S., May 17, 1864; Emma L., August 26, 1867; Anna L., October 17, 1870; Eva L., March 14, 1874. Martia L. died in May, 1856, and Lewis C., January 26, 1863; Mary L. married Nathan Stokes, August 1, 1878, and they are now living in Harrison County; John A. married Miss Sylvia Preston, and lives in Omaha; Clara L. married Mathew Balfour, February 6, 1879, and lives in the State of Washington; Josiah S. married Miss Ida Jones, and lives in Omaha; Emma L. was married January 15, 1888, to Albert Stewart, who is a resident of Harrison County.

JOHN H. RICE, M. D., may well be counted among the pioneers of Harrison County, as he has lived at Magnolia since 1854. He being a representative man, both in his profession as well as in his community, the history of his county will not be complete without a personal notice concerning him. The Doctor is a native of the Green Mountain State; was born in Enosburg, Vt., February 28, 1827, and remained on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age and then taught school four years, after which he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Eaton, in the town of Enosburg, with whom he remained three years, excepting two courses of lectures at Castleton Medical College of Vermont, graduating from that College in 1852. In 1853 he came to Wapello County, Iowa, where he practiced his chosen profession one year and then came to Harrison County, where he resumed the practice of medicine, remaining at Magnolia until the spring of 1870, when he moved to his farm on section 10, of Magnolia Township, the same consisting of a quarter section of wild land, which he had purchased two years previous. To this farm he has added until he now has two hundred and eighty acres all well improved. In Jackson Township he owns four hundred and forty acres which is used as a pasture.

He continued to practice the healing art until 1881, when he withdrew, on account of ill health and his extensive business affairs, which really demanded his whole attention.

He was the first regular practicing physician in Harrison County, and thousands upon thousands of sick beds has he visited in the last third of a century, during which time Harrison County has undergone great changes.

Miss Harriet N. Taylor, of Lee County, Iowa, became his wife May 9, 1855. By this union eight sons and daughters were born—Homer E., Myra G., Ada, Newton J., Waldo G., William, Mattie E. and Stella. Of these Ada, William, Mattie, and Stella are deceased.

Harriet N. (Taylor) Rice, wife of our subject, was born in Enosburg, Vt., May 25, 1833. Her parents both died before she was ten years of age; after which she went to live with her uncle, Reuben Taylor, at New Ipswich, N. H., and remained there until about eighteen years of age, when she came to Lee County,

Iowa, where her brother was living. She attended school at Denmark Academy, of that county, for one year, and then taught school at Denmark and other places until about the time she was married.

Waldo G. Rice, son of our subject, was born at Magnolia, Harrison County, Iowa, February 25, 1862, and has remained with his parents thus far in life. He attended Tabor College three years, commencing in September, 1879, attended one year and was out until the fall of 1882, and then went back and spent two years more, after which he went to Knox College Galesburg, Ill., where he graduated in the spring of 1885. He was married at Tabor, Iowa, April 3, 1890, to Miss Cora E. Gaston, and they are the parents of one child—Marie H., born January 22, 1891.

Cora E. (Gaston) Rice was born at Tabor, Iowa, August 27, 1864, and remained with her parents until the date of her marriage. She graduated from Tabor College in 1886.

Dr. Rice and wife, also Waldo, their son, and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

MATT A. ELLISON, ranking among the early pioneers of Harrison County, having come in with his parents in 1852, is entitled to a biographical notice in this connection. He was born in Monroe County, W. Va., October 27, 1833, and is the son of Isaac and Cinda (Clark) Ellison, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. In the autumn of 1855 he pre-empted eighty acres of land on section 9, of Cass Township, and proved up in 1856, paying the Government price of $1.25 per acre. The first piece of land he owned, however, was forty acres of timber on section 17, which he purchased in the autumn of 1854 and still owns with the exception of a five-acre lot.

Having faith in this country and intending to make a home and become a man among men, he sought the heart and hand of Miss Hannah Vallier, to whom he was married May 23, 1855. She was a native of Ohio, born May 23, 1836, and was the daughter of Alexander and Mary Vallier. The father was French while the mother was German.

Shortly after our subject's marriage he embarked in the realities of life for himself, having worked out just previous to his purchasing his first piece of land, and the first summer of his married life he made his home with his parents, while he was building a log house on his land, on section 9. This house was of the hewed double room style of architecture, native lumber being used for the floor. Into this cozy house, which defied the elements, and was the subject of a "house raising," this newly-married couple moved in the spring of 1856, occupying the same until 1879, at which time Mr. Ellison moved to Logan, after which he still looked after his stock on his farm which he rented. But two seasons of town life, sufficed for this man of push and energy, and in the autumn of 1880, he removed to the old log house in which he lived until he had raised two crops, and then built his present two story farm house, which is 16x24 feet, with an addition sixteen feet square.

Our subject's present landed estate amounts to eight hundred acres, including two hundred and forty acres belonging to his wife. He pays great attention to the growth of stock, usually keeping

about seventy-five head of cattle with the corresponding number of hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellison are the parents of eight children—Elvira, deceased; Mary Cinda, Becca Rosilla, Edward Brazillia, Ida Irene, Maggie Caroline, Bessie Violet and Robert.

Politically Mr. Ellison votes with the Republican party, and in matters of religion he is in sympathy with the Latter Day Saints Church.

STEPHEN I. COOPER, who is numbered among the later class of settlers who wended their way to the limits of Harrison County soon after the construction of the Northwestern Railroad, will form the subject of a notice in this connection. His present home is located on section 4, of Cass Township. In company with his parents, Charles H. and Lucinda M. Cooper, he arrived in Harrison County during the month of March. His parents now reside six miles from Turin, Monona County. They first staid one year at Jeddo,and the next year lived one mile south of Woodbine, also lived at different places in Crawford County, where they purchased a farm in 1875, and resided until 1878, and then removed to Monona County.

Mr. Cooper was born in Oswego County, N. Y., April 29, 1855, and was the third child of a family of six. His early years were spent in the old Empire State, assisting his father and attending the district schools until the family moved to Harrison County.

When our subject left home he was seventeen years of age and possessed a robust constitution, so he followed farm work, receiving a man's wages until 1880, working by the month. On March 6th of that year he was united in marriage to Rosella R. Ellison, a native of Harrison County and a daughter of M. A. and Hannah Ellison, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They commenced their married life on one of the Peckenpaugh farms, which they rented for four years and then purchased his present farm on sections 3 and 4, of Cass Township, comprising eighty acres of well-tilled land.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of three children—Walter, deceased, born December 17, 1880; Floyd H., born May 4, 1886; and Hattie B., born September 2, 1888.

What our subject owns he has made through his own exertion, labor and good management. Politically, he supports the Republican party.

DONALD MAULE, one of the representative citizens of Raglan Township, residing on section 22, is one of the few pioneers who ventured into this portion of Iowa, in 1851, to build for himself a home. The reader should reflect that this was just forty years ago, and while the Indian tribes were yet using the Missouri Slope for their hunting camping grounds. It was ten years before the Civil War, and sixteen years ahead of any railroad in Western Iowa. Our subject first located on Allen Creek, in what is now Taylor Township. This was before the Government survey had been made and two years before the coun-

ty was organized. He claimed a quarter section of land, upon which he built a log house, 16x18 feet, the roof of which was made of "shakes," and the floor of puncheon; while sticks and mud formed the chimney to the fireplace. He remained on this claim two years, sold out and bought the place he now occupies. This had no improvements, except a log house 12x14 feet, same having a bark roof. He soon built a hewn-log house, provided with rived oak shingles for a roof. On this place he made substantial improvements, later on built a good house, shedding, granary, double-cribs and a good barn. He also dug two wells and erected two windmills, and set out an orchard of five acres. As the years have rolled away this frugal, painstaking man has added to his land until his acres now number seven hundred, two hundred of which are under the plow, and the balance in meadow, timber, and pasture land, all enclosed within a substantial fence.

Our subject came to Harrison County with scarcely any means; he himself relates, to the writer, how that he resembled a certain fowl, which Job claimed to own at one time—the turkey! He had plenty of company, for bank accounts were unknown on the Missouri Slope, in 1851. Coming here at that early day and remaining ever since, he experienced the never-to-be-forgotten hard winter of 1856-57, as well as the grasshopper years of a later period. While he had Indians for his neighbors, they were of the peaceable tribes causing him no trouble.

Go now to Scotland, where lived John and Mary Maule, who were the parents of seven children, including our subject whose birthday was June 23, 1821.

The first sixteen years of Donald's life, were spent in and about his father's home enjoying the sports and pleasures common to the Scotch youth, who looks out upon the crystal lake and craggy mountain, inhales the invigorating air of that clime. At that age he went to serve an apprenticeship, on board of a Scotch vessel, and for the next eleven years, his was the life of a jolly sailor boy. He sailed as a second mate and at one time came near being lost by shipwreck, their full sails being blown away, the crew were left to the sport of the wind. In 1849, he took passage from Liverpool, and landed at New Orleans and from thence followed the waters of the Mississippi to St Louis, where he was engaged eighteen months in a wholesale boot and shoe store. He then came to Council Bluffs, near which place he worked on a farm, for one year and then came to this county.

He took to himself a companion, in the autumn of 1844, when he was united to Jane Fotheringham, daughter of John and Charlotte Fotheringham, natives of of Scotland, whose children were: John, Jane, Margaret, William, and Sarah. After five years journeying as companions on the road, our subject's wife died in St Louis in 1849, leaving two children—Charlotte and John (now deceased), and in the autumn of 1850, Christina Crawford, a native of Scotland, became his second wife. The children of her father's family were—Margaret, James, John, and Christina.

Our subject and wife were the parents of eleven children as follows—James M., Mary J., David, George E., William, Joseph D., Charles R., Emma E., Albert H., Margaret A. and Minnie M., (twins); the former now deceased.

Mr. Maule, in his religious convictions believes in the teachings of the Latter Day Saints Church, of which he is a member.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and at one time was a candidate for County Auditor, of Harrison County. He has assessed his township fifteen times and served in the capacity of Township Clerk, Township Trustee, Secretary of the School Board since 1860, and was also a Supervisor.

DAVID D. LOCKLING, now a resident of Cedar County, Mo., was born in Vermont, February 28, 1822; came to Harrison County, Iowa, in the autumn of 1857. He first located in Magnolia Township, where he rented a farm for one year and in the spring of 1859 he came to Taylor Township and rented a farm for one year. He bought a quarter-section of school land on section 16, which he improved and lived upon until the fall of 1890, and then removed to Cedar County, Mo. His wife, Marisa (Lewis) Lockling is a native of New Hampshire, born November 24, 1823. They were united in marriage March 29, 1849, and are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: Ostinnelli, born December 29, 1849; Eugene, February 8, 1851; Julia, October 24, 1853; Duane and Belle, (twins) August 10, 1858; Geneva, November 19, 1860; Calvin, March 17, 1864; Sherman, August 26, 1866; Maria, September 29, 1856, died at the age of four months and twenty-four days; Lewis, born January 22, 1879, died at the age of sixteen years.

After Mrs. Marisa (Lewis) Lockling was eight years of age she took care of herself. She went to Lowell, Mass., and worked in the great mills until the date of her marriage, after which she lived four years in Vermont, then removed to Wisconsin, in 1853, remained four years and then taking Greeley's advice, to "Go West," the family emigrated to Iowa. They came by means of an ox-cart, the wheels of which were six feet high and the gauge of the track as wide. They left Wisconsin on this cart, leading two cows behind. The family consisted of himself, his wife and a pair of twins, two weeks old. The journey lasted four weeks, and the last day's drive it was twenty-two miles between houses. It was night before they arrived at Shelbyville and so close did wolves follow on their trail that their eyes could be seen gleaming through the darkness. They finally arrived at A. W. Lockling's, who was a half brother to David. In the fall of 1859 David removed to the Missouri Bottoms, located and remained thirty-three years and then removed to Missouri.

SOLOMON HESTER, a representative farmer of Taylor Township, whose home is located on section 9, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1869, and settled where he now lives. Some time prior to his settlement he had purchased a quarter section of wild land, which has been converted into a fine farm. His farm now consists of two hundred acres. His farm-house consists of an upright 16x28 feet, and a kitchen 16x18 feet. At the time of his coming to this place, the bottom lands on the Missouri were but little settled.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier life, it should here be stated, that he was born in Fleming County, Ky., January 20, 1812. He remained at home with his parents until he was about twen-

ty-four years of age. In 1839 he came to Montgomery County, Ind., with his father's family, and worked upon his father's farm. About 1840 he was married in Montgomery County, Ind., to Miss Margaret Hillis. By this marriage union seven children were born: Paulina A., now Mrs. Hauger; William, Ellen, Mrs. Archer; Martha, now Mrs. Archer; Alexander, Sarah, Mrs. Penrod; and James A. Hester.

Mr. and Mrs. Hester belong to the Congregational Church, and in his political belief he is a Republican.

Of our subject's wife, it may be said that she was born in March, 1815, in Fleming County, Ky., and accompanied her parents to Putnam County, Ind., where she remained until the date of her marriage.

Our subject left Indiana in 1851, and located in Jones County, Iowa, where he bought a farm, improved it and remained there until the time of his coming to Harrison County, in 1869.

SHERMAN LOCKLING, son of David D. and Marisa Lockling, was born in Harrison County, Iowa, August 22, 1866, and remained at home with his parents until they removed to Missouri, in the autumn of 1890, at which time he took charge of the farm, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land. His education was received at the common schools, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has one brother living in Harrison County, Calvin, a resident of Clay Township, and one sister, Geneva, now Mrs. Merchant, of Magnolia Township, another sister, Belle (Kerns) in Wisner, Neb.; Duane, in Howell County, Mo.; Julia, Mrs. Middleton, living in St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene, living in Osage County, Kan., and Ostinelli, residing in Cedar County, Mo.

JAMES T. SORICK, a farmer living on section 25, Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County, with his father in the spring of 1864, and rented a farm in St. John's Township, and lived there that season, but his father bought eighty acres of wild land the same season he came and in the fall built a frame house upon it out of cottonwood lumber. The family removed into this the fall of 1864, and our subject remained at home with his parents for some time, and then went to work by the month on a farm, continuing two years. The next two years we find him engaged at breaking prairie with ox-teams for two seasons, since which time he has farmed. In 1877 he went to northwestern Kansas, where he took a homestead and remained two years, and then came back to Harrison County.

Our subject was born in Pittsburg, Pa., February 22, 1851. When he was a mere babe his parents removed to Mercer County, Ill., where his father took Government land and remained until his removal to this county.

Our subject was married in Harrison County, Iowa, March 2, 1879, to Miss Eliza E. Losh, and they are the parents of four children: Harvey L., born February 15, 1880; Della M., May 14, 1881; Charles H., November 22, 1884; and Ida M., February 24, 1889. Charles H., died

April 21, 1886. His death was caused by accidentally falling into a cistern.

Eliza E. (Losh) Sorick was born in Henry County, Iowa, July 22, 1862, and in the fall of 1870 came with her parents to Harrison County, Iowa.

Michael Sorick, father of our subject (now deceased), was born in Germany in 1800, and in 1814 came with a sister to Pittsburg, Pa., where he went to work in a rolling mill; was there until about 1852, when he went to Illinois. He died in Harrison County, Iowa, November 12, 1884. The mother of our subject, Lois (Blank) Sorick, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1816, and was married when sixteen years of age, and was the mother of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, our subject being the eighth child. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church, while the father belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

SYLVESTER J. LINN, a highly respected citizen, whose farm home is on section 12, of Clay Township, came to Harrison County during the month of May, 1870 and settled in Taylor Township, where he rented a house. He is a millwright by trade, and was engaged to repair Theodore Mahoney's mill. He remained there until the spring of 1872, and then moved to the Jerry Motz farm, in Clay Township, which he farmed one one year and lived in his house three years; during that time he bought forty acres of the farm he now occupies. It was wild land and upon it he built a story and a half house, boarded up and down; with various additions made to this house, it served as a residence until February 27, 1888, when it was consumed by fire, together with its contents. His shop also burned in which were his carpenter and millwright tools, worth about $500, besides machinery, coal and seven hundred pounds of flour. Our subject was teaching school that winter, and was at the neighbor's during the fire, which occurred in the evening. After this misfortune he purchased a small frame building in which he lived until April, 1889, and that year made additions to his house.

Mr. Linn was born in Gettysburg, Pa., September 18, 1844 and remained with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, assisting in his father's mill. At the age just named he entered Greasonville Normal School, of Cumberland County, Pa., and remained until July 19, 1862, just as the Civil War cloud was casting its darkest shadows over this Nation, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In the grammar class to which he belonged there were twenty-one young men, and twenty of this number, including our subject, enlisted in the Union army the same day. They went South and operated in Virgina and North Carolina. Mr. Linn was in thirty-one regular engagements, besides a great many skirmishes. In one battle our subject's horse fell and crushed his left arm and wrist so that he was given thirty-five days' furlough. It took him two days to make the trip home, and in nine days after leaving headquarters, he was again with his regiment. Out of the twenty classmates who closed their school books and put on the loyal blue and went forth in the strength and pride of their noble young manhood, in defense of the flag of their country, the man of whom we write this sketch was the only one who returned to his home after peace

had been declared, to assume the duties of life—they all sleep beneath the sod of old Virginia. "They sleep the sleep that knows no waking, and dream of battle-fields no more." Mr. Linn was discharged July 27, 1865, at Camp Cadwallader, Pa. Out of the original one hundred and seven men in our subject's company only seven returned.

While Mr. Linn was in the army, his father removed to Du Page County, Ill., and after his coming home he remained at that point about five months, after which he returned to the Keystone State, and learned the millwright's trade. After eighteen months we find him again in Illinois, and shortly after in Wisconsin, where he remained until the autumn of 1868, when he again returned to his father's home in Illinois, where he remained until his coming to this county in the spring of 1870.

February 14, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Katie H. Mather, the daughter of Ralph and Anna Mather. Her parents died when she was a small child, and she made her home with her older sister, until the date of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Linn are the parents of four children—Georgie E., born March 6, 1870; Sylvester J., January 29, 1872; Absalom, November 25, 1873; and Zayda M., September 20, 1879.

Katie H. (Mather) Linn, is a native of Canada, born September 9, 1842. She was reared, however, in Massachusetts.

Mr. Linn affiliates with the Republican party, and has held every office in Clay Township, except Road Commissioner and Constable. He has been Justice of the Peace twelve years, and is still holding such position. He took the census in the spring of 1875, and at the same time executed a plat of the township. He belongs to Mondamin Lodge No. 103, I. O. O. F., and is also a prominent member of Barnes Post No. 392, G. A. R., at Mondamin.

Including his army record, our subject has had an eventful life; it was he, who at the battle of Jefferson, October 12, 1863, picked up the regimental colors, which had been shot from the hands of the color bearer, who was killed. He carried the colors until the falling of his horse in June, 1864, disabled him, but did not cool his patriotic zeal, as has been seen by the above sketch. He is now past forty-seven years of age, but just as loyal as in 1862, and says he is yet willing to defend "Old Glory" if need be. He still follows his trade during the summer and teaches school in the winter. He is the second oldest acting teacher in the county.

REUBEN OLINGER, a farmer living on section 2, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1868, and settled in St. John's Township, where he rented land for about four years, then moved into Cincinnati Township, and rented there until 1883, when he bought his present farm, which then consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, upon which he has lived ever since. All was new and wild when he came to the county, and while he was only three miles and a half from the Valley, on account of there being no bridges, he was compelled to go twelve miles to get there. Fish Lake is about forty yards wide and he lived on the north side of the lake, and sometimes he would swim



D. Chambers

his horse across the lake to get to and from town.

Our subject was born in Armstrong County, Pa., January 15, 1839, and he remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, then went for himself, following farming and boating for four years. He ran from Oil City to Pittsburg, and remained there in that county until 1868, when he came West and located in St. John's Township, Harrison County.

Among the important events of his life, may be mentioned that of his marriage to Miss Margaret Zuver, in December 1860. They are the parents of twelve children—William, Anna, George, Joseph, Sarah, Andrew J., Julia E., Margaret, Josie M., Guy, Reuben, Elizabeth, all living. Mrs. Olinger is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Zuver, who were born in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1821. George Olinger, father of our subject, was born in Somerset County, Pa., in 1798, and remained there until he grew to manhood, and then went to Armstrong County, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying when he was sixty-six years of age, in 1859. His wife, Annie (Stuyvesant) Olinger, was also born in Somerset County, where she remained until the date of her marriage and died in Armstrong County, in 1887, aged about eighty-two years. They were the parents of fourteen children, our subject being the ninth. They were members of the Lutheran Church, as is our subject.

DAVID CHAMBERS, one of the most extensive land owners in Harrison County, came to this section in the spring of 1869, and settled on section 4, of Washington Township, which at that time was included in Union Township. At first he bought forty acres of wild land and hauled the frame of a house which was to be 12x14 feet, from Council Bluffs, where he bought the lumber and framed it. This building served as a residence for about four years, when he built a frame house 24x32 feet, with ten-foot posts. Mr. Chambers lived on that farm until the spring of 1883, when he bought forty acres more of section 4, which he improved and from time to time added to it until he now owns four hundred and thirty-two acres of finely improved land in that locality, besides enough elsewhere to make six hundred acres in all.

Mr. Chambers named Washington Township, as he got up the petition to have it set off from Union Township. All was then new and wild, and not a single wagon bridge had been built in that part of the county.

It may be of interest to the reader to know something of our subject's ancestors and his earlier life. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 16, 1841, and in March, 1856, sailed with his parents for America, arriving at Iowa City, Iowa, during the month of May that year, and from that point, which was then the capital of the State, they joined the handcart overland expedition, made up of Mormons en route for Utah Territory. They started in May and arrived in Salt Lake City, in October, 1856—walking the entire distance—men, women and children—the smaller children being carried by their mothers, or hauled in the carts.

Those of whom we write remained in Utah until April, 1861, when our subject came back to Iowa, arriving at Council Bluffs in July, and remained in that vicinity until 1869, when, as above stated, he came to Harrison County.

He was married June 21, 1867, in Pottawattamie County, to Mary McKee, who was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, August 18, 1849, and remained there with her parents until the date of her marriage.

David Chambers Sr., father of our subject, was born in the North of Ireland, and came to this country as above described, and spent several years in Salt Lake City, and returned to Harrison County, Iowa, and in February, 1880. His wife, the mother of our subject, Mary (Malcomb) Chambers, was also born in the North of Ireland, and departed this life in Harrison County, in February, 1872.

In explanation as to how the Mormon handcart caravan subsisted while crossing the great plains, it may be stated that oxteams, sufficient to haul provisions, were driven, with cows giving milk, and other cattle which were killed for beef while enroute.

Politically our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Latter Day Saints Church. He united with the Re-organized Church in 1863, and he is now Presiding Elder of the Little Sioux District, extending to the State Line north.

ISAAC M. ATKINS, one of the respected farmers of Washington Township, and at present a resident of section 17, has been a resident of Harrison County for thirty-eight years, coming in March 1853, about the time the county was being organized. At first he located near Little Sioux, but in March 1854 removed to Pottawattamie County, where he followed farming until the spring of 1880, and then came to the site of his present home, which he bought as wild land, his first purchase being eighty acres.

Mr. Atkins was born in Bradley County, Tenn., April 27, 1832, and when eight years of age left the Big Bend State with his parents, who emigrated to Putnam County, Mo., where he remained at home until 1851, and then came to Council Bluffs, which was then known as Kanesville, and from there moved to Little Sioux in 1853.

He was married in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, October 17, 1852, to Mrs. Hannah Douglas, daughter of A. Q. Barnes, of Missouri, the widow of John Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkins were the parents of the following children:—Charles M., born December 26, 1854; Archibald, April 2, 1857; Ellen, April 1, 1860, and Isaac B., March 24, 1863.

Archibald died December 14, 1860, and his mother, Hannah (Barnes) (Douglas) Atkins departed this life October 13, 1868, and October 17, 1869, Mr. Atkins married Miss Margaret C. Spears, and as a result of this union six children were born—George W., March 22, 1871; Sylvia J, December 2, 1873; Sarah M., November 15, 1874; Stephen A., November 23, 1875; Simeon S., February 16, 1878; Oscar J., February 12, 1881. Sarah M. died August 5, 1875.

Margaret C. (Spears) Atkins was born in Mercer County, Penn., February 1, 1838. Her parents came to Florence, Neb., in 1847, having lived seven years at Nauvoo, Ill., the place then being known as Winter Quarters. There they remained until the spring of 1849, and then moved to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where

she remained until the time of her marriage.

It should be added in this connection that the father of our subject was Charles Atkins, and that he was born in Kentucky in about 1807, and died in Putnam County, Mo., in October 1846. The mother, Sarah (Brewer) Atkins, was born in Tennessee, about 1813, and is now living in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, with her daughter, Ann Birchell. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Atkins were the parents of eight children, the oldest of whom was our subject.

Politically, Mr. Atkins affiliates with the Democratic party. In religious matters he and his wife are Latter Day Saints.

When Mr. Atkins came to the county in 1853 there were but few settlers anywhere in this part of the country. The spot where Magnolia now stands was graced by one double log house, in one end of which lived a family—that of John W. Cooper—and in the other end was operated a small store. There was only one house at Little Sioux also. As our subject views Harrison County in its present state of perfection, with its four lines of railroads, its busy towns and cities, its numerous watercourses spanned by bridges of architectural beauty, great must be the contrast with that day in 1853 (nearly two score years ago) when he looked out upon that wild yet charming landscape.

SALEM TOWN has been a resident of Harrison County for a quarter of a century, effecting his settlement as he did in 1866.

He is a native of Monroe County, N. Y., born February 5, 1820, at Henrietta. He is the son of James and Almira (Wilder) Town, and the grandson of James Town and David Wilder, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively, and of Scotch and Irish extraction. The parents of our subject passed their lives principally in the State of New York, the father dying in 1838. and the mother in 1827. They reared a family of six children, our subject being the fourth child. His parents being farmers, he was brought up midst the scenes of rural life and educated in the subscription schools common to that day. At the age of sixteen he started on life's journey for himself, and followed farming in New York and Vermont, but after he was of age he engaged at boat-building, which took him over a large scope of territory. He followed this until he was twenty-seven years old; spent one year at his old home in the Empire State, and in 1847 made his acquaintance with the rules and regulations of a pioneer life in the Badger State, locating at Lafayette, Wis., where he passed about two years, then went to Jo Daviess County, Ill., and remained four years, and transacted business of an important character, for on April 4, 1850, Eliza J. Reed became his wife, the marriage ceremony being performed at Galena. His wife was born in Ireland, June, 1833, and reared a family of six children—Almira J., wife of William H. Moore, a native of Woodbine; William R., a resident of Page County, Iowa; Willis, residing with his father; George. a resident of the State of Washington; Anna, resid- in Washington; Ida B., wife of Walter J. McWilliams, residing at Charter Oak, Iowa.

Our subject remained in Jo Daviess County, Ill., until 1855, and then moved to Fillmore County, Minn., where he re-

mained until 1866, during which time he followed farming. From there he removed to Harrison County, Iowa, and in 1877 purchased an eighty-acre tract on section 33, of Harrison Township, which was wild land at the time. He rented a farm until 1870, adjoining his present place, and during that year removed to his own land into a small house that now does duty as a stable. In 1876 he erected his present residence, which is a frame building 20x 28 feet, with an ell 12x16 feet. His farm is finely improved and is made beautiful and valuable by the presence of groves, orchards, etc. Our subject has done much toward the improvement of the country in general. When he came to the county it was little less than a wilderness, and a few years after the Indian had bid a long farewell to this domain, and wolves, deer and prairie chicken abounded in great numbers. Great are the changes of a quarter of a century, especially when the keen plowshare of civilization cuts its multiplied furrows.

Mr. Town is in the true sense of the term a self-made man, having started with nothing but pluck to carry him through, and "under his own vine and fig tree," surrounded with the comforts of a beautiful farm home, he enjoys the fruits of his labor. Politically, he is a Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters including the establishment of early schools. In his religious belief, for many years he was associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but of late years has accepted the Universalists' doctrine. He was one of the organizers of the Dunlap Methodist Church, and aided in the construction of their church edifice.

After a companionship of forty years along the meandering journey of life, our subject was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed to the unseen world February 7, 1890—a true friend, a faithful wife, and a loving mother.

JONATHAN V. WATSON, a farmer and highly respected citizen of Washington Township, whose pleasant home is situated on section 14, came to Harrison County, February 4, 1874, and settled on the site of his present home, where he purchased forty acres of wild land upon which there had been built a small shanty, surrounded by about five acres of breaking. He occupied that rude abode until August, 1880, when he built a frame house 16x24 feet, with twelve-foot posts. In June, 1885, he built a barn 20x40 feet, and has kept adding by the way of improvements until he now possesses a fine farm home, with land amounting to two hundred acres. When he came to the county the township had been but little improved, there being but two schoolhouses in the township; one on the northwest quarter of section 16 and the other at Walker's Grove. The first farm work our subject did in the county was the sowing of twenty acres of wheat on Andrew Graybill's place, at Walker's Grove. This was in 1874, one of the grasshopper years, and these little winged pests destroyed his crop. The same year he broke twenty acres on his own place and planted it to sod corn, but July 9, a hailstorm cut it to pieces, and he then left home and went to work by the day near Avoca, continuing through harvest and stacking. He was not a little discouraged at the outlook and had it

not been for his good wife, who did not want to go, he would have abandoned the place forever.

Mr. Watson was born in Fountain County, Ind., May 17, 1844, and four years later removed to Henderson County, Ill., and in 1853 to Shelby County, Iowa. Here he remained until October 12, 1863, at the time when the Civil War cloud hung the lowest and looked the blackest—a time when it seemed as though a permanent division of our Union of States was imminent. It was at this date that our subject enlisted in Company M, of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry. He went from Harlem to Davenport, was there a short time and was sent to St. Louis, and from there ordered on South, stopping at Memphis, Tenn., and from thence to Devall's Bluff, where they were thrown out on the skirmish line. He was at Bayou Prairie, Augusta and Pine Bluffs, and was then sent to Louisburg where they remained three months; was at Little Rock at two different times and finally stationed at Camden, where they were to receive their muster papers, which they did not get, however, until they got to Davenport, where they were finally discharged, February 12, after which our subject came to Shelby County, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Harrison County.

He was married in Pottawattamie County, August 30, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Ellis, by whom eleven children have been born—Frances E., Kittie A., Charles A., Abraham S. and Martha M., deceased; James D., Maggie E., deceased; Clara B., Emmert A., Mary E., and Freddie H., deceased.

Our subject's wife, Mary E. (Ellis) Watson, was born in Putnam County, State of Indiana, March 17, 1847, and came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, with her parents, in 1863; lived in Shelby County two years and then removed back to Pottawattamie County. Her father, Abraham S. Ellis, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in March, 1819, and was a pioneer in Shelby County, Iowa, in 1852, and lived there until 1883, but died in Pottawattamie County, April 1, 1889. His wife was Margaret E. Vancleve a native of Kentucky, born May 9, 1823.

To make this family sketch more complete it should here be stated that the father of our subject was born in Virginia August 27, 1817, and came to Shelby County, Iowa, in 1864. He removed to Pottawattamie County, in 1866, where he still lives. His wife, the mother of our subject, Francis Cochran before her marriage, was born in Kentucky, in June, 1811, her parents coming to Missouri where she was married. She died in Pottawatamie County, February 2, 1875.

Mr. Watson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Persia, Iowa.

JOSEPH W. NILES, a representative farmer of Raglan Township, residing on section 12, is numbered among the pioneers who found their way to Harrison County in the autumn of 1856. He pre-empted eighty acres of land and commenced improving it, and remained there four years. He entered the land on time, and finally lost the title to it. Upon coming to the county he did not possess a dollar, and went without his breakfast the first morning because he was too proud to make his case known to the pioneers. He rented land for one

year, and was drafted into the Union Army in 1864, reported at Council Bluffs and was rejected on account of disability. He then purchased the farm he now occupies, upon which he built a log cabin 12x24 feet, in which the family lived fifteen years, when his present brick house was erected. The brick in his residence he manufactured himself. Upon his premises may be seen a good barn, granary and cribs; wells provided with wind-mills, and an orchard of fifty trees. His present farm comprises two-hundred and sixty acres, ninety of which are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture, meadow and timber land, all surrounded by a substantial and good fence. Our subject's experience in Harrison County, may be divided into three eras—the hard winter of 1856–57; the War period and the Railroad era.

He was born in Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vt., September 7, 1829. He is the son of Oliver and Sarah Niles, natives of the Green Mountain State, who had a family of eight children, who were born in the following order: Sarah A., Luther A., Joseph W.; Lucius C., Clarinda D., and Annette J., deceased; Sophrona and Wilbur F.

He of whom we write this sketch remained in Vermont with his parents until he reached the years of his majority, at which time he went to Massachusetts and for one year followed the bakery business. We next find him working by the month in Philadelphia, but soon after returned to Vermont, and from there came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, arriving November 1, 1856. From there he came to Harrison County, in company with his brother, and rented land one year of Lucius Merchant, in Magnolia Township, he acting as "matron and general housekeeper." Subsequently he took a claim in Raglan Township, as above referred to.

Believing in the Scripture that "it is not good for man to be alone," on October 28, 1858, he was united in marriage to Nancy M. Alexander, daughter of Napoleon and Lydia C. (Marshall) Alexander, natives of New Hampshire, whose nine children were as follows: Nancy M., Ann, Josephine, Eliza, deceased; Princetta, Flora, Joseph, deceased; Levi W., and Henry, deceased.

The children of our subject and his wife are as follows: Lydia R., born June 2, 1859; Joseph Oliver, September 28, 1861; Lucius C., March 21, 1863; Clara E., April 15, 1865; Mary A., March 3, 1867; William Oscar, August 30, 1870; Albert F., July 30, 1872 and Sarah S., September 3, 1875.

Mr. Niles politically, affiliates with the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, while in religious matters he is identified with the Christian Church.

ARTHUR S. RICE was born in Magnolia Township, Harrison County, Iowa, April 6, 1859, and remained at home on the farm until the spring of 1880, then worked on the farm for his mother until 1882, when he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, on sections 3 and 4, of Magnolia Township, which had been fenced and farmed but had no house upon it. He built a frame house upon the place in 1883, which was a 16x24 feet story and a half structure.

Our subject attended Tabor College one year, going there in the autumn of 1879. He was married in Magnolia July 19,

1883, to Miss Mabel Brainard. They have two adopted children—Charles A., born February 18, 1884, and Eva M. born July 11, 1890.

Mabel (Brainard) Rice, was born in Magnolia, September 9, 1861, and remained with her parents until she was married.

Mr. Rice belongs to the Congregational Church while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Magnolia.

SILAS RICE, (deceased) came to Harrison County, in June 1855, and that year bought a farm on section 4, of Magnolia Township. In the spring of 1856 he built a story and a half log house, 16x24 feet, now used as a tool house. They lived in that cabin until 1879, when was erected a frame house, two stories high, the upright being 24x30 feet, and an addition 16x20 feet. Upon coming to the county, Mr. Rice bought sixty-six acres of land, without any improvements upon it, and shortly afterwards took a quarter section more, under the Swamp Land Act, and at the time of his death had four hundred and twenty-seven acres. One hundred and twenty-five of this was under cultivation, while the balance was in pasture and meadow land. He was born May 19, 1822, in Franklin County, Vermont, where he remained on his father's farm until 1842, then taught school two terms, and worked at lumbering and quarrying a few years after leaving home. He went to Massachusetts, and remained until 1855, and then came to Harrison County. He was married in New Hampshire., June 11, 1850, to Miss Eleanor S. Taylor and they had seven children—Emma M., Della S., Eugene T., Arthur S., Wilber B., Mamie E., and Hattie E. Emma and Hattie are the deceased.

Mr. Rice died March 9, 1874. All who knew him held him in the highest esteem, as a man of the most solid convictions, who loved the right and despised the wrong; an upright character moulded under the severely correct ideas of New England. A character which stands out with the prominence of the lofty white oak of the forest.

He was chosen Deacon of the Congregational Church in 1856 and was such at time of death.

Eleanor S. (Taylor) Rice, was born October 19, 1829, in Franklin County, Vt., and when a small girl her parents died, and she went to live with her uncle William Bucknam, with whom she remained until the date of her marriage.

WILBER B. RICE was born at Magnolia, Iowa, April 23, 1862, and remained at home with his parents until the spring of 1884, when he went to Brown County, Neb., and took a homestead, remained one year and then sold and came back to Harrison County, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of home-farm, where he still lives. He carries on the whole farm including his own land.

In 1882 -83 he attended the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, and was married September 1, 1887, to Miss Susie L. Morris, and they are the parents of two children—Carl M., born June 11, 1888;

and Clara T., born March 8, 1891, died March 11, 1891.

Susie L. (Morris) Rice, was born at Woodbine, Iowa, October 25, 1865, and the following year her parents moved to Magnolia.

Mr. Wilbur Rice is a member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 126, of A. F. & A. M. He and his wife, as well as his father and mother, are members of the Congregational Church.

SAMUEL MOORE, ex-County Judge, now a farmer located on section 9, of Taylor Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since September, 1856, when he settled at Magnolia, where he followed farming and also worked at the carpenter business until the fall of 1864. While he was in Magnolia, and about 1857, he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 9, of Taylor Township, the same being swamp land. In 1864 he traded his house and lot in Magnolia for eighty acres of partly improved land in Taylor Township. It had all been broken, but not cultivated. He lived on that place from the fall of 1864 to May, 1866, when he moved to his present farm. He first erected on this farm a frame shanty 14x16 feet. It was constructed of cottonwood lumber, and was boarded up and down. The following autumn he built a log house 16x20 feet, in which he lived until October, 1876, which season he built his present residence. It is a frame structure, the upright of which is 18x26 feet and two stories high, together with a kitchen 16x20 feet. At the present time he owns two hundred and eighty acres of land in Taylor Township, one hundred and thirty of which is under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow land. He also owns thirty acres of timber in Raglan Township.

When our subject came to the county, Magnolia had just sprang into existence, and most of the trading was done at Council Bluffs. When he moved to Taylor Township,he was a mile and one-half from schools, and whenever religious services were held, they were at the school house.

Mr.Moore was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., August 17, 1827. He is the son of Simeon and Mary (Low) Moore, both natives of the Empire State. The father was born February 3, 1802, and the mother about 1805. He remained at home until the spring of 1848, and during the summer of that year worked on a farm in Massachusetts. The following spring he went to Delaware County, N. Y., and worked in the lumber regions, continuing for three years rafting logs in the summer down the river to Trenton and Philadelphia. We next find him in Sullivan County, N. Y., where he peeled tan-bark until July, and after the season for that was over, he engaged at harvesting. This brings our subject down to the autumn of 1853, when he came to Franklin Connty, Ohio, in company with his brother, S. S. Moore. He remained there until September, 1856, being employed in a turning factory. He then came West and located in Harrison County, Iowa. Our subject was united in marriage in Boyer Township, Harrison County, Iowa, April 17, 1859, to Miss Eliza J. Holeton, the daughter of John and Caroline (Millage) Holeton. Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children—Mary C., Mrs. Fuller; Alden S.; Laura A., Mrs. Bronson; Sarah E., died January 9, 1868; Otis H., died April 16, 1869; Robert M.;

Florence A., and S. S., died December 9, 1884.

Eliza J. (Holeton) Moore was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 20, 1841, and came to Harrison County with her parents in 1853. They settled in Boyer Township, and she remained at home until the date of her marriage. The mother died in Apanoose County, Iowa, in 1846, and the father in Harrison County in April, 1858.

Our subject's father still lives in Sullivan County, N. Y. The mother died in that county March 26, 1884. They reared a family of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters, our subject being the oldest child. He received his early education in the common schools.

Politically, our subject has been identified with the Democratic party, but now is in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance movement.

He was elected Sheriff, on the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1862, and held the office one term. He also held the office of County Judge for the years of 1864–65. He was candidate for County Supervisor on the Alliance ticket. He is a member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 126, of the Masonic order, and was a charter member of the same.

JUDAH CHAPMAN, a resident of Cass Township, was born in Wiltshire, England, October 8, 1843, and in company with his parents sailed for America when he was eighteen years of age. The family went to Utah, where they remained until the spring of 1864. On his way back from Salt Lake he stopped at Ft. Bridger and worked at farming one summer, and in the fall came to Florence, Neb., where he was engaged at railroad work the following winter.

December 25, 1867, he was united in marriage with Deborah Blair, a native of England, born June 16, 1848, the daughter of David and Deborah J. Blair. She was the fourth of a family of seven children, and is now the only survivor. She accompanied her parents from England, in 1856, and the father died while crossing the the plains on their way to Utah. The mother is now the wife of Thomas Chapman.

Our subject and his wife have reared a family of seven children—Rebecca J., born July 22, 1868; Elizabeth, I, born February 28, 1870, died September 4, 1873; David T., August 11, 1873; James B., born July 26, 1876, died February 23, 1881; Ella Z., January 21, 1879; Louisa B., November 24, 1882; one died in infancy, born November 19, 1887.

Upon coming to Harrison County in 1865, the Chapman family rented a part of the Lindley Evans farm for two years, after which time our subject purchased eighty acres of land in Union Township, on section 10, and there remained for seven years after which he rented for five years, and then purchased his present place, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, on sections 28 and 33, the same being wild land. He at once began improving and erected his spacious farm house, the upright of which is 14x24 feet, one and a half stories high and an addition 14x14 feet.

When Mr. Chapman first started for himself he had one pony, which he traded for a span of colts and out of these grew a team. By working other men's land, using their team to work his own land, with good management and a great amount of hard work, and materially aided

by the labors of his good wife, they are now in possession of a comfortable and happy home.

At the time when Mrs. Chapman crossed the plains, then known as the Great American Desert, their household goods were hauled by hand-carts the entire distance, from Iowa City through to the wilds of Utah. Many of the famous band of Mormon believers perished through hunger and exposure, the details of which the pages of history will never have anything like a comprehensive account of. When about two hundred miles from Salt Lake President Brigham Young sent teams out and conveyed the almost perishing remnant of the band the remainder of their journey. Mrs. Chapman's father died at the point known as Rocky Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are both devout and consistent members of the Latter Day Saint's Church, she having been a member since eight years of age, while her husband has been identified with this denomination for the past twenty years. It may be added that Mrs. Chapman's father was an Elder (minister) in this church and died in the abiding convictions of his faith. Politically, our subject is a Democrat.

ALBERT B. VINING. The Empire State has furnished very many representative men who have become citizens of Harrison County, among whom may be named the subject of this sketch, who was born in Eastern New York, February 6, 1833. He is the son of Robert and Polly (Waters) Vining, of Dutch and English extraction. Albert B. was one of a family of four children, one of whom is deceased. His brother Richard resides in Woodbine, this county; his sister, Mrs. Rachel Walker, resides in Adams County, Iowa. The parents died in their native State. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of New York, and at the age of twelve years engaged in the hatter's trade, which he followed until he was twenty-two years of age and then came West, locating where Woodbine now stands. This was in October, 1855. After he had located in the county he commenced farm life again, and two years later, on June 14, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Finch, who was born in Greene County, N. Y., August 14, 1839. She was the daughter of Abraham and Laura (Merwin) Finch, and is of English origin. She was of a family of ten children.

Our subject purchased forty acres of land and kept adding until he had one hundred and sixty acres on sections 18, 19 and 20, and later on purchased two "forties" more, all in Harrison Township, and all of which he has disposed of. In 1859 he, with his wife, returned to New York, where they spent some four or five years, and in the spring of 1864 went to Wisconsin and remained until 1866, when they returned to Iowa and again located in Harrison Township, and there remained until 1882, when they moved into the town of Dunlap, remained eighteen months, and in the spring of 1884 purchased the farm they now occupy, on section 16. The farm consists of eighty acres.

Politically, Mr. Vining is an advocate and supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of Hospitable Lodge, No. 244, of A. F. & A. M. He was presented for service September 30, 1863, by draft,

but owing to physical disability was exempted from service after holding a month or so. He was one of the promoters of the organization of Vineland school district, and has done much toward building up this part of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Vining are the parents of five children—Mary L., wife of James Atherton, of Harrison Township, who was born April 11, 1858, and married March 14, 1880, by Rev. J. E. Lisle; Myran, born December 28, 1859, and now resides on a farm in Buchanan County; Albert R., born October 3, 1861, now a resident of Monona County; Laura J., born April 9, 1866, wife of Charles Atherton, married November 11, 1883, and now residing in Crawford County; Robert, born December 28, 1868, still at home.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have always manifested great interest in educational matters.

The subjoined incident, connected with early days in Harrison Csunty, cannot fail to be of interest to every reader: When our subject first came to the county, wolves and game of all kinds were very numerous, and not unfrequently has our subject, after a toilsome day's work, been followed to his very door by hungry wolves. A rather amusing incident occurred while he was yet a young man and keeping bachelors' hall in company with his brother and another man. One night in the winter of 1855, when the snow was about six inches deep, after having retired for the night, Mr. Vining heard a noise on the roof of their "dug-out," so he quietly stole out of bed, got his musket, and sallied forth with nothing on but his shirt. He longed for sport, and now was his opportunity, so he did not stop for clothing. Upon going out of doors he saw a wolf, which started down the hillside slowly, and our subject took deliberate aim, fired and crippled the wolf, which ran with its fore-parts, dragging its hind-parts; observing this, Mr. Vining started for the wolf in hot (or rather cold) pursuit, giving chase some sixty yards. It will be remembered that he was barefooted, and in fact the greater portion of his anatomy was in the same condition, but he kept on running through the snow with the sharp crust breaking at every step, but finally he overtook and captured his prize, and bore him triumphantly back to the dug-out.

In the winter of 1856–57 he had a comical experience with a nimble-footed deer, which he endeavored to ride, but as the animal strenuously objected, he concluded he would abandon the idea, but it was after he had been thrown violently from its back three times, and came near getting tramped into the deep snow by the frightened and enraged animal.

GEORGE A. CASE, who has been a resident of Harrison County since 1865, and who is now a resident of Cass Township, living on section 9, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He came to the county with his parents, who remained at Twelve-Mile Grove for one year, and then moved to Jefferson Township, near the village of Jeddo. After four or five years, our subject purchased land north of Jeddo, where he remained until his removal to Cass Township, in the spring of 1889. He began working out when about sixteen years of age, following this for six years, and after

reaching his majority he rented land for five years, and in the spring of 1883, purchased a piece of land on section 3, of Cass Township, which he farmed for three years. He sold this place, or rather exchanged, for his present farm of eighty eighty acres, on sections 9 and 10, upon which there was a small house, to which he added an upright, 14x20 feet and a kitchen 14x22. He later built a good barn, provided his stock-yard with a windmill and made general improvements such as one sees on most of the Harrison County farms.

Our subject was born in Jones County, Iowa, August 4, 1854, and is the son of James R., and Alice B., (Hearn) Case. He is the third child of a family of seven children. He accompanied his parents from Jasper County to Harrison County, in 1865.

He was married February 18, 1885, to Ella M. Hunt, daughter of Jasen Z. and Mary (King) Hunt, who was born February 15, 1861. Their children are, Hume, born August 9, 1888 and Orvill L., March 26, 1890. Politically, Mr. Case is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN CHAPMAN, JR., a resident farmer of section 6, in Washington Township, has been a resident of the county for twenty-one years, coming as he did in the autumn of 1870, and settling on the Pigeon, in Union Township (section 4), where he bought forty acres of wild land, which he improved and lived upon until the spring of 1877. He sold this place in the fall of 1877, and the following spring moved to Harrison County, Mo., where he purchased a farm and remained until July, 1880, when he sold and came back to this county, and purchased a farm on section 4, the same being but partly improved, there being about thirty acres of breaking, but no house upon it. To this he added forty acres more, upon which he built a small house, and remained there one winter, and the following spring bought the Fry farm in the same section, which was an improved forty-acre tract. The buildings he had erected upon his other place, he moved, and tore down those that were on the Fry farm and built new ones. Here he remained until the spring of 1891, when he moved to his present place, which he bought in the autumn of 1890, it belonging to two different parties. One of his farms contains one hundred and thirty-six acres, and the other eighty acres, both of which are well improved. The one on section 4, he rents.

Our subject was born in Wilkshire, England, at the town of Westlavington, September 20, 1845, where he remained until 1861, and then emigrated to America, coming direct to Florence, Neb., at which point he remained a few days, and then went to Rockport, Neb. His parents and the family went to Salt Lake, Utah.

He enlisted in the United States service, at Omaha, Neb., October 20, 1863, as a member of Company D, First Nebraska Cavalry, and was on the frontier, fighting Indians, and guarding emigrant trains. He was honorably discharged at Omaha, August 18, 1864, then returned to Florence, where he remained until winter and then hired out to drive ox-teams in a freight train across the plains, his older brother, James, being with him in the same train. They got as far as Cotton Wood Springs, but there were snowbound, and had to return to Florence,

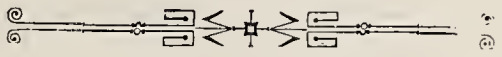
where our subject spent the remainder of the winter. After which he went to Rockport, Washington County, Neb., and there remained until 1868, and then came back to Douglas County, Neb., where he farmed for the first time. He rented in that vicinity until the fall of 1870 and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married in Washington County, Neb., March 5, 1868, to Miss Martha I. Wilson and they are the parents of eight children—Millie J., born August 4, 1869; Alfred W., March 12, 1872; Richard F., June 22, 1874; Alice E., October 6, 1876; Harriet I., April 1, 1879; John G., April 15, 1881; Katie L., January 15, 1884 and Gertie M., June 21, 1887. John G. died September 16, 1881.

Martha (Wilson) Chapman, wife of our subject, was born in Taylor County, Iowa, March 12, 1851, and in the spring of 1865, moved with her parents to Pottawattamie County, where they remained until fall and then moved to Florence, Neb., remained there until the spring of 1866, when they moved to a farm in the same county, remained one season and then moved to Washington County, Neb., where our subject's wife remained until the date of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are both members of the Latter Day Saints Church; they united July, 1874. Of their family, Millie J., Alfred W., Alice E. and Harriet I. are also members of the same church. Mr. Chapman has held and still retains the office of township trustee.

The father of Mrs. Chapman, William A. Wilson, was born in Kentucky, March 24, 1821, and in 1835, with his parents moved to Indiana, where he remained until 1845 and then came to Taylor County, Iowa, and from there to Pottawattamie County in 1865. The same fall, he moved to Florence, Neb., and in the spring of 1867, to Washington County, Neb., where he remained until 1869, then removed to Douglas County, where he died March 4, 1891. Sarah J. (Guill) Wilson, the mother of our subject's wife, was born in Kentucky and died in Douglas County, Neb., November 14, 1866. They were the parents of ten children—five sons and five daughters, Mrs. Chapman being the third child.



WILLIAM H. McQUEEN (retired) came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, just at the close of the Civil War, and settled on section 9, of Taylor Township, where he purchased two hundred acres of wild land at $3.75 per acre. The same is situated on the Missouri Bottoms. Here he erected a rough frame house 16x20 feet, one story and a half high. The first year he broke only ten acres of his land, but the next year broke about forty acres. His original house served the purpose of a residence with an addition which he made to it, until 1875, when he built a story and a half frame house, 18x28 feet, and an ell 14x20 feet, with porch and pantry added. He has also a frame barn 16x30 feet. His home farm now consists of two hundred acres, all under cultivation. He has a farm of eighty acres in Jackson Township, which makes him quite an extensive land owner. In 1885 he left the farm and went to Modale, where he engaged in general merchandising, in which he continued until July, 1888, at which time he sold out his business, and has since lived a retired life. In 1888 he and his wife took a trip through Ohio, visiting his par-

ents, who lived at that time in Carroll County. He also attended the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment at Columbus, and visited many friends and relatives in the Buckeye State. The summers of 1889 and 1890 our subject spent in the Black Hills country, he having a son Charles C., who is a ranchman in Fall River County, S. Dak. Upon coming to this county our subject had but little means, but being possessed of a good education, he taught school winters and farmed summers. He passed through two sieges of grasshopper raids, and in 1868 they caused the total failure of crops. Mr. McQueen received $300 for teaching school, or he could hardly have existed in the country.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier life and his wife's domestic relations, it may be said that he was born November 26, 1829, in Carroll County, Ohio, then known as Jefferson County. He is a son of Elisha and Lydia (Tope) McQueen. They were natives of Washington County, Pa.. The father was born August 9,1802, and died in Carroll County, Ohio, in February, 1890. The mother was born in 1805, and died at the same place in December, 1890. These two old companions on the road of life, having filled their mission well, passed from the scenes of earth during the same year. They reared a family of six children, our subject being the second child in the family of three daughters and three sons. He remained at home with his parents until October, 1848, when he commenced teaching school, and followed it for a number of years. He taught winters, and to school summers, for several years, and attended the academy at New Hagerstown, Carroll County, several years. There were two departments in this school, and only had one change of teachers while he was there, and this was occasioned by the lady teacher getting married, after which our subject put one of his advanced pupils in charge. In 1859 he went to Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and took charge of his father-in-law's mercantile business, which he conducted until 1860, and that spring came to Poweshiek County, Iowa, and commenced teaching at Brooklyn, following the same until about the time he came to Harrison County. The last year he was there he was in the grocery business and bought and sold out three times. This was during Civil War times.

Our subject was united in marriage, in Carroll County, Ohio, October 25, 1853, to Miss Mary Walters, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (McKee) Walters, and to them have been born five children—Elisha W., Amanda M., James L., Charles G., Frank W., all of whom are living.

Mary (Walters) McQueen was born near New Cumberland, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 17, 1836, and lived with her parents until the date of her marriage.

Our subject is a member of the Sons of Temperance, and was a member at Leesville, Ohio, in 1854, and was made a Mason at Urichsville, Ohio, in the fall of 1854. He now belongs to the Masonic lodge at Missouri Valley. He was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Brooklyn, Iowa, in 1862, and now belongs to the Mondamin Lodge. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Brooklyn, Iowa, and was its first S. W.

Mrs. McQueen is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is an exemplary christian.

Mr. McQueen, in his political choice,

is a Democrat, and has held all the local township offices, except constable. He is a Notary Public at the present time. In the campaign of 1876, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of County Recorder. The Republican majority at that time was three hundred and thirty-four, yet through his ability and popularity, he was only defeated by twenty-seven votes.

Frank W., son of our subject, was born in Harrison County, Iowa, May 14, 1867. He received his education at the common schools, and attended the Commercial college at Omaha, during the summer and fall of 1888. He then came back to Modale, and opened up a general store, carrying about $2,000 stock. He was married in Des Moines, Iowa, June 12, 1890, to Miss Linnie McGrew, daughter of Nathan B. and Anna (Hickock) McGrew. Linnie (McGrew) McQueen, was born in Williams County, Ohio, November 19, 1868, and in 1882, her parents moved to Des Moines.

JACOB COX, a resident of section 12, St. John's Township, came to Harrison County in the fall or 1854, and may well called a pioneer of the van-guard. He located on the site of his present home, where he took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he ereeted a log cabin 14x16 feet, provided with a board floor, but covered with "shakes" for roofing. He lived in this cabin a few years and then erected a frame house, which burned in January, 1862. He built another the same month, the same being a part of his present residence, the new part being erected in 1883, and consists of an upright one story and a half high, together with a commodious wing. Our subject's present farm comprises three hundred and sixty acres in one square body.

Mr. Cox was born in Montgomery County August 26, 1820, and is the son of Abraham and Lydia (Reel) Cox. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of Virginia. When he was five years of age his parents moved from Ohio to Indiana and located in Putnam County where his father followed farming, his trade however being that of a hatter. The father died in Indiana in about 1848, and the mother in 1838, and when seventeen years of age our subject commenced the labors of life for himself. He worked out by the year, receiving $100 for his services; continuing at this sort of labor for about three years, and followed laboring by the day and month for four years, rented land for three years when he purchased an eighty-acre timber tract in Clay County, Ind., and resided there for five years, and cleared twenty-five acres from out the big forest, then he sold and fitted out a two-horse wagon and started for Pottawattamie County, Iowa, arriving October 2, 1852, having been six weeks on the road. He remained in Pottawattamfe County long enough to raise one crop then moved to Harrison County.

Our subject married Sarah Fox,in June, 1842; she was a native of Indiana and died in June, 1853, leaving a family of five children—William H., born January 16, 1843; he was a soldier in the Civil War and died of disease there contracted, September 7, 1863; James P., born May 30, 1845, lives in St. John's Township; Nancy, born November 11, 1847, married William Smith and lives in Allen Township; Catherine, born January 25, 1851, wife of Mr.

Owens, living in Woodbine; and Caroline died aged one year.

For his second wife he married Hannah Frazier, November 28, 1865. She was a native of Putnam County, Ind., born August 28, 1838, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Frazier; she was the sixth child of a family of seven sons and seven daughters, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

Our subject and his second wife are the parents of ten children, seven of whom still survive—Minerva C., born August 9, 1857, is the wife of John A. Brown; John Isaac, born January 1, 1859, married and lives in St. John's Township; Sarah Elizabeth, born March 15, 1861, married I. E. Houghton, and lives in Portsmouth, Shelby County; Alexander R., born April 4, 1863, is a conductor on the Sioux City & Omaha railway; Harvey H., born March 20, 1865, married and lives on the same premises with his father; Charles, born July 20, 1867, married and lives in Allen Township; Oscar, born October 30, 1869, died November 19, 1869; Ara A,, born November 6, 1871, and died September 25, 1876; William Fonrose, born February 28, 1876, still at home.

Mrs. Hannah (Frazier) Cox, came to Harrison County with her parents in May, 1855. Her father was of Scotch and her mother of English descent. The former died May 21, 1868, and the latter September 12, 1867.

LYSANDER CRANE, who has been a resident of Harrison County since 1862, and is now a resident of Boyer Township, living about two miles south of Woodbine, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He was born April 16, 1835 in Huron County, Ohio, and remained with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, and then went to Rock County, Wis., where he worked on a farm one season, and then returned to the home of his father and remained until he came to Henry County, Ill., in 1855; he remained one year and in October, 1856, went to Olmstead County, Minn., and there remained until the spring of 1872, then went to Jackson County, Minn., and lived until July of that year, and then came to this county. He had scarcely arrived in Harrison County, when the rumor came that the Indians were killing the people in the neighborhood he had just left in Minnesota. Their team being the last one that came down with the escort of soldiers, and the rumor above referred to was but the preface to one of the bloodiest tragedies recorded in the history of Indian warfare in Minnesota or Iowa, and is known as the "New Ulm Massacre."

The first night in Harrison County, our subject camped on Willow Creek, had but ten cents, and was just out of provisions, having only flour enough to mix with milk, which made a harmless, but not over hearty diet. The next day they reached Jeddo, where Mrs. Crane's father lived.

Mr. Crane settled near there, working by the day at what ever he could get to do, until winter, when he worked at blacksmithing for Mr. Dougherty, but having visions of the Eldorado of the West, Colorado Territory, Mr. Crane and his family went to that country where he conducted a ranch on the old Military Road, by the waters of the South Platte, about one hundred miles northeast of Denver. In February, 1864, having his fill of extreme Western life, he returned to Harrison County with the same teams

with which they went. He now bought eighty acres of land upon which he still lives. His land was unimproved and he bought an old house of Mr. Dougherty, in Jeddo, and moved it to his place. This was a 14x20, one story structure, and served them until 1880, when he built his present frame residence, which is a two story building, 16x32 feet with a wing 14x 24 feet, together with a kitchen 10 x 24, one story high. His farm now consists of three hundred and seventy acres of as fine land as can be found in the far-famed Boyer Valley. He also has a stock farm in Nebraska of 320 acres. For several years he had nothing in the way of barns, except the typical Iowa stable, consisting of poles covered with hay, but in the fall of 1864 he bought an old store building in Jeddo, and moved it to his place and used that as a barn until 1884, when he tore that down and built a new barn 34 x 36 feet with 14 foot posts, and a basement the full size of the building.

Mr. Crane was married to Miss Calfernia P. Bell, April 12, 1859 in Olmstead County, Minn., and by this marriage union six children have come to bless their home—Loren H., born April 26, 1860; Jotham E., June 3, 1862; Sophronia E., May 11, 1867; Mary V., June 2, 1869; Herbert H., June 8, 1870; Ezra E., August 8, 1872. They have also reared Flora M. Bell, whose father and mother died, leaving her an orphan at the tender age of eighteen months. Her father was a brother of Mrs. Crane, and this child was born May 22, 1864, in Harrison County, and married W. P. Mikesell, and she now lives upon the same farm where she was born.

Jotham E., died by injuries received by being kicked by a horse, only surviving twenty-seven hours, his death occurring May 5, 1885; Mary V., died July 20, 1869; Loren H., was married to Miss Jessie F. Morris, and they are now living in Vandalia, Jasper County, where he is engaged in general mercantile business. They were married in Woodbine, October 31, 1885: Sophronia H., was married to Charles L. Ellison, January 30, 1887, and resides on a farm in Lincoln Township; Herbert H., graduated from Woodbine Normal in 1891, and is teaching, as is also Ezra E.

Mrs. Crane was born August 25, 1838, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in 1856, with her parents, went to Olmstead County, Minn., where she remained until she was married. She was a school teacher and taught at Jeddo in the fall of 1862, and there being no school funds on hand, she took her pay in provisions, such as was raised on the farm, except $1 which was paid to her in cash.

Her parents died in Harrison County, and of her father, William Bell, it may be said that he was born in Hartford, Conn., about 1791, and moved to Ohio at about the age of seventeen years, then to Minnesota, and from there to Harrison County, Iowa. He died April 6, 1867, and his wife, the mother of Mrs. Crane, who was Martha Wolcott, of Ohio, died March 20, 1881, at the home of her daughter.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, and for six years was Postmaster in Woodbine. For ten years was engaged in mercantile business with his son, L. H. Crane. This man and his family have had a checkered life, lived in many locations, seen much of the world, been visited by the Angel of Death, have always stood high in point of honor and integrity, and are now comfortably situated after these long years of

toil and hardship. During his short stay in Colorado, he lived in quarters provided as follows: He dug holes in the ground, set four posts and covered the sides with poles and the roof with earth, which served very well in that climate; however no one ever spoke of it as being a marvel of architectural beauty. His business there was keeping freighter's teams, and he put up large quantities of hay, which sold at big prices. Mrs. Crane made bread, pies and other eatables which she sold to the teamsters, and thus with their united efforts, gave them a sufficient sum to buy their first humble home in Harrison County.

ANDREW R. COX, of St. John's Township, came to the county in 1854, and a sketch of his life will doubtless be read with interest in this connection. He is a native of the Buckeye State, being born in Ohio, June 22, 1827. His parents were Abraham and Lydia (Reel) Cox, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Ohio. They had a family of ten children—Martha A.; Isaac W., a resident of this county; Hannah, Mrs. Crowder, of Indiana; Jacob, a resident of this county; Andrew, of this county; Mary, Mrs. Reel, of Indiana; Henry B., of this county; Sarah M., Mrs. Gilkerson; Nancy and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

The family moved to Indiana in 1827, locating in Putnam County, where the father was engaged at farming. Our subject's early life was passed on the farm in that county; obtaining a common school education at a time when the public school system was not what it is to-day. The first attempt he made at business life was when he entered a grist mill, where he remained four years, during which time he learned much concerning the art of an "honest miller." We next find him tilling the soil, which vocation he has followed ever since. In 1845 he went to Illinois, remained a year. and returned to Indiana and bought the old home farm in Putnam County, which he tilled until the spring of 1852, when he came to Iowa, locating in Rockford Township, Pottawattamie County, where he lived upon his brother's farm, and was one of the organizers of Rockford Township. He bought a claim on Honey Creek consisting of two hundred and forty acres of deeded land, upon which he lived two years, and then came to this county, locating on section 13, of St. John's Township, where he now has a landed estate of between four and five hundred acres. A quarter section of this land is under cultivation, while the balance is in pasture and timber land. He erected a rude log cabin, a half mile from his present residence, in which the family lived for two years. Mr. Cox also helped organize St. John's Township, and the first two elections were held at his house.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's domestic life, it may be said he was married June 5, 1849, in Putnam County, Ind., to Miss Barbara J. Deal, the daughter of John and Sarah (Barnett) Deal, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively and of German descent.

This marriage union was blessed by the advent of seven children—George T., born June 8, 1851; Peter R., July 21, 1853; Sarah (Mrs. Harsign), January 1, 1855; Lydia (Mrs. Mouts), January 12, 1857, now living in Nebraska; Nancy (Mrs. Mouts), January 27, 1858, now living in Nebraska; Mary (Mrs. William Jones), a

resident of this county, November 30, 1860; Ella (Mrs. Fox), February 25, 1868, now living in this county.

Upon coming to this county, our subject was one of the first settlers in the Boyer Valley, and his was the only house between St. John's and where Logan now stands. His nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, and their principal diet was corn-bread and cat-fish. Mr. and Mrs. Cox came to Iowa overland, the trip consuming just thirty days time. It was in the month of April, when the streams were swollen beyond their banks and had to be forded in the absence of bridges. The Wabash, Illinois and Mississippi Rivers were crossed by boat, while the prairie lands were all but impassable.

JAMES McCAULEY, a respected citizen residing on section 21, of Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in October, 1856, first locating in Little Sioux Township. He worked by the month for three years on a farm. Upon arriving in the county Mr. McCauly only had $9.75 in his pocket, and being sick he parted with twenty-five cents of this for a bottle of Pain Killer, which at that time was considered a cure-all for almost every ailment.

He bought twenty acres of land, the contract price of which was $85. It was wild land, upon which he built a small frame house, and afterward bought a swamp land claim of one hundred and sixty acres. This land he commenced to improve, and lived there for fifteen years. He then built a small house, in which he lived a short time, and then erected the house he now occupies, which is a first-class farm house. He also has a good barn, granery, and three hundred feet of cribbing. He provides his place with well water forced from the ground with wind power. He has an orchard of three hundred trees, besides a goodly number of shade and ornamental trees. As the years have glided by our subject has added to his landed estate until he now has eleven hundred acres, three hundred of which is under the plow, and the balance in meadow and pasture land. Many are the hardships endured by this man in order that he might possess this handsome property. There was a time since he came to Harrison County when he had barely enough clothing to keep from freezing his flesh. He had to go about twenty miles to mill, and nine miles to the postoffice, while Council Bluffs was the nearest market. He also passed through the great snow winters and the grasshopper years, which were seasons that tried men's souls in all parts of Western Iowa.

Mr. McCauley was born in the month of April, 1828, in Ireland. He is a son of Patrick and Bridget McCauley, whose children were: John (deceased), Ann, Cornelius, Mary, Catharine (deceased), and James.

Our subject remained in Ireland until thirteen years of age, and then sailed for America, landing in New York, where he remained seven weeks, after which he went to work in a brickyard in Westchester County, N. Y. After four months he went to Long Island and worked in a gravel bank, which job was more honorable than easy or lucrative, and whether his introduction to labor in this country was not what he had looked for or not, the biographical writer can only conjec-

ture, but at any rate he returned to Ireland and remained there three years and a half, working hard all the time to get money with which to pay his $15 passage back to America. Upon his return to this country he worked on a farm for a time, also in a paper mill, and then went to Marble Head, where he worked at shoemaking four months. We next find him in Albany with just money enough to pay his passage to Sioux City, Iowa, where he worked for a time on a farm, and then drifted to Harrison County.

Mr. McCauley was married September 11, 1859, to Elizabeth Morrow, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Morrow, natives of Ireland, who were the parents of ten children—Jane, William, Elizabeth, Anna, Hugh, David (deceased), David, Joseph (deceased), Salathiel and Matilda.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of twelve children, born and named in the following order: Elizabeth, born October 6, 1862; Anna, February 11, 1864; Mary (deceased), May 7, 1865; William (deceased), September 20, 1866; John (deceased), August 29, 1868; Mary, April 20, 1870; David, August 13, 1871; Joseph (deceased), March 15, 1873; Thomas, July 13, 1874; William J., March 14, 1876; Alice, May 3, 1878; Paul B., April 10, 1886.

Our subject and his family are believers in the Roman Catholic faith.

BENJAMIN A. DIVELBESS, a farmer of section 4, La Grange Township, may well be counted a pioneer boy of Harrison County, for he came with Charles Carvalho in May, 1853. Mr. Carvalho took a claim and remained there until the spring of 1854, this settlement being made at Bigler's Grove when our subject was only eleven years old. Carvalho moved to Harris Grove, La Grange Township, and purchased a claim of Michael McKinney, afterwards entering the land, and lived upon the same until 1861. They then crossed the plains with horse teams to California, taking a drove of cattle with them. Here Carvalho and our subject remained until the autumn of 1871, when Mr. Divelbess returned to Harrison County, and for one year rented land of Mr. Longman, in Jefferson Township, and in December, 1872, he came to the farm he is now living upon, having rented the same of Mr. Longman. In the spring of 1873 our subject bought forty acres of wild land from William Orr, on section 4, of La Grange Township, but still continued to live on the farm that he had rented from Mr. Longman, and in 1878 he purchased the same. He has added to the improvements already on the place, and also to his land, until he now has three hundred acres. When he first came to the county Council Bluffs (then called Kanesville) was their nearest postoffice and trading point. Upon one occasion Carvalho had to make three trips there with ox-teams to get a plow; he obtained the necessary irons and had to do the woodwork after he got home. In the winter of 1854–55 he attended school in a house on what is known as the William Dakan farm, in Union Township, the same being a subscription school, and J. B. McCurly being the teacher.

Our subject was born in Holmes County, Ohio, May 9, 1842, and in 1846 his mother died, and a year later he went to live with Charles Carvalho; in 1853 they left Steuben County, Ind., with ox-

teams, en route for Harrison County, Iowa. As has been related before, our subject remained with Carvalho until 1871, when he left him in California, and came back to Harrison County.

He was married October 19, 1870, having returned from California on a visit. He married Miss Fannie Longman, by whom six children have been born—Daniel A., born in California, Harold B., Nellie A., Minnie M., Benjamin F. and Alice E.

Fannie (Longman) Divelbess was born in England June 14, 1846, and came with her parents to America in 1851, living with her parents in Harrison County until the date of her marriage.

Daniel S. Divelbess, father of our subject, was of German origin, but he was born in Pennsylvania about 1810, and died in Steuben County, Ind., in September, 1871. The mother (Rosella (Phenice) Divelbess, was born in Pennsylvania about 1815, and remained there until married. She died in Steuben County, Ind., in 1846. They were the parents of six children, our subject being the fourth.

Politically, Mr. Divelbess is a Republican, and his father was a Whig. His brothers are scattered throughout the country, two living in Kansas, one in California, and one was killed at Petersburg, Va., in 1864.

STEPHEN W. CRANE, of Little Sioux Township, came to Harrison County in 1884. He was born in Newark, N. J., April 30, 1841, and is a son of Ambrose and Lydia (Pike) Crane. On the paternal side Nehemiah J. Crane and Polly (Ward) Crane were the grand-parents, and were of English descent. The great-grandfather was one of the early settlers in New Jersey, and farmed the land where now stands the city of Newark. On the mother's side they were of Scotch descent. Zebulon Montgomery Pike was a General in the Continental Army, and was killed at the battle of Morristown Heights. Our subject is the youngest of the family of five children, four of whom still survive. His early life was spent in New Jersey, and he was educated at the High Schools of Newark. In 1860 he began to learn the coach painters trade, and worked at it until he enlisted at Trenton, October 15, 1868, as a member of Company K., Ninth New Jersey Infantry. He participated in twenty-six battles during the Civil War the chief of which are as follows–Roanoke Island, Newburn, Fort Macon, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Dureys Bluff, Cold Harbor, Southwest Creek, both engagements at Petersburg, at Free Bridge, Hills Bridge, and Cherry Grove. He was discharged December 7, 1864, at Trenton, N. J., after which he returned home and remained until March 1865, and then came to Sycamore, Ill., and while there accidently shot himself while hunting ducks, which compelled him to go home, which, to an old soldier who had faced the grape and canister shot of the Rebel army during twenty-six engagements without ever receiving a wound, seemed not a little laughable as well as mortifying. He remained at home this time about a year, and then went to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., where he farmed until he came to Harrison County in 1884, when he settled on section 4, of Little Sioux Township, where he owns two hundred and seventeen acres, for which he paid $6 per acre. His success as a farmer is due principally

to the fact that he pays special attention to cattle, horses and hogs, while his chief crop is corn.

He was united in marriage in 1870, at Lisbon, Ill., to Miss Ida Suydam, the daughter of John and Eliza J. (White) Suydam. By this marriage union two children have been born—Mattie P., of Little Sioux; and Harry, at home. Mrs. Crane died in January, 1886, and was buried in the Little Sioux Cemetery.

For his second wife our subject married Mary Frances Barker, February 14, 1889. Her home was at Onawa, Iowa.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is looked upon as a representative man in the community in which he lives.

HARRY H. PRIOR, who has been a resident of Iowa, since 1867, and of Harrison County, since 1869, and is now a resident of section 33, of Harrison Township, will form the subject of this notice.

Mr. Prior is a native of Chittenden County, Vt., where he was born January 1,1821. Here he passed his early life and received his education, in common with other Green Mountain boys. He is a son of Robert and Laura (Hard) Prior, both natives of Vermont, and he is a grand-son of Heman Prior, and Stephen Hard. The latter was one of the leading men of his county, and was a member of the State Assembly for many years. Our subject remained in his native State, until 1867, when like many another New England inhabitant, he was tired of the "everlasting hills," and believed that the great West, with its rolling prairies, and unclaimed lands, would give him a more profitable field in which to operate, than among the stumps and stones of Vermont, so he came to Marshall County, where he purchased a farm, erected a good residence, and made other substantial improvements, but at the end of two years, sold his place, and removed to Harrison County, where he purchased a quarter section of wild prairie land, on section 33, of Harrison Township, with no improvements of any importance, to be seen in any direction. Here he located in the midst of tall prairie grass, rolling like the waves of the ocean, with the determination to build for himself and family a home. Deer and prairie chickens, were seen on every hand, and every thing looked new and wild. He has made many valuable improvements, keeping pace with those around him in the march of cultivation and development, and though laboring under adverse circumstances for several years, he now is in possession of one of the best farms of its size in the county. Owing to sickness in the family he was kept in and around the house a greater portion of seven years. When our subject and his wife started in life they embarked with nothing but their own hands and good will to carry them through, and how well they have succeeded is shown by their surroundings to-day. They live in the original house which they erected in 1869, which is a frame structure 18x26 feet with an addition 12x14 feet. The upright is two stories high, and was the best building in the country for some time after it was built. It is surrounded by a fine artificial grove, each tree of which is a living, growing monument to the good sense of the pioneer whose hands planted it out. There is also an

excellent young orchard on the premises, together with everything that goes toward making up a valuable farm home.

He was married January 16, 1843, to Lucretia Day, who was born in Vermont February 9, 1823. She is the daughter of Edward and Susannah (Ransom) Day, and the grand-daughter of Samuel Day and Moses Ransom, who were among the earlier settlers of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Prior, as has been related came West in 1867, with their family consisting of seven children—Laura Endora, wife of George Moore, a resident of Harrison Township; John M., a resident of Monona County; Alson C., a resident of Douglas Township; Hoyt H., a resident of Omaha, Neb., Fred J., residing at home; Ellen, wife of Joseph Lane, of Pottawattamie County, and Lettie, wife of Henry Hoag, a resident of Lincoln Township.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Universalist Church at Marshalltown.

FREDERICK F. BEEBEE, proprietor of the "Bonnie View Stock Farm" and one of the representative farmers of LaGrange Township, living on section 35, came to Harrison County in March, 1871, and settled on section 26, with his father, who at that time had two hundred and forty acres of land, that he had entered in 1856, but did not come to the county to live until 1871. His son R. T. Beebee, that came in 1869, improved eighty acres of this land, and in 1871, the father came with his family, two sons and their families, all settling on the same neighborhood. The father kept buying more land, until he had three hundred and twenty acres, besides giving his three sons eighty acres apiece. This settlement was known as the "Beebee Settlement," and in 1880, a post-office was established at that point, and called Beebeetown. The first post-office was in the house where our subject now lives, he being the first Postmaster. His wife was the prime mover in getting the mail route established. In 1881, a general store was started by A. D. Fitch, on land donated by Mr. Beebee. It was in 1876 that our subject left his father's home, and bought forty acres of land where he now lives. The land was under cultivation, but no other improvements had been made. He built a frame house 16x24 feet, with an ell about 20x22 feet, and the same season erected a barn, which was the first one having a shingled roof in his portion of the township. His present farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is seeded to tame grass. He is engaged in feeding stock, but buys all his corn, believing that he can buy cheaper than he can raise it. He has one hundred and fifty-four feet of cattle shedding, and usually feeds about nine carloads of cattle per year.

Mr. Fitch conducted the store here about six months, when James Haner built a store, and our subject bought Mr. Fitch out and turned the store building into a dwelling, and now rents the same. Haner operated the store a short time and then sold out to Famerritt, who ran to the fall of 1888, and then sold to J. P. Yarrington. When Mr. Fitch went into the store, our subject resigned the post-office in his favor.

Our subject's father built a blacksmith shop in 1881, and rented it to a man named Charles E. Wilkins, who after two

years, was succeeded by Mr. Whipple, and he by J. B. VanCleave, who also operated it for awhile, also James Keller, and later to Showalter & Finfrock and the present blacksmith, Peter Cromer.

Mr. Beebee was born in Onondaga County, N. N., July 1, 1850, and in 1856 accompanied his parents to Cayuga County, where he remained until 1871, and then came to this county, remaining with his parents until 1874, when he went back to New York, and April 7, of that year, was united in marriage to Miss Lois Hudson. After their marriage they came to Iowa, and lived with our subject's father until 1876, and then moved to their own place. They are the parents of six children: baby boy, died in infancy; Frederick H., Arthur H., Edith C., Leslie J. and Jennie E.

Lois (Hudson) Beebee is a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., born March 19, 1852. She remained in the Empire State until the date of her marriage.

James L. Beebee, father of our subject, was born in the town of Pompey, Onondagua County, N. Y., December 24, 1809, and remained there until 1856, when he moved to Cayuga County. While in Onondagua County, he was engaged as a railroad contractor, but while living in Cayuga County, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. After coming to Iowa, he made several trips back to the old Empire State, and during the past spring (1891) he went back to York State, near Binghampton, to make it his home. He was married in Onondagua County, January 12, 1831, to Miss Alma C. Williams, by whom eleven children were born, our subject being the youngest.

The mother was Alma C. (Williams) Beebee, and she was born in Onondagua County, September 24, 1807. She died in Harrison County, Iowa, January 31, 1885. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject received his education at the common schools, and at the Academy of Friends, at Union Springs, N. Y., which institution he attended three years.

Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, and in religious matters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

STEPHEN CROW, who has been a resident of Harrison County, since the closing year of the great Civil War, coming as he did in the spring of 1865, when he settled on section 13, of Boyer Township, where he bought two hundred and forty acres of land, upon which there was a small log house, and about eighty acres of land broken. In this log house the family lived until 1868, when he built a brick house, 24x36 feet, and two stories high, with a kitchen 16x20, one story high. The house is provided with a basement, about forty feet long, by sixteen feet wide. In 1878 Mr. Crow built a barn 20x30 feet, with a basement the same size; the upper part being used for hay and grain, and the basement for a horse-barn.

When our subject came to the county the towns of Dunlap, Woodbine and Logan, had not been laid out, and he had to do his trading at Council Bluffs, but had mail accomodations by a Post-office called Harrison City, with Mrs. L. D. Butler as Postmistress.

Mr. Crow was born in Geneseo County, N. Y., February 1, 1817, and remained there until he was three years of age,

when his parents emigrated to Huron County, Ohio, where he remained with his parents until of age, and then went to Cass County, Mich., where he remained until the autumn of 1846, farming and teaching school. We next find him in Cass County, Ill., where he bought a farm and cultivated it until his coming to Harrison County.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Prater, in Cass County, Mich., June 16, 1844, and by this union ten children have been born—Benjamin F., born October 15, 1845, Washington I., born January 20, 1847, Marquis D., born February 23, 1849, Leonidas M., born January 11, 1851, William H. B., born June 16, 1852, Laura E., born October 26, 1854, Stephen E., December 16, 1856, John C., born September 12, 1858, Charles L., born June 27, 1860, Elmer E., born 24, 1862.

Washington I. died at home, as the result of a gun shot inflicted by a man who was living in the same house with Mr. Crow's people. His death occurred December 6, 1875, never speaking after he was shot. A detailed account of this premeditated murder appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mrs. Crow was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 6, 1826, remaining with her parents, who moved to Cass County, Mich., when she was three years of age, in 1829, when that was yet a Territory. Her father, Jonathan Prater, was born in Harden County, Va., September 16, 1796, and died in Cass County, Mich., March 4, 1847. He was married to Miss Rebecca Griffin, by whom eight children were reared; our subject's wife being the fourth child. The mother was born in North Carolina, March 12, 1797, and died in Cass County, Mich., April 6, 1872.

Stephen Crow, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1780, and died in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1843. His wife was Lucy Elwell, born Bennington County, Vt., in 1790, and died in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1841. They were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters; our subject being the sixth child.

In his political belief, Mr. Crow is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and in his religious belief is Missionary Baptist.

Since coming to the county, he has held all the school offices of Boyer Township. He stands high in the community in which he lives, and has been an industrious hard working man, having been on the frontier in the "Buckeye," "Wolverine," "Prairie" and "Hawkeye" States.

Like many other loyal citizens, our subject felt it his duty to go to the front in time of the Rebellion. He enlisted in the Sixty-first Illinois Regiment for three years. He was at the memorable battle of Pittsburg Landing, under Gen. Prentis. He was in prison fifty days, exchanged and went back to his company and was at siege of Vicksburg and witnessed the surrender of thirty-two thousand seven hundred and ten rebels, which he says was a sorry sight to behold.

SAMUEL BOONE, a farmer of section 22, of Boyer Township, and a descendant of Old Daniel Boone, "The Hunter of Kentucky," will form the subject of this sketch. He was born in Putman County, Ind., in 1845 and when a small boy, his parents removed to Vigo County, Ind., where they remained until

the autumn of 1856, then they emigrated to Harrison County, Iowa, and settled on Willow Creek, where he died December 5, 1857, and the next year his mother sold the place, and then rented first one place and then another.

Our subject was married in Boyer Township, in 1865, to Mrs. Margaret McHenry by whom five children were born—Milton A., Rosalia, Samuel A., Robert E. and Daniel O. Mrs. Boone's maiden name was Margaret Burnett, who was born and raised in Berwickshire, Scotland, coming to America in 1857, and soon after married Francis McHenry, and they were the parents of three children, all deceased—Charles C., William and John.

When Mrs. McHenry married Mr. Boone, she had one hundred and twenty acres of land partly improved on section 22, Boyer Township, to which they have added until their farm now consists of four hundred and fifty-five acres of well-improved land. When starting out for himself, our subject only possessed one horse and a harness, and a two-year-old colt, but by hard work, frugality, and remaining in one place, he has become comfortably situated having his farm well stocked, also good buildings, and four acres of a fine bearing orchard, together with small fruit.

Mr. Boone, in relating about the hard winter of 1856–57, when their people were very poor, said that they had to go to mill with hand-sleds, their yoke of oxen, mare and colt and two cows being drifted under the snow (on account of their hay and sheds being burned that fall), they were found dead in the spring; this left them without a team, or any thing else to live on, except the deer meat which in the spring-time was not good, on account of the severe winter causing the deer to become very poor. During that long and never to be forgotten winter, they drew a hand-sled a half mile for their firewood and ten miles to mill.

Only those, who lived in Iowa at that date, can in any way appreciate the perilous position in which these people were. The raging storms without, the same appetites for something good to eat and a change of diet, obtained among those early settlers, as in these days of plenty. Families had sickness as well then, as now, and the hearthstones of many a Harrison County pioneer was any thing but the scene of joy and happiness; and perhaps the warm sunshine of the very late spring of 1857 was more gladly welcomed than any before or since.

Mrs. Boone is Presbyterian, in her church choice and profession.

RICHARD DICKINSON, one of the successful farmers residing in Union Township, whose farm is on section 6, is another one of the little band who wended their way to Harrison County, arriving October, 1863, when he located on the farm on which he now lives, consisting of a half section of land, all in one body, for which he exchanged a farm in Michigan, unsight and unseen. At the time he made the trade, there were about one hundred acres of the farm under cultivation. The remainder was timber and wild prairie land. He has given his sons some of his original tract, but having purchased other land still possesses about the same amount as was in his original farm.

When he came to this county, the nearest railroad was at Iowa City, about two

hundred and fifty miles distant. The mail was carried across the State by stage from Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs, making the round trip once a week, our subject's postoffice being at Harris Grove with William Dakan as Postmaster, while their nearest trading point was Council Bluffs, a distance of thirty miles. Even at that early day, the family had callers, but owing to their dusky complexion, and semi-savage look, they were not very welcome visitors. However, these Indians were quite friendly and seldom committed any depredations.

Our subject was born in the State of Ohio, July 22, 1812. His father was Gaos, and his mother Mary Dickinson, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and they were the parents of five children, of whom our subject was the third. The children were named as follows: Ruth, deceased; Elizabeth, Richard, Daniel, deceased; and John. Our subject lived with his parents in Ohio until he was eighteen years of age. When he felt the young blood of ambition coursing through his veins, he embarked upon life's sea for himself, first going to Pennsylvania, where he engaged with a man who was taking a drove of horses West, and when they got as far as Bedford, the horses were sold, and he then hired to another man and went to Philadelphia, where he had the smallpox, which he took in the natural way. He remained at a country tavern for about six weeks, when he recovered and went to Harrisburg, where he hired in a livery barn, remaining there about eight months, and then drifted back into the Buckeye State, where he was in the employ of one man for six consecutive years, working in a barn and driving a stage. From there he returned to the home of his parents, where he remained two years. He then rented a farm, which he worked one season, and then went to Bellefontaine and engaged in the meat market business, which he followed for ten years, at the end of which time he sold out and removed to Michigan and purchased eighty acres of partly improved land, to which he subsequently added forty acres. This farm was all cleared up and well improved. He traded this for his farm in Harrison County as above related. Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage October 5, 1837, to Saphrona Hull, daughter of Elijah and Sarah Hull, natives of Pennsylvania, by whom twelve children were born—Joseph, John, Daniel, William, Isaac, Elizabeth, Hannah, Lucinda, Lydia, Amanda and Saphrona.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are the parents of four children—William H., born June 29, 1841: James W., September 27, 1845; Amanda V., December 13, 1847; Isaiah, October 29, 1851. These children are all married and living near their parents, except James, who lives in Elkhart, Ind.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. He started in life with no means, save his own strong arms, and with but a limited education, and has seen much of pioneer hardships, but is now in possession of a comfortable home, in one of the best parts of Harrison County.

CHARLES D. STEVENS, merchant at Woodbine, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., March 7, 1846, and is a son of Col. Ozias and Mercy D. (Sowles) Stevens. The father retired from the mercantile trade when our subject was one year old and engaged at farming and

as our subject remained at home until he had reached his majority, he was reared amid the scenes of rural life, assisting on the farm, and attending the country schools. He also attended the Acadamy at Charlotteville and the Binghamton Commercial College, after which he went to Xenia, Ohio, where he was engaged for a time as a clerk, after which he went to Illinois, where he traveled for the Rochester (N. Y.) Nurseries. We next find that he spent a year in Chicago, as Conductor on the State Street car-line, after which he returned to his old home in the Empire State, remained some months, and then started West again, arriving at Woodbine, in the month of July, 1867.

He was engaged in business here a year, then was employed as a clerk at the village of Magnolia for Dalley & Yeisley, but the following year went to Woodbine and became salesman for Laub & Harshbarger, which engagement continued several years. He was next employed by Satterlee & Patterson, of Dunlap, and again returned to Woodbine, in 1876, at which time he purchased his present business.

He was married July 21, 1887, to Ella M. Minturn, who was born in Pomeroy, Ohio. Her father was Charles R. Minturn and her mother, Mary E. (Lovett) Minturn. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of one child—Arthur W., born May 7, 1888.

At the time Mr. Stevens came to Woodbine, it was but a mere hamlet, and the building in which he is now doing business, was built by Fransworth, Kellogg & Co., in 1874, who operated a general store, which they sold to Mr. Stevens in 1876. In August, 1882, our subject built an addition to this building, which is now 45x60 feet, with a public hall on the second floor.

Mr. Stevens, who is a member of the Masonic order, belongs to Charter Oak Lodge, No. 401, of A. F. & A. M.; Ark Chapter, No. 89, of Dunlap and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17, of Knights Templar, at Council Bluffs.

Mrs. Stevens is a member of the Episcopal Church and politically, he is identified with the Democratic party. Among the local offices held by our subject it may be stated that he was a member of the first town council when Woodbine was incorporated and is also a member at the present writing (1891).

JACOB DARTING, a resident of section 6, St. John's Township, came to Harrison County in 1858, and raised one crop near Magnolia and that fall settled on the site of his present home, where he purchased one hundred and seven acres of unimproved land, on which he erected a log cabin, the roof of which was made of "shakes." He lived in this house about ten years and then built a small frame structure, a part of his present residence.

Our subject was born in West Virginia August 15, 1816, the son of John and Barbara Darting and was the fourth child of a family of fifteen, thirteen of whom attained their majority. When twenty-one years of age, our subject started on the untried sea of life for himself, working out by the month for three years, also working on a brickyard as well as on the Wabash & Cross Cut Canal.

In every man's life there are important events, not the least of which is the selection of a life companion, who in this case

was Rachel Murphy, to whom he was married January 28, 1841. She was the daughter of Sion and Elizabeth Murphy, born August 29, 1821. Shortly after their marriage they removed to a farm Putnam County, Ind. The same consisted of eighty acres, which was covered with a dense growth of timber. Here our subject in the vigor of his young manhood, commenced to clear up a farm for himself, and remained there until 1856, at which time he had succeeded in clearing thirty acres. In the autumn of that year he sold out, removed to Jasper County, Iowa, bought a small farm and remained until the spring of 1858 and then came to Harrison County.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Darting has been blessed by the advent of seven children—Elizabeth, born November 1, 1842; Barbara, August 7, 1844; John L., September 17, 1846; Sarah, August 12, 1851, deceased; Silvania, born October 25, 1853; Rachel E., December 14, 1861, died August 7, 1880; and Jacob A., born September 27, 1863.

When our subject came to Harrison County he had but little of this world's goods, but he came as a conquerer, and being possessed of a loving companion, and two strong arms he felt as rich as a king. With the double ox-team, a span of ponies and two wagons, he set forth to make for himself a home in what has proved to be one of Iowa's banner counties.

PHILO M. RICHARDSON, a farmer living on section 19, of Magnolia Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1874, and went to work by the month on the farm during the summer season and teaching in the winter. After two years he rented the farm he now occupies, which a year later was given to his wife by her parents. When they first went to this place there was a combined log and frame house, which was in a dilapidated state and there was no barn, simply straw sheds. Mr. Richardson built a new frame house 20x24 feet, one story and a half high, the same being completed in 1880. In 1887 and 1888 he built a barn 30x84 feet.

Our subject was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 19, 1848, and in 1853 his parents went to Defiance County, and were there until 1865, when they removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., and our subject remained there with his parents until the spring of 1872, when he entered the Michigan Agricultural College, and two years later came to this county.

Our subject was united in marriage in Magnolia Township, March 17, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Downs, and by this marriage two children were born, one who died in infancy, and Ralph W. Mary E. (Downs) Richardson, was born in Franklin County, Vt., November 25, 1840, and came with her parents to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1858. Her father, George G. Downs, was born in Bennington, Vt., February 22, 1812, and when twelve years of age his parents removed to Franklin County, Vt., where he remained until 1858, and then came to Harrison County where he died December 31, 1881. His wife, Betsy (Rice) Downs, was born in Franklin County, Vt., December 12, 1814, and died in Harrison County, January 1, 1879. They were the parents of two children. In their religious faith they were identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject's father, James S. Richard-

son, was born in Ohio, October 20, 1827, and there remained until 1853, when he moved to Defiance County and in 1865 to St. Joseph County, Mich., but now lives in St. Joseph County, Ind. The mother, Mary M. (Bowder) Richardson, was born in the Buckeye State, February 18, 1829, and remained there until the date of her marriage. They were the parents of six children, our subject being the eldest. The parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically Mr. Richardson is a member of the Republican party.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, a farmer living on section 10, La Grange Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1862, and settled on a part of the farm he now lives upon. At that time the improvements of the place consisted of forty acres of breaking and a log house covered with clapboards with a layer of buckwheat straw, and then dirt on top of that, so that when it rained the shower was a combination of water, buckwheat straw juice, and terra firma. He lived in this house for four years, and then erected a small frame shop, which they lived in while building their present brick dwelling, which was completed in 1867. The same is a two story building, 16x32 feet, with an ell 16x24 feet.

He has added to his farm until he has four hundred and twenty acres; eighty acres of meadow on the Boyer Valley, and eighty of pasture land on section 22, and sixty acres of timber on section 11, making in all four hundred and twenty acres. He keeps about one hundred head of cattle, and feeds a car load of steers each winter.

When our subject came to Harrison County a greater part of it was yet wild land, and houses were many miles apart. His nearest post office was Magnolia, but he did his trading at Council Bluffs.

Our subject was born in Durham County, England, January 23, 1826. His mother died when he was ten years of age, and his father when he was fourteen. He worked for a time in the lead mines; then worked as a section hand on the railroad, being section boss at the age of seventeen. After this he engaged as brakeman on the railroad, and worked at that until 1846, when he sailed for America, his voyage lasting twenty-eight days. He first located in Schuylkill County, Pa., where he worked eight months at blacksmithing, after which he turned his attention to carpentering, and followed that until 1854, and then he got a position as overseer of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Canal, which place he held until the spring of 1862, when he came to Harrison County. He was married in Carbon County, Pa., July 4, 1854, to Miss Anna Phillips, by whom eight children were born—Anna J., William E., John W., Martha M., Clara C., William W., Sherman S., Augusta O. William E. is deceased.

John W., our subject's son, is married and is now living at Valentine, Neb.; Martha M., married William Bennett and lives at Sioux City; Clara, married and lives at Missouri Valley, the wife of Peter Ferrell; William is in the general offices of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad at Omaha; married in Council Bluffs in fall of 1891; Anna J. spends her time in California, teaching; Sherman is a druggist at Council Bluffs; Augusta O. is in Omaha serving in the capacity of a shorthand reporter.

Mr. Elliott has visited the Old Country

(Europe) twice, enjoying his trip each time, but having no desire to again live in that country. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 420, A. F. & A. M., at Logan. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Encampment and Rebecca degrees.

On January 2, 1836, our subject joined a Total Abstinence Society in England, and has always kept his pledge to the letter.

JOSEPH C. HASZARD, a farmer located on section 13, of Union Township, came to Harrison County in September, 1867, and rented a house on the land he now occupies. Before spring he bargained for the place, paying $15 per acre for forty-seven acres, five acres of which had been broken; the remainder was timber and hazlebrush land. To this he has added forty-three acres more, making ninety acres in all, of which sixty are under cultivation. The place is well improved, provided with a good house, outbuildings, and two wells. It may be said of this man that he is truly a home man, always found about the place unless called away on business.

Mr. Haszard was born in Marcy, Oneida County, N. Y., October 23, 1835, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Champlain) Haszard, natives of Connecticut and Rhode Island, respectively. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Thomas, Louisa T., Jeffrey W., one deceased in infancy, Joseph C. and Aba E.

The father of our subject died when he was five years old, and as soon as old enough he was bound out as an apprentice to a wagon maker, but ran away the first year and hired out to a man on a dairy farm, getting $3 per month, but this position was anything but a continual round of pleasure, for he had to milk fifteen cows night and morning. The following year he went to live with his uncle, George H. Champlain, where he worked for his board and clothes, and got one month's schooling. But the following season he engaged at $5 per month in a cheese factory, where he remained four years, at the end of which time he engaged with a man named Walker (another dairyman) at $12 per month for the year, remaining there for three years.

We next find our subject at work by the month on a farm in Lafayette County, Wis., and the winter following was in the big pine woods of that State, following logging and rafting for the next three years, at the end of which time he visited his native State, but returned to Wisconsin and was married. After his marriage he removed to Hamilton County, Iowa, where he rented land for four years, and then emigrated to Nebraska, where he improved a claim, and after five years sold out for $2,000, in 1867, and came to Harrison County, Iowa.

The date of his marriage was February 23, 1859, and his wife's maiden name was Nancy J. Jones, daughter of Andrew and Mahaley Jones, natives of New Jersey. Mrs. Haszard was their only child.

Mr. and Mrs. Haszard are the parents of six children, as follows: Ursula J., born April 27, 1861; Louisa T., July 6, 1864; George T., May 5, 1867; Lora M., December 30, 1869; Herman, December 30, 1872; Albon I., July 6, 1875.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. He belongs to

Masonic Lodge, No. 490, at Persia, Iowa.

From the time he was left an orphan on down until he was surrounded with a home of his own, our subject saw many hardships, and doubtless appreciates the comforts of a well regulated home more than the average man who grew to manhood under the paternal roof, with all the advantages that comfortable circumstances can afford.

IRVING C. WOOD, M.D., practicing at Logan, Iowa, came to Harrison County in 1881. Was born in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., March 9, 1857, and is a son of R. S. and Susan (Mann) Wood. The grandfather, Charles Wood, who was a farmer by occupation, is still living in New York State, at the age of ninety years. Our subject's grandfather Wood had three children, of whom Rufus, our subject's father was the oldest, and he married Susan Mann, by which union two children were born, of whom our subject was the older. His early life was spent in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., where he attended the common schools, graduating from the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, in 1875, after which he taught two years, and then began the study of medicine, with Dr. T. M. Edwards; then attended lectures in the University of New York City, and finished his course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880. He remained in the Hospital at that place one year, as assistant surgeon, and took a special course in surgery, and began the practice of medicine, at Woodbine, Iowa, in 1881, remaining two years, and then came to Logan, where he has since built up a large, lucrative practice, and has been very successful in the practice of the healing art.

He was married May 12, 1886, at Logan, Iowa, to Miss Florence M. Bolter, only daughter of Senator L. R. Bolter, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Wood is a graduate of St. Frances Academy, at Council Bluffs, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

Dr. Wood held the office of Coroner of Harrison County, for two terms. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a member of Blue Lodge No. 420; Royal Arch Chapter, and Ivanhoe Commandery of Knights Templar, at Council Bluffs.

The Doctor is company surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; examining surgeon of the United States Pension Board, and belongs to the Iowa State Medical Society; the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and is a member of the committee on organization of The Inter-Continental Medical Congress.

JOHN McCRILLIS (retired), came to Harrison County in November, 1869, and settled at the village of Calhoun. He had been to the county prior to this and had bought a house and lot in Calhoun and also twenty acres of timber-land. In the spring of 1870, he rented land near Calhoun but lived in the village until the next spring, when he removed to a two hundred and forty-acre tract of wild land, on section 28, of Taylor Township. Here he built a frame house which was boarded up and down, the same being 16x24 feet. He broke forty acres of this land in 1870 and



W. T. Preston



Anna E. Preston

in the autumn of 1887 provided the place with a good barn. The farm now consists of three hundred and twenty acres, divided into two equal farms. The homestead is occupied by his son, Monroe, while a renter operates the other. Our subject removed to Modale in the month of February, 1887, where he makes it his home with his daughter, Mrs. Martin.

Mr. McCrillis was born in Vanderburg County, Ind., December 24, 1825, and is the son of William and Cyntha (Shultz) McCrillis. The father died when our subject was a small boy, and he remained at home with his mother until 1853. His mother married for her second husband a man by the name of Henry James, and they removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1840. They halted two days and two nights, where the busy city of Burlington now stands, which at that time only had two houses. They could get no accommodations, consequently they slept out of doors. At that point they hired two teams to convey them to Jefferson County. In 1853, our subject removed to a farm that he had bought some time previous and had operated before the death of his step-father. In 1868 he sold and removed to Mills County, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land, but upon finding that there were no school facilities, he did not improve this land, but rented a farm for one year, during which time he sold his place, and in November, 1869, came to this county.

He was married in Jefferson County, Iowa, December 8, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Crenshaw, the daughter of John and Martha (Cadwell) Crenshaw. Elizabeth (Crenshaw) McCrillis was born in Illinois and when young she accompanied her parents to Jefferson County, Iowa. She died in Taylor Township, Harrison County, September 10, 1873, and was buried in the cemetery at Calhoun. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject and his wife were the parents of three children—Casper, Rosina and Monroe, who are living; five are buried in the cemetery at Calhoun.

During the Civil War our subject formed a company of Home Guards, and received a commission from Gov. Stone, as its Captain.

Politically Mr. McCrillis votes for the man and not the party, believing that the best men should hold public office.

WILLIAM TURNER PRESTON, a highly respected farmer and stock-feeder, whose beautiful farm-home is on section 10, Harrison Township, has been identified with the interests of Harrison County for the past twenty-three years; has done an extensive business, both as a farmer and dealer in live stock. The time has long gone by since it has been believed that an ordinary and uneducated man can become a successful agriculturist. But he who makes the calling one of a high standard, and becomes thoroughly posted regarding this honorable calling, makes experiments himself, reads the best farm journals published, and adopts the best methods, is almost sure to be repaid by an abundant harvest. Such has been the career of Mr. Preston, who was reared in New England, where farm life was not what it is in the prairie West; but he has coupled the economical principles of his native State with the broad-gauge notions of the West, and as a result has brought forth the most paying crops

from the broad acres he owns. It is the object of this notice to make a personal mention of this man and his estimable family, and to begin with, it may be stated that Mr. Preston is a direct descendant of John and Mary (Ford) Preston, who it is supposed were natives of Windham County Conn. John Preston, was born January 18, 1716, and is a son of one of three brothers, who came from England in the latter part of the sixteenth century. John and Mary Ford were married in 1736, and reared a family of twelve children, their third child being Medina, who was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was born at Ashford, Conn., in 1841, and was a tanner and leather dresser by trade. He married Anna Howard, June 7, 1762, and by this union nine children were born, their fifth child being our subject's grandfather, and his name was Shubal Preston, who was also born at Ashford, Conn., May 16, 1772, at the old Preston homestead. In his younger days he followed school teaching, but later in life was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died December 24, 1851. November 9, 1794, he was united in marriage to Lucretia Miner, at New London, Conn., where she was born February 1, 1778, and died April 19, 1859.

They had a family of seven children, the fifth child being Miner, the father of our subject, who was born May 24, 1803, at Ashford, Conn. He was reared to farm life and educated in the public schools, and also studied evenings and rainy days, being ambitious to secure an education. He let none of these opportunities go by unimproved, as for an example: while going to mill with a sack of grain before and one behind him on horse back, he not unfrequently took his grammar, and made the most of his journey, by delving into its mysteries. When he had reached his manhood, he began teaching which he followed until after he was married. At one time he was interested in a paper mill, which he subsequently disposed of and purchased a farm in Connecticut, and tilled the greater portion of his life, dying in the town of Coventry, Conn.

Mr. Preston was a man who took great interest in public affairs, and held many of the official positions in his town and county. In 1856 he represented his township in the Legislature. Politically, he was an old line Whig, but afterward a Republican. He believed in the great principles of the Christian religion, and was one of the founders of the Congregational Church at Rockville, Conn., as well as an ardent worker in the Sunday-school cause. He was married March 16, 1831, to Betsy Thrall, who was born December 19, 1807, at Vernon, Conn., and is still living, a resident of Coventry, Conn. They were the parents of five children: Jane M., wife of H. B. Lyman, now residents of Tacoma, Wash.; Anna J., wife of Jabez H. Kingsbury, of Connecticut; Henry B., of Wapping, Conn.; Sarah C., deceased; and our subject William T. Our subject's father died August 8, 1867, and was a man of high character, and of much moral worth in the community.

William T., was born in Vernon, Conn., on the old homestead, August 30, 1840, He received his early education in the common, private, and High Schools, and also took a course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in July, 1864. His early life was spent assisting his father on the farm, during the summer, and attending school in the winter. When a young man he taught several terms of school, and was also employed as

a book-keeper, both positions he filled in a satisfactory manner. But life had something in store for this young New Englander. The great sea of life was before him, but he must choose his craft, as well as mark his own course, across an untried sea. To venture alone might prove fatal, so in his twenty-third year, just as he was crossing the threshold of manhood, he sought the companionship of Miss Anna E. Peck, and on April 7, 1863, they were united in marriage. Mrs. Preston was born in Coventry, Conn., September 4, 1840. In 1864, our subject and his wife removed to Holyoke, Mass., where he was employed as a packer and shipper of fabrics, in which capacity he served for three years, and then went to Chicopee, Mass., where he acted as overseer in a shipping depot. In March 1868 they came to Iowa, locating at Dunlap.

Mr. Preston intended to enter the hardware business at this point, in company with another party, but through some misunderstanding the partnership was not formed, and so he concluded to become a farmer in the West. The first year he operated in conjunction with his brother-in-law, H. B. Lyman, and during the same year purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 10, of Harrison Township, the same being wild prairie and, upon which surface waved the luxuriant growth of prairie grass. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Preston erected a frame house, 14 x20 feet, making such additions as they could until 1873, when they erected their present commodious farm house, which is among the best built farm residences in Western Iowa. It is nestled within the shade of a charming grove of trees, which he planted out when he first went to the place; the branches of these trees now tower high, affording a cooling shade in mid-summer, and serve as a good windbreak during the long cold winter.

Our subject has added to his first purchase one hundred acres, and in Willow Township, Monona County, he owns all of section 29—an even six hundred and forty acres—which he uses for grazing purposes, while his home farm in Harrison Township is one of the best improved places in this part of the country, and has been wonderfully transformed in the last two decades, by the industrious, skillful manipulations of our subject.

Of Mrs. Preston's family history it may be said that she is the daughter of Ebenezer and Phœbe (Kingsbury) Peck, who were natives of Connecticut. The father was born in Franklin County, December 5, 1804. His early life was spent in New York City, and was subsequently employed in different manufactures, but finally settled on a farm, where he died September 13, 1856, at Vernon, Conn. He was united in marriage June 9, 1838, to Phœbe Kingsbury, who was born in Connecticut, June 9, 1810, and died January 6, 1863. They reared a family of two children—Anna E., the wife of our subject; and Henry, a resident of Syracuse, Neb. The grandparents of Mrs. Preston on the paternal side were Ebenezer and Mary (Tracy) Peck. The former was the oldest of a family of thirteen children, and was born on the old Peck homestead, in Peck's Hollow, Conn., which was also the birthplace of his father. He died in Connecticut at the age of ninety-one years, in October, 1863. His good wife, the grandmother of Mrs. Preston, Mary (Tracy) Peck, was the daughter of Elisha Tracy, the grandson of Winslow Tracy, who died in 1768, at the age of seventy-nine years. Elisha was the son of Eliphalet Tracy. The Tracy family were among the first families of

New England, and figured conspicuously in the political history of that section at an early day.

The mother of Mrs. Preston was the granddaughter of Ephraim Kingsbury, a native of Franklin County, Conn., born the 13th of March 1740, and his wife, Phœbe French, was born in the same county, October 5, 1741. They were united in marriage in the county of their birth, and reared their family in Coventry, Conn. The fifth child of this family was Jabez Kingsbury, who was born in Coventry, October 22, 1769, and was there reared, married and died. His wife was Freelove Utley, who was born at Mansfield, Conn. Jabez Kingsbury was one of the prominent men of his community, and a potent factor in church work. The family were of good old Puritan stock, and believed in every thing that was pure and good, and tried to live in accordance with such belief.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston were brought up in the Puritan Congregational Church, of Vernon, Conn., and at the age of seventeen became members of the same. Upon coming West they brought their church letters, united, and soon became identified with the Congregational Church, at Dunlap, and Mrs. Preston has been an active, faithful Sabbath-school worker for many years, and the result of her labors in this direction cannot fail to make the rising young with whom she has mingled, purer, nobler, better.

Politically, Mr. Preston believes in the great principles of the Republican party. Descending as he did from the old line Whig and Puritanic patriots, he very naturally casts his vote with what he believes to be the higher, more progressive party of the age in which he lives.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Preston has been made happy by the advent of two intelligent children: Nellie A., born January 7, 1864, now the wife of William F. Cook, of Harrison County, and Herbert L., born October 23, 1867, a resident of Dunlap, Iowa.

In concluding this biographical notice, it only needs to be added, that the Preston family are true representative types of numerous New England families, found scattered here and there, throughout the Western States, who possess a high degree of intelligence; are purely American in their ideas, loyal to our form of government and firm believers in the Christian religion, and their lives are both practical and appreciative. As a successful agriculturist, Mr. Preston has but few superiors, while Mrs. Preston is possessed with rare graces, characteristics and abilities. Their home gives every indication of thrift and refinement, while all acknowledge Mrs. Preston's ability, both as a writer on practical topics, and an untiring worker in all that goes toward building up religious and moral institutions.

FRANK M. IRVIN, a farmer residing on section 17, Union Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since April 20, 1863, and will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He was born in Alabama January 3, 1887, and is the son of William and Martha (Atwood) Irvin, the former a native of Virginia and the latter a native of Georgia. Their children were as follows: Milton V., Sylvanus H., deceased; Ansel W., deceased; Addison M., deceased; Elizabeth P., deceased; Isaiah C., deceased; Mary T.,

Frank M., and Harriet A. Our subject's father died when he was about ten years of age, his mother having died three years prior to that time. After the death of his father, he went to learn the carriagemaker's trade, with Sarven Brothers, with whom he remained four years. He then worked at his trade two years elsewhere, after which he commenced to work at his trade for himself, and followed this business until the black war-cloud of the Rebellion darkened the peaceful horizon. When the mutterings of Civil War shook the foundations of the great Republic, he suspended business and came to Chicago, where he remained one year, and then went to Rock Island, where he worked at his trade eight months. From that point he went to Council Bluffs, but shortly afterwards came to Harrison County.

One of the most important events of this man's life occurred December 2, 1867, when he was united in marriage to Amanda V. Dickinson, the daughter of Richard and Saphrona Dickinson, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. They were the parents of four children: William H., James W., Amanda V., Isaiah H. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin are the parents of one child, Saphrona, born September 22, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin are both acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonging at Harris Grove, where they assisted in erecting a new church in 1890.

Upon coming to Harrison County, our subject worked at the carpenter's trade, by the month, for about four years. When he came here he did not have enough money to pay his lodging over night, but by "shoving the jack plane" early and late, he earned a span of colts, which he traded to William Townsend for ninety-three acres of land in St. John's Township, paying $4 per acre. He gave the colts and $50 in cash for the land. He made substantial improvements on this place, including good buildings and a rail fence, which he mauled out himself, from native timber cut upon a ten-acre lot in Calhoun Township. He remained upon this place ten years, sold out and bought the place he now occupies, which then consisted of one hundred and forty-five acres of wild land. This he improved, provided good buildings and an orchard of four hundred trees.

In 1864 he enlisted from LaGrange Township, as a member of the Third Iowa Battery, and went to Little Rock, Ark. He was in the service about fourteen months, but was in no regular engagements, and received an honorable discharge.

ALBERT GUNNETTE, whose farm is situated on section 26, of Union Township, came to Harrison County in the summer of 1874 with his mother, who was a widow. He lived with Samuel Wood until fourteen years of age, when he hired out to work by the month on a farm, and three years later went to farming on his own account, receiving at that time $133 from his father's estate. In the fall of that year our subject bought the farm on which he now lives, paying $25 per acre for the same.

Our subject was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, March 10, 1868, and moved with his parents to Michigan, where his parents died when he was about three years old. His father's family consisted

of ten children, three of whom are now living, and are as follows: John M., Minnie M. and Albert.

Our subject was married January 23, 1889, to Nellie B. Childs, daughter of A. J. and Fannie Childs, who had four children, of whom our subject's wife was the oldest. These children were as follows: Vinnie, Eliza, Nellie and Jesse. The parents were natives of Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunnette are the parents of one child—Vernie A., born January 3, 1890.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the People's party.

Being left an orphan boy at the tender age of three years, and having to face the cold world as our subject did, he is entitled to much credit; having faced adversity manfully as he has, he can now enter into the enjoyment of his home circle with a right hearty good will.

DANIEL KEMMISH, whose history in Harrison County dates from October, 1865, when he came from Council Bluffs to these parts, with his parents, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

By nationality Mr. Kemmish was an Englishman, having been born at Portsmouth, July 15, 1848. He is the seventh child of a family of eleven children, and when he was five years of age his parents emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi River to Keokuk, Iowa, from which point they started for Utah Territory by ox-teams, crossing the Great American Desert, which at that time was the home of the Indian and the prairie dog. They remained in Salt Lake City three years and then removed to a point ninety miles south of Salt Lake and remained until 1859, and then returned to St. Joseph, Mo., halted a few months and then came to Fremont County, Iowa, where they rented a farm for two years. We next find the family at Pacific City, Mills County, Iowa, and later at a point five miles east of Council Bluffs, where in 1862 they bought forty acres of land; they remained on this only a short time, after which they moved into Council Bluffs and operated the pioneer hotel known as "The Farmers' Inn" and there remained until about three months before coming to Harrison County.

Mr. Kemmish was united in marriage, April 2, 1870, in Pottawattamie County, to Nettie Eniex, a native of Ohio, born August 16, 1853, daughter of Jerry and Francais (Denny) Eniex, and she is the youngest of a family of three children. Her parents came to Pottawattamie County in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Kemmish are the parents of the following children, Frances E., Katie M., Jerry C., Fourth M., Lee W., Blanche, Minnie, and one who died in infancy.

In his political belief our subject is a supporter of the Republican party. Our subject started in life on his own account at the age of fourteen years, going to Denver, Colo. He hauled lumber to rebuild Julesburg in 1865 and remained in that country about nine months, returned to Iowa but soon went back to the West, and was snowed in during the winter of 1866. In January he started back on foot in company with twenty others. He had been engaged at ox-team freighting in the West, but upon his return worked in the brickyard in Council Bluffs, continuing that until the date of his marriage, when

he came Harrison County to make a permanent home. He has always been a hard worker and earned, as well as lost, large sums of money. In one instance he lost $900 of wages, earned as freighting across the plains. He has had fully his share of frontier hardships, crossing the plains as he did at that early day, and not unfrequently lying all night behind a pile of ox yokes, watching for the red man. His life's story reads like a romance, but he knows full well its reality, and now seated by his own fireside he may relate to his children these early day experiences, by which they may profit.

DAVID W. KENNEDY, who lives adjoining the town plat of Logan, is a native of Ohio, born in Athens County, April 11, 1838. He is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Marshall) Kennedy, and came with the family to Crawford County, Iowa, arriving November 15, 1854, locating on a quarter section of land.

Charles Kennedy, father of our subject, was a native of Ireland, born in April 1790, remained in his native land until about 1821 and then emigrated to America, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged at making hair trunks, having learned the weaver's trade in Ireland. In 1837, he removed to Athens County, Ohio where he remained until coming to Iowa. He moved to Harrison County in 1868, where both he and his wife spent the remainder of their days, with their children. He was united in marriage in 1829, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jennie (Armstrong) Marshall, who were natives of Ireland, Elizabeth being the eldest of their seven children. She was born in Fermanagh County, Ireland, February 8, 1795, and came to this country in 1821, her parents locating at Philadelphia. Her father soon returned to Ireland on business, and there died, the mother having died soon after landing in this country.

Charles and Elizabeth (Marshall) Kennedy were the parents of the following children: Sarah Jane, born July 14, 1830; Samuel G., born September 4, 1831, and died October 8, 1859, leaving a wife and two children; Zelotes M., born July 13, 1833, now deceased; Joshua M., born October 30, 1835; David W., our subject, April 11, 1838; Elizabeth Ann, April 30, 1840. Charles Kennedy, the father of these children, died in Harrison County, Iowa, February 27, 1873, aged eighty-three years. The mother died March 19, 1883, aged eighty-three years, and is buried in Whitesboro Cemetery, in Harrison County.

Charles Kennedy's parents were Patrick and Esther (Butler) Kennedy, natives of Ireland. Patrick, under the leadership of Henry Gratton, took sides with the "Patriots" in the Rebellion of 1798, and was not seen or heard of afterwards.

David W., of whom we write this sketch, located on eighty acres of land near the old town site of Whitesboro, in Jefferson Township, March 1, 1878, where he remained and added to his land until September 8, 1885, and then moved to his present place. He was united in marriage, January 1, 1868, to Miss Nellie J. Newman, a native of New York State, born August 10, 1841. She is a daughter of Stephen F. and Lovinia (Klock) Newman, also natives of the Empire State. Our subject's wife came to Illinois in December, 1861, and four years later to Crawford County, Iowa, arriving May 2,

1865. Her father was born in New York, November 1, 1809, and was the son of Nathaniel and Esther (Frost) Newman, and was of English descent.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Charles S., born December 23, 1868; George M., August 9, 1870; Merritt E., December 15, 1871; David Earl, born May 13, 1874, died September 2, 1874; Lewis M., born February 17, 1876, died January 22, 1882; Minnie L., born November 22, 1878; Mark B., August 31, 1881, and Nellie May, February 28, 1886. Charles S. attended the district school at Whitesboro until sixteen years of age, and then attended the High School at Logan three years, after which he took a course in the Omaha Business College, graduating from the same July 16, 1890, and at present is engaged in studying stenography and typewriting. George M. is engaged in the windmill and pump business at Logan.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party, while in religious matters he and his wife are members of the Latter Day Saints Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Chrysolite Lodge, No. 240, A. F. & A. M., at Logan.

JOHN G. BRUNDIGE, a farmer living on section 8, La Grange Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1868, when he settled in St. John's Township. He worked by the month that season and went to school in the winter, and in the summer of 1869, again worked by the month, but in 1870 rented a farm in St. John's Township. In 1869 our subject purchased eighty acres of wild land, and in 1873 erected a house upon the same, which was a small frame structure, 14x22 feet, boarded up and down. In 1873 he did some breaking and other improvements were made. He lived in the house above referred to until the autumn of 1885, when he built his present house, which is a two-story building, 24x28 feet. His barn was built in 1882, the same being 30x36 feet. He has added to his farm until it now comprises two hundred and twenty acres, eighty of which are under the plow; twenty-five acres in tame pasture and the balance meadow and wild pasture.

Our subject was born in Hardin County, Ohio, June 18, 1846, and in the autumn of 1847 his parents moved to Wabash County, Ind., where he remained with them until the spring of 1868, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married to Miss Jane Chinworth in Wabash County, Ind., June 6, 1870. They are the parents of seven children—Elizabeth A., Edgar C., Ida M., girl baby, died in infancy; Kenton E., boy baby died in infancy, and Novella B.

Jane (Chinworth) Brundige, was born Wabash County, Ind., June 26, 1847, and remained with her parents until the date of her marriage.

The father of our subject, Uriah Brundige, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 6, 1813, and lived in that county until he grew to be a man, and then moved to Hardin County, Ohio, where he remained until 1847; then moved to Wabash County, where he died in the month of November 1879. He followed farming throughout his days.

His wife, Elizabeth (McGavren) Brundige was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a girl moved with her parents to

Hardin County, Ohio, where she remained until the date of her marriage. She is still living in Wabash County, Ind. They were the parents of eight children, our subject being the oldest.

SAMUEL C. BARTHOLOMEW, who is prominently known throughout Harrison County as one of the representative citizens and well-to-do farmers, is a resident of Jackson Township. He is a leader in those projects that tend to progression in moral as well as in financial matters. He came to the county in September, 1870, with a capital of but $125, and an eighty-acre tract of land, which he had previously purchased. He came to the county with his family nestled within a covered wagon drawn by one span of horses. He at once set about building for himself a home, and one who surveys his goodly possessions to-day can testify as to the success he has made. His farm is among the best in the county, and everything about the premises gives evidence of a thrifty, painstaking husbandman who, be it said to his credit, has carved out his own fortune.

That the reader may know of his earlier history—of that period of his life prior to his coming to Harrison County—it may be stated that he was born in Ripley County, Ind., January 6, 1845. He is the son of James and Mary (Alden) Bartholomew. His father was a native of Essexshire, England, and came to America, settling in Dearborn County, Ind., where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alden, a native of the last-named county, and the daughter of Samuel J. Alden, who is a direct descendant of the famous puritan, John Alden, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and who is the hero of Longfellow's poem so highly prized in American literature.

After the marriage of James Bartholomew, he removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he followed farming and the manufacture of brooms until March 2, 1849, upon which day the angel of death called him from the scenes of earth. His good wife died at the home of her parents, in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1859. Her father, who was born about 1790, carried on farming and fruit-raising until his death in 1879.

Our subject, S. C. Bartholomew, was the second child of a family of three born to his parents. When eight years of age he went to live with a man named Stillman Ransom, in Ripley County, Ind., where he remained five years, at the end of which time he went to live with his grandfather, Samuel J. Alden, and there remained until he was seventeen years old, at which time (August 13, 1862) he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served two years and ten months, when the civil conflict closed. He was discharged June 13, 1865, at Washington, D. C. During his service Mr. Bartholomew participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, December 28, 1862; Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; Battle of Vicksburg; Jackson, Miss. He then returned to Memphis and went to Chattanooga, and took part in the Battle of Mission Ridge, Battle of Resaca, and Kenesaw Mountain. He was also at the Battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, when Gen. McPherson was killed. Also July 28, 1864, at Atlanta, which was the hottest engagement he ever experienced. He was also with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea." After being dis-

charged he returned to his old home and for a time worked for his grandfather. He then attended a graded school at Greensburgh, Decatur County, Ind., for seven months, then worked out for awhile and commenced farming on a piece of land with his brother, James L., who a year later came West and located in Monona County, Iowa. S. C., of whom this notice is written, remained in Indiana another year, and we next find him in Harrison County, Iowa, located on section 7, of Boyer Township, upon eighty acres of land, where he farmed until 1873, when he sold out and invested his money in cattle, which proved to be the foundation for his present home. For two years he rented the Graham farm in Monona County, and came to Jackson Township in May, 1875. He now possesses eleven hundred and fifty acres of choice land in Jackson Township. Three hundred acres are under the plow, while the balance is in timber, pasture and meadow land. His fine farmhouse was built in the summer of 1888. It is a two story structure, 24x28 feet, with an addition. It is looked upon as the best house within the township, and was erected at an expense of $3,000.

Mr. Bartholomew was married July 4, 1869, in Ripley County, Ind., to Mrs. Christina (Ertel) Clark, who had two children by her former husband, Mr. Clark. The names of the children were Henry L., deceased, and Ida May, now Mrs. William Arthur, Jr., of Jackson Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew are the parents of James Orval, born February 29, 1868, and now residing in Jackson Township; he married Maggie Little, of Jefferson; Clara A., born January 7, 1873; Charles Albert, February 11, 1875; Mary A., April 2, 1877; Gracie B., May 6, 1886.

Mr. Bartholomew has been prominent in political circles, and in the 1891 campaign was a candidate for representative on the Independent ticket, receiving five hundred and eighty nine votes. He did not expect to be elected, hence was not disappointed. But his canvass proved him to be a strong man, and one who is thoroughly honest in his political dealings, and he stands high among men of all political faiths.

When one reviews the career of this gentleman, and the success he has made in Harrison County, they are impressed with the thought that industry and honesty are almost certain of final reward.

CLARK ELLIS, of the village of Little Sioux, came from Brown County, Ohio, with his mother and eight other children, in the spring of 1855, by the way of boat to St. Joseph, Mo., and by stage to Harrison County, and located in Jackson Township, where they rented a farm one year, after which the mother and six of her sons pre-empted land in this county. Clark was a little past eleven years old. At that time there were but few people in the township and the nearest market point was Kanesville. The first winter their main food was hominy, and he well remembers of even eating the siftings from corn meal. There was plenty of game which helped out their subsistence in a good degree. He tells of being obliged, in the winter of 1856-57, to go to bed through the day to keep from freezing, while the snow sifted through the "shakes" of the roof until it was a foot deep all over the house. He remained at home and when seventeen years of age he was the

main support for his mother and six children, as his two older brothers had become soldiers in the Civil War. In the month of August, 1862, he and two brothers, A. B. M. and J. H., enlisted in Company C., Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He went South and served three years, receiving his discharge August 10, 1865, at New Oleans and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, feeling that he had done his share toward putting down the rebellion. He participated in the battles of Helena, Ark.; Vicksburg; fought their way to Little Rock, and was in the battle at Saline River, Ark., which lasted seven or eight hours, and the mud was knee deep. They returned to Little Rock, then went to Spanish Fort by the way of New Orleans where they had a severe engagement, also Whistler Station. He was taken sick with the lung fever soon after the Saline River engagement, and was in the hospital two weeks, after which he was detailed in the hospital department, where he commenced his first experience in the drug business; he got back to the ranks a short time before he was discharged and was made Corporal. After coming out of the service he resumed farm life in Little Sioux Township, which he followed ten years, during which time he studied the drug business, and had been in a drug-store at odd times in Little Sioux.

May 1, 1875, he purchased his present location and moved in a stock of drugs, and has continued in this business ever since. As early as when he was eight years old, upon going into a drug-store, he resolved that if he lived to be a man he would become a druggist.

Our subject was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 25, 1843; the son of John and Hannah (Martin) Ellis, and is the twelfth of a family of thirteen children, all of whom grew to be adults. He attended his first school in Brown County, Ohio, and after schools were provided in Harrison County he attended here, but most of his knowledge has been gained by home study and practical experience.

Mr. Ellis was united in marriage February 14, 1867, with Edna Hall, a native of Missouri, born January 14, 1852, and the daughter of Andrew Hall. Her mother died when she was yet a small child. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, has been blessed by the advent of three children —Rufus N., Effie May and Samuel Strausser.

Our subject is a member of Lodge No. 389, I. O. O. F., and Frontier Lodge No. 382, of the Masonic order at Little Sioux.

HON. FRANKLIN W. HART, Attorney-at-law, real estate and loan broker, at Logan, Iowa, is a native of Michigan and came to Iowa in 1862, and to Harrison County, in 1883. He was born in Branch County, Mich., in 1840, and is a son of I. D. and Emeline (Lewis) Hart, natives of Connecticut and Vermont. They reared a family of nine children, eight of whom still survive. Our subject's early life was spent in the Wolverine State, and his education received in the common schools, and the select schools at Ottawa, Ill.; then at Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., and in 1863, he went to Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. In 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and served as a private in the Army of the West. After graduating at Mt. Vernon in 1869 he studied law under Maj. Thompson. In

1881, our subject was nominated by acclamation and elected by a large majority in Linn County, Iowa, as a member of the House of Representatives, on the Republican ticket.

He was united in marriage at Missouri Valley, February, 1889, to Miss Causine Kern, daughter of Dr. Henry R. and Mary E. (Duvall) Kern, both of whom are deceased.

Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the G. A. R. Post; the Legion of Honor and a college society. He was a member of Gov. Larrabee's Staff, during his four years' administration and held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Hart is a man well informed and is widely and favorably known throughout Iowa.

W. T. HOWARD, Clerk of the Courts of Harrison County, is a native of Pennsylvania, born February, 1847, in Mercer County, and came to Harrison County in 1870. He is the son of Samuel and Jane Howard, natives of the Keystone State, now living at Forest City, Iowa. Our subject's early life was spent in Iowa, receiving his education in the common schools, and at the Upper Iowa University. In 1870 he established a harness business at Dunlap, which he continued to operate for twenty-one years, and while a resident of that place served as Mayor four years, President of the School Board, and in the autumn of 1890, at the general election was elected to the office of Clerk of the Courts, by a majority of two hundred and eighty-eight, he being the Democratic nominee, and ran sixty-six votes ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Howard was united in marriage in October, 1870, at Denison, Iowa, to Mary E. Eaton. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of two children—Nellie L. born in 1877, and Edwin E., in 1887.

FRANCIS H. LUDWIG, a prominent business man at Modale, will form the subject of this sketch. When men move from one section to another, they do so for the purpose of bettering their condition, and usually the men in the prime of their young manhood who left some one of the Eastern or Middle States and cast their lot with the pioneers of the Mississippi or Missouri Valley, made a good exchange. Not that all men prosper, even in the great and growing West, but they are offered better opportunities, and men of ability to achieve something in life worthy of note, most generally succeed better in a new country. But work, hard work, must be the lot of every man, whether it be in the gaining of wealth or knowledge. It may be said that our subject came from Ohio in December in 1869, with no means save a pair of strong arms and a determination to win in the great conflict of life. The express purpose for which he came to these parts, was to engage in chopping wood on the Missouri bottoms.

Mr. Ludwig was born in Columbia County, Pa., July 14, 1847. He is the son of Eli and Hannah (Boies) Ludwig, both natives of the Keystone State. The father was born in Columbia County, and the mother in Burks County. Our subject was born at Bloomsburgh, the county seat. Eli Ludwig, the father, was a car-

penter by trade, and when Francis H. was eight years of age, removed to a farm in Hancock County, Ohio. He received his education in Pennsylvania and Ohio. His father died in Ohio in 1863. In 1869, our subject came to Boone, Iowa, remained a short time, and came on to Modale in December, and was compelled to walk from Missouri Valley to Modale, as he had run short of funds. He followed chopping wood and working by the month on a farm until the spring of 1870, and then went to Taylor and Fremont Counties, where he worked that summer. In the spring of 1871 he rented a farm in Clay Township, of Ethan Cole, and remained there until 1872, when he bought two hundred and eighty acres of land on sections 25 and 36, in Clay Township, having previously purchased forty acres on section 26, of the township. He remained on the farm until the fall of 1873, when he engaged in the warehouse and grain business at Modale, where he followed that with farming and merchandising, first one and then the other until 1886, when he removed to Modale to remain permanently, having sold his land, which amounted to over seventeen hundred acres. Since living at Modale, he has been the business partner of Al Purcell, under the firm of F. H. Ludwig & Co., W. M. Sharpnack and W. A. Sharpnack, and was also a member of the firm of F. A. Simms & Co., and finally succeeded W. A. Sharpnack & Co. as sole proprietor of the business. At various times he has been engaged in lumber, grain, hardware and general merchandising.

He was united in marriage in 1876, to Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of J. J. and Sarah (Long) Anderson, who came to the county in November, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig are the parents of one child, T. O. M. Ludwig, born August 26, 1877.

Our subject is a Republican in his political views, but had never aspired to any office, preferring at any time to attend to his own business pursuits. During the days of the Iowa State Grange he belonged to that organization, which is the only society to which he has ever belonged. Through business foresight and untiring energy, he has accumulated a handsome competency, at the present time owning lands in various parts of the county, as well as in other States, and unlike many a well-to-do man has never received but about $300 from any source outside of his own business exertion and labor. He stands high in the community in which he lives, for his square dealings and honor—his word being as good as a bond. In addition to his merchandising house, he is proprietor of the grain elevator and roller mill at Modale, as well as being a lumber and coal dealer. He also publishes a local trade journal called the *Pride*. The history of Modale proper contains much concerning Mr. Ludwig.

REV. KIRTLAND CARD, (deceased) was among the first men who effected a settlement in Harrison County, locating in Cass Township in 1863. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1828, of Scotch descent, and was the son of Bostwick and Hannah (Blackburn) Card, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. He received his education at the common schools in the Buckeye State, and began preaching in 1859 and continued until 1864, as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. At this time he was compelled to

quit the ministry on account of ill health. He was married September 10, 1847, to Polly Calvin. By this marriage nine children were born, six of whom are still living: John B., Amelia, Sylvester K., Mary, Luella and William.

Mr. Card proclaimed the Gospel at many points in Western Iowa, in pioneer days, and during the Civil War. He was a man highly respected for his manliness, and Christian graces. He passed from the scenes of this life, in the spring of 1891. The widow lives at the home left her by the deceased, with the two youngest children.

GEORGE O. CURTIS, recently proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable at Logan, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Walworth County, Wis., January 10, 1856, and remained with his parents on the farm until 1886, and then established his livery business. At first he operated the Lusk House barn, beginning April 3, 1886, and changed to his present location in March, 1888.

He was married in Burlington, Racine County, Wis., January 6, 1880 to Miss Rilla Gaylord, and they are the parents of one child, Cora, born November 22, 1883. Mrs. Curtis was born in Spring Prairie, Walworth County, Wis., July 24, 1859 and in 1878, with her parents removed to Burlington, that State, where she remained until the date of her marriage. His father, Harvey M. Curtis, was born in Bridgewater, Oneida County, N. Y., October 17, 1818, and in 1839, he located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he clerked in the general store of L. Ward & Co., one year and was then Deputy Sheriff of Milwaukee County one year, and subsequently removed to Mineral Point, Greene County where he bought lead for L. Ward & Co. After one year in that capacity, returned to Milwaukee, and engaged in the lumber business. At the time he was at Mineral Point, lead ore was all carted to Milwaukee. After remaining in the lumber business at Milwaukee for two years, he went to Walworth County, and purchased wild land, which he improved and cultivated until the time of his death, which occurred April 29, 1890.

His wife Eliza A. (Smith) Curtis, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., March 10, 1825, and she remained at home with her parents until married, and after her husband's death came to Logan, Iowa, and is now making it her home with her son George O. They were the parents of three children: Harvey W., born January 15, 1852; George O., January 10, 1856; Anna L., born January 11, 1858, died August 23, 1868.

EBURR WILLIAMS, editor and proprietor of the Dunlap *Reporter* was born in Essex, Vt., December 25, 1868, and is the son of Lyman S. and Mary (Gorton) Williams, who had a family of three children, of whom our subject was the second child. He attended his first term of school at Estherville, Iowa, to which point his parents moved when he was three years of age. Subsequently he attended school at Essex, Vt., and completed his education at Columbus Junction, Iowa. When thirteen years of age he commenced working in a newspaper office, and has followed that line, generally speaking, ever since, the art preserv-

ative having been a special hobby of his life. In March, 1891, he came from Estherville to Dunlap and purchased the *Reporter*.

His parents still reside at Estherville, Iowa, where his father is Postmaster at present, but is a contractor and builder and has also followed farming. He served from 1861 to 1865 in Company I, Sixth Vermont Infantry, enlisting as a private and coming out as a Captain.

See history of Dunlap for detailed history of *Reporter*.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE DAKAN, Superintendent of public schools for Harrison County, residing at Logan, has been a resident of the county since August 4, 1868, at which time he settled in Union Township and will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He was born in Morrow County, Ohio, October 5, 1846. His parents were Ebenezer and Charity (Wagstaff) Dakan, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. His father was twice married. By his first marriage he had four children, and by the second marriage three, our subject being one of that number. The parents both died in Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer by occupation and our subject passed his early life in the Buckeye State, being educated at the common and High Schools of that State, attending the latter at Williamsport, where he graduated in 1867. Having fitted himself for a teacher he commenced in 1866 and has followed it in conjunction with farming and attending to the official duties as County School Superintendent ever since. He taught seven terms of school in Ohio, before coming to Iowa, and has taught forty-four terms in Iowa—an average of eleven terms in a place. The least number of terms in any one place has been four and the greatest twenty-three. This indeed speaks well for his qualifications as an instructor.

Politically, Mr. Dakan is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He served as Assessor of Union Township for eight years, and was elected Superintendent of Schools in 1889, and was the second person elected to this office, on the Democratic ticket in Harrison County, and had sixty majority. He was re-elected in 1891 with a majority of nine hundred and forty-seven. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to Odd Fellows Lodge No. 355, at Logan.

Mr. Dakan was married April 1, 1869, in Ohio, to Miss Nancy E. Kelley, the daughter of Caleb and Lenora (Chamberlain) Kelley, who were natives of Ohio, but whose ancestors came from Maryland at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Dakan are the parents of five daughters: Mattie, Della, Cora, and Ella and Elsie (twins).

Our subject is pre-eminently fitted for the position he now holds, being a thorough-going and practical educator.

JAMES OSCAR PUGSLEY has been a resident of Harrison County since 1866. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 15, 1844, and is a son of Oscar and Betsy (Owens) Pugsley. The father died in 1844, and the mother still resides in Ohio. Our subject was his parent's only child. His early life was spent in the Buckeye State, where he attended the common schools. He began farming for himself in 1864, and two years later located on section 26, of Morgan

Township, where he owns four hundred acres of land, which is all enclosed by a good fence, and one hundred and sixty acres of which is under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and timber land. Mr. Pugsley devotes most of his time and attention to stock-raising.

He was united in marriage December 26, 1864, to Lodia A. Noyes, the daughter of Joseph and Matilda Noyes, natives of Ohio. By this marriage union two children were born: Clara, now Mrs. Lewis; and Nathan L. Mrs. Pugsley died March 10, 1884, and January 1, 1886, Mr. Pugsley married Anna E. Harding, a native of Ohio. By this marriage union one child has been born: Ruby A., June 10, 1887.

Mrs. Pugsley is a member of the Christian Church and politically, he is a Republican. Our subject has one of the finest farm-homes in Harrison County, and has come into possession of all his property through his own untiring labors.

SANFORD H. COCHRAN, a most successful attorney-at-law, practising at Logan, and in all the higher courts of the country, has been a resident of the county since 1874. In September of that year, he located at Missouri Valley, where he opened a law office and remained until 1881, and then removed to Logan.

Mr. Cochran was born in May 20, 1852, at Carmi, White County, Ill. He is the son of Sanford and Martha E. (Johnson) Cochran, and is the youngest son of a family of five children. The father served in the Mexican War, in Capt. Lawler's Independent Cavalry Company, and was a bugler in the same. During the Civil War he was Captain of Company B, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving about three years. Our subject had two brothers in the First Illinois Cavalry, who served a year and a half each during the Civil War.

Our subject commenced his schooling in Carmi, Ill., where he attended until about fourteen years of age, and then attended Unionburg Seminary, Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, and then went to West Point Military Academy, remained one year, and then went to Iowa University, graduating from the Law Department, June 30, 1874.

Mr. Cochran was united in marriage, April 13, 1877, to Mary E. Shimmins, who was born in Darlington, Wis. She is the daughter of Phillip and Jane (Ware) Shimmins, natives of England. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child, Vernice, born May 25, 1882.

After graduating from the State University, Mr. Cochran was upon two occasions put on a committee to examine the law class at the University. Every profession has men within its ranks who are better fitted for some other calling; this is true in the pulpit, in the medical and legal fraternities, and then again, each one of these professions has followers, who seem in every particular just adapted to their chosen profession. That Mr. Cochran is gifted in the direction of a keen, far-seeing, brilliant legal mind, none who know him will doubt.

Politically he is a stanch Republican of the progressive type, and is familiar with the great issues that have been pending, and tested by the political parties of this country, and gives an intelligent opinion for the political policy he endorses. In 1887 he was made a candidate with four others for the office of District Judge, but Judge Ladd was the successful candidate.

The campaign was a very animated one, yet Mr. Cochran never went outside of his own county to canvass, but received the support of the county from beginning to end, and received the highest number on at least two ballots, and defeated Judge McCullum, who was then on the Bench, and came within two ballots of receiving the nomination, but by a compromise Judge Ladd was the successful man. This showed the popularity of our subject, and had he not lived in another Congressional District, from which some other candidates did he would quite likely have been nominated and elected. But he is the last man to deplore the condition. He is not a candidate for office, and prefers to excel in the regular practice of his profession, than to bear the honors of any office. He has been eminently successful, and in a number of cases, exhibited marked ability, together with a thorough knowledge of the law. In the case of Glenn vs. Jeffrey, of Monona County, he succeeded in securing title to fifteen hundred acres of land for the settlers; the case being finally tried before the Supreme Court. In the Cadwell Bank case; the criminal case wherein the State of Iowa was the plaintiff, and in the defense of John Richardson, for murder, our subject won a good reputation for the manner in which he conducted the cases to a successful end.

Among other important cases with which Mr. Cochran has been connected, may be mentioned: the Spooner ditch tax case; the Monona County ditch tax cases; and Schofield et al vs. Board of Supervisors of Harrison County; and a case in 1880, wherein he was engaged in the prosecution of the Western Millers' Association cases, involving the constitutionality of the "Iowa Fish Ways Laws," in which a decree was obtained under Judge Lewis, of the District Court, holding them void. This decree virtually annulling section 3,058, of the Code as being unconstitutional. This case was one of much importance to owners of water-mill sites within Iowa, for by this decision it was determined that mill owners were not obliged to provide and maintain a means for fish to pass up or down a stream through a device provided for by such a law, as the one in question. But it is in the management and argument of important criminal cases and personal injury cases that the subject of this sketch greatly excels. As a close reasoner and magnetic and emotional orator Sanford H. Cochran has but few equals at the bar. While he commands large fees, we are told that some of his best efforts have been in the defense of the poor, who could pay no fee. He has accumulated a competence, is thoroughly business-like, ready to assist all public enterprises and is generous to those in misfortune.

HARRISON D. MEECH, a farmer of section 31, Calhoun Township, arrived in Harrison County with his parents, September 12, 1855, and settled in Calhoun Township when his father, William S. Meech, purchased the I. G. Gates store property and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing in the same a short time, and then took his brother, Erastus W., in as a partner, when the firm was known as W. S. & E. W. Meech. This partnership continued until 1858, when the stock was sold to George Thorpe, and moved to Jeddo. In 1863 W. S. Meech operated a store, and in the spring of 1864 H. D. Meech was taken in as a partner, and this firm con-

tinued to do business until 1874, when they went out of trade, submitting to the powers that be (the building of new railroad towns and other causes.)

William S. Meech, the father of our subject, was born in Hinesburgh, Vt., November 19, 1814, and was the son of Erastus and Annis (Lockwood) Meech, and was of Welsh descent. Erastus was formerly a farmer near Hinesburgh, but later conducted an hotel at Cambridge, Vt., which he sold to his son, William S., in 1842, and he operated it four years, then moved to St. Alban's Bay, Vt., now famous as a summer resort, and was engaged in the hotel, stage and livery business about seven years. He was next found operating an hotel for two years, known as the St. Lawrence Exchange, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, and then spent several years traveling through Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, looking for a location, and finally selected Calhoun. In the spring of 1859 he, with Mrs. Meech, fitted out three yoke of oxen and started for Pike's Peak (which at that time was all aglow with gold excitement), loading their wagon with groceries and provisions. After getting part way across the plains, they met scores and hundreds returning from that region, who gave anything but a flattering account of that much talked of land, and Mr. Meech would have returned from Ft. Kearney but his good wife, full of brave and daring disposition, said: "No, let us go forward, and, if we are robbed, some one will have a good time eating up our provisions." They returned that autumn, and in the spring of 1860 they started out on a similar expedition; and in the spring of 1861 his son, Harrison D., went with him and drove four yoke of oxen, covering a distance of over sixteen hundred miles. His father followed the same business in 1862, and in 1863 Harrison D. followed freighting.

The father of our subject, W. S. Meech, died December 29, 1888. His wife's maiden name was Sylvia M. Dean, and by this marriage there were two children—Helen F., now Mrs. R. G. Fairchilds, of Monona County, Iowa, and H. D., our subject, who was born in Cambridge, Vt., June 4, 1843, and with his father, remained in hotel life, attending a select school in St. Alban's Bay, and after coming to Harrison County, Iowa, acquired a good business education, having been pressed into the harness when twelve years of age. He had the care of the farm, while his father was running the store, and when eighteen years of age made his first trip across the plains, all of which made his a varied business career.

He was married October 25, 1864, to Maggie Ellis, a native of Virginia, and the daughter of William and Eliza S. Ellis. She is the fourth of a family of five children, and was born July 2, 1842. By this marriage union two children were born—Frank E., October 13, 1866; and Helen F., May 31, 1870, both at home.

Mr. Meech and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged twenty-four years.

Politically our subject is a believer in the general principles of the Democratic party, but on account of their liquor plank he has left their platform and votes with the Republicans.

Mr. Meech now owns five hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, one-third of which is under the plow, twenty acres in first-class timber, and the balance in pasture land. The place is provided with a substantial farmhouse.

Frank E., son of our subject, attended the district schools in Calhoun Township, Missouri Valley High School, and took a six years' course at Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa, graduating June 21, 1888, as a classic. He has since taken the post graduate course, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in June, 1891.

Helen F., only daughter of our subject, graduated from Missouri Valley High School, attended the Woodbine Normal, attended college at Decatur, Ill., and also a musical college one year, and has taught at Little Sioux and other places. She is now taking a musical course at Omaha, and also follows teaching music.

WILLIAM T. RAYMOND, a Justice of the Peace, residing at Missouri Valley, came to Harrison County in 1855, and located about two miles and a half northwest of Magnolia, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and located one hundred and twenty acres on his father's land warrant. Here our subject remained on the farm and in the hotel business, at Magnolia, until he removed to his farm in St. John's Township, in 1872. He spent the year 1871, in Missouri Valley, and in March 1889, removed there to live permanently.

He was born in Branford, New Haven County, Conn., about ten miles east of New Haven. His parents were Lucius T., and Hannah (Robinson) Raymond, of English ancestry, who trace their lineage back to the "Mayflower." Our subject was born March 21, 1823, and is the second of a family of four children. His father was a carpenter by trade, and was in a New York regiment, that served in the War of 1812. He came to Harrison County, in 1857, and died in 1873, while his good wife, the mother of our subject, passed from the scenes of earth in June, 1863. Our subject's early education was received in the common schools of Connecticut and he attended an academy for three months, which was all of the schoolroom education he ever enjoyed. He served an apprenticeship at shoemaking, but the last ten years that he lived in his native State he was in one of the largest hotels in New Haven, known as the Tontine Hotel.

In 1854, we find our subject in Chicago, where he chanced to meet a friend, who with him drove from Davenport to Council Bluffs, making the journey in six days. He was married at the Astor House, New York City, October 10, 1848, to Mary A. Carrington, who died December 25, 1849, as did also an infant child. For his second wife our subject married Sarah L. Patch, a native of Loraine County, Ohio, her people coming to the Western Reserve in Ohio, at a very early day. Her father was born in Massachusetts, and her mother in New York. By Mr. Raymond's second marriage, two sons and one daughter were born, the latter dying when one year of age. The sons are Miles W., who resides in Atchison, Kan., in the employ of the Hartford Accident Insurance Company, and Mason Hobart, the other son, in the employ of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Company, at Missouri Valley. The father of Mrs. Raymond died in Harrison County, and his remains were deposited in the cemetery, at Magnolia. A singular co-incidence in this family history is the fact that our subject's mother and his wife's mother, were both named Hannah Robinson.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat "to the backbone," and he called the first

Democratic convention in Harrison County, in 1857. It may here be remarked that his great-grandfather, Mason Hobart, was in the Revolutionary War. In the way of civic societies, Mr. Raymond is a member of Missouri Valley Lodge, No. 232, of A. F. & A. M., having joined that order in Connecticut in 1851, being a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, at New Haven. At one time he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. H. SNIFF, editor of the Missouri Valley *News*, came to Dunlap, Harrison County, Iowa, in 1882, as Superintendent of the Public Schools of that place, which position he held for four years. In 1886 he removed to Missouri Valley, where he filled a similar position for one year. The Harrison County *News* was established at Logan in 1880, and was moved to Missouri Valley in 1884; two years later our subject purchased the plant, taking charge of the paper, in May 1887, and converted it from a weekly into a semi-weekly journal, and established the "department system" of Harrison County *News* in 1888, adding the Sioux *News*, Mondamin *News*, Modale *News* and Persia *News*, all being auxiliary publications. In May, 1889, our enterprising subject began the publication of the *Daily News*, since which time the paper has been known as the *Harrison County News*, Daily and Weekly.

In the Presidential campaign of 1888 Mr. Sniff was elected one of the Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket, and had the honor of casting the vote for the Ninth Congressional District of Iowa for Benjamin Harrison, as President of the United States.

Mr. Sniff was born in Logan County, Ohio, June 12, 1853, the son of Edward and Mary (Funk) Sniff. The father was of Pennsylvania-German stock, but a native of the Buckeye State. He was a contractor and builder and came to Ft. Madison, Iowa, in 1857, following the trade of a builder for twenty-five years. Since 1872 he has resided on a dairy farm, at Denmark, Iowa.

Mr. Sniff, our subject, was the first child of a family of twelve, nine of whom are still living. His early education was received in the public schools of Lee County, Iowa, and at Denmark Academy, under the Presidency of Henry K. Edson. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching in Lee County, Iowa, and followed this profession until 1887, as Superintendent of the city schools at Webster City, Iowa; Nevada, Iowa, Dunlap and Missouri Valley, Iowa, besides devoting much time to Normal Institutes in various counties within Iowa, since which time he has been engaged as above related.

Mr. Sniff was united in marriage November 28, 1878, at Ackley, Iowa, to Mary E. Guthrie, the daughter of Dr. James A. Guthrie, who belonged to the regular school, and served as an assistant surgeon in the Mexican War, and lost a hand at the battle of Cerro Gordo. He settled at an early day at Quasqueton, Iowa. In 1858 he removed to Butler County, Iowa, and in 1863, represented that district in the Legislature, and died in New Hartford in 1883. The mother is still a resident of New Hartford.

After having given our subject's connection with the newspaper business it is unnecessary to remark that he is a Republican.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Hospitable Lodge, No. 244, at Dunlap, Iowa, as well as of Ark Chapter of the same place. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Missouri Valley.

Mrs. Sniff has been a very successful teacher, beginning at the age of fifteen years, she threw the whole of her energies into her profession, and as an instructor in literature and history, she was eminently successful. She taught in the Dunlap High School four years, and has been Principal of the Grammar department of Missouri Valley High Schools for five years.

HENRY REEL (deceased), better known to the people of Logan as "Uncle Henry Reel," was the founder of the town of Logan, and named the same in honor of one of the chieftains of the Civil War—Gen. John A. Logan.

Mr. Reel departed this life March 5, 1890. No more truly praiseworthy name can be mentioned in connection with the history of Logan than the one heading this sketch. He was of the old-fashioned back woods stripe of pioneers. He loved the life of a frontierman, and wanted to be numbered with this class throughout his days. But advanced civilized life and progress got ahead of him when he came to Harrison County, at least not many years later. Mr. Reel was born March 16, 1803, in Montgomery County, Va.

In 1822, he in company with his brother, John Reel, removed from Dayton, Ohio, to Putnam County, Ind., which section was then a wilderness indeed.

There the two brothers erected the first saw and grist mill in the community, doing the most of the millwright work from wood fashioned by their own hands. They had to go on foot to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio River, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, to market. They usually had an axe strapped to their backs, for the purpose of building camp-fires and constructing rude "floats" or rafts, by which they were enabled to cross streams too deep and angry to wade. But when the iron rails of the first railway penetrated the forests of his farm land, "Uncle Henry" could no longer endure his Indiana home, hence emigrated West, and finally settled where Logan now stands. He procured the lands hereabouts, together with a mill site where the Roller Mills are now situated. He came in the autumn of 1852 and built his log cabin, and not many months after had a sawmill and "corn-cracker" in operation. The space allotted to any one man's sketch is all too short to embrace the many deeds of pioneer hardships and genuine manhood which went toward making up this man's eventful life. His later history is woven in and recorded with that of the city of Logan and the county of Harrison.

Among the special features of this old pioneer's life, may be mentioned his unyielding integrity and uprightness; his religious convictions; his loyalty to the Union of States, offering on the altar of his country as he did, three sons, who perished by reason of the Rebellion.

He was a life long-walker, always preferring to walk, rather than to ride in any sort of a conveyance. Not unfrequently would he walk from Logan to Council Bluffs, when teams were all along the

way. He was a member of the Predestinarian Baptist Church, and erected a church building at Logan for that denomination, at his own expense. He held large landed interests, milling interests, town site interests, and at one time owned the only newspaper at Logan. At the time of his death the remnant of his family consisted of his wife and one daughter, Mrs. William Brayton, of Logan. Mr. Reel's first wife was Catherine Starr, who bore him seven children.

Thus one by one the scythe of time mows from the face of earth her children, and they sink to sleep in the bosom of that mother earth whose embrace shall at last envelop all mankind.

ALBERT J. MILLER, with Stern & Milliman, Logan, Iowa, has been a resident of Harrison County since April, 1876. Upon coming to the county he engaged in teaching district school, which he followed three years, then taught one year at Missouri Valley and one year and a half at Logan, after which he was Deputy County Clerk, serving from 1879 to 1881, and in the fall of the last named year, was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools which office he held with credit to himself and his constituents. After retiring from that office he was in the employ of Harvey & Ford, bankers, also connected with the Logan postoffice for a time, and during the month of September, 1887, entered the employ of Stern & Milliman, real-estate and loan agents.

He was born in Winnebago County, Wis., January 5, 1853, and is the son of George and Mary (Estey) Miller. His father was of Scotch descent and followed farming for a livelihood. Our subject attended the district schools in the Badger State, where he obtained a good education. When fifteen years of age he entered Ripon College, where he remained until he graduated in June, 1875, after which he came West and taught one term of school in Monona County, Iowa, and from there came to Harrison County, as above related.

He was united in marriage January 27, 1882, with Clara Hedges, a native of Illinois, by whom one child, Clara, was born March 16, 1885. Mrs. Miller died February 6, 1886, and October 15, 1890, Mr. Miller was married to Clara B. Cadwell, daughter of G. B. and Clara Cadwell, of Logan, Iowa.

Mr. Miller and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and he belongs to Logan Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. also to Boyer Valley Lodge, No. 149, A. O. U. W., at Logan.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, believing this political organization best subserves the interests of the masses.

LIVY M. HUNT, a respected citizen, and a native of Harrison County, now residing on section 36, of Douglas Township, forms the subject of the subjoined sketch. He was born at Six-Mile Grove in 1852, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, attending school winters, and working on the farm summers. His father gave him one hundred and twenty-acres of wild land, which he improved by building a house 16x20 feet, a story and a half high, to which he has since added;

he dug a well, erected a windmill, and provided good outbuildings, and has since added sixty acres to his farm, making one hundred and eighty in all.

Our subject is a son of Jasen and Mary Hunt, natives of the Empire State, who had a family of six children, five of whom are now living—Camilla, Livy, Harriet, Orville (died at five years of age) Ellen and Charles.

Alice Billiter, daughter of William Billiter, a native of Indiana, became our subject's wife April 11, 1877. She was the second of a family of seven children, and she died childless in December, 1879. Mr. Hunt was again married, November 4, 1881, to Ida, daughter of John and Hannah Davie. The father was a native of England, and the mother of New York State. They had eight children, of whom our subject's wife was the fifth. Their names are—William, Belle, Emma, Ida, Stella, Nettie, Frank and Minnie.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Nettie A., born November 5, 1885; Jasen T., August 1, 1887; and John, December 29, 1889.

WILLIAM R. KIRKHAM, a farmer of section 5, in Douglas Township, came to Harrison County during the month of March, 1876, and stopped at Reeder's Mills for three months teaching school.

By reading this sketch it will be observed that our subject has followed the profession of a teacher for many years, his ability in this direction causing him to be engaged to teach in Mills, Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties for many terms in succession. After completing his school at Reeder's Mills, and in the month of September the same year, he was engaged to teach a seven months' school near Missouri Valley, and the following spring taught a three months' term in St. John's Township, as well as a winter school. Seeming satisfied with school teaching, and having many applications, he was again engaged to teach a three months' term in the spring of 1878. Being very successful at teaching the young ideas how to shoot, he was engaged in September to teach a nine months' term in the same township. In 1879 and 1880, as well as in 1881, he taught in St. John's Township and Missouri Valley. Seven months of the years 1882 and 1883 he taught in the same place, after which he went into the railroad office at Missouri Valley, and there remained a year and a half, at the expiration of which time he was engaged to teach a three months' term in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, which ended on February, 1885, and the following month he purchased the farm upon which he now lives. During the winters of 1885-86 he was employed to teach in his home district, which was the last term of school he taught. He commenced as a teacher in 1872, in Mills County, Iowa, and in all had taught ninety-two months. He was born in Hancock County, Ohio, August 9, 1848, and in 1852 removed with his parents to Johnson County, Iowa, and four months later to Iowa County, where they remained four years, and then returned to Johnson County, and then in the spring of 1858 they moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1869, then went to Missouri where he engaged at farm labor, and took the census of two townships in Buchanan County, of

that State, for the 1870 United States census. In 1871 he came to Tabor, Fremont County, Iowa, where he attended college, after which he went to teaching. In 1873 he made a trip to Colorado, being gone about seven months, having intended to teach in that section of the country, but finding his profession overdone, he returned and began teaching in Pottawattamie County, after having worked on a ranch for several months.

He was united in marriage June 27,1878, at Missouri Valley, with Miss Virginia Wade, by whom one child was born—Effie M., born May 21, 1880.

In the fall of 1887 they took a boy to raise; he was from the Orphans' Home at Council Bluffs—William E., born December 16, 1882.

Concerning our subject's father and mother, it may be said that the father was born in Genesee County, N.Y., in September, 1802, and was reared in Tompkins County, N. Y. He practiced medicine for about twenty years, and left the Empire State, coming to Ohio, where he remained until he came to Iowa. He was married to Catharine B. Moore in Pittsburg, Pa., about 1828. They were the parents of thirteen children, our subject being the tenth child. Twelve of the family grew to manhood and womanhood.

The mother was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1811, and in 1816 her parents removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where she remained until the date of her marriage. Her father was engaged at the armory at Springfield, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., and then at Harper's Ferry, being in command of the armory. The mother died in Ringgold County, in December, 1885, and the father in the summer of 1880.

Virginia (Wade) Kirkham, wife of our subject, was born in Wood County, Ohio, October 4, 1856, and when two years old her parents removed to Allen County, where they remained until April, 1875, when they came to Harrison County, Iowa, locating near Missouri Valley, at which place they now live.

Politically, our subject votes with the Republican party, and in religious matters is a Methodist.

EDWIN B. WAITLEY, photographer, at Dunlap, established his business at that point in 1882, and being a representative business man of that portion of the county, the following biographical notice of him will be given in this connection.

He is a native of Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, born December 12, 1859. When an infant, his parents removed to La Grange County, Ind., in which section he spent his early life and received his education in the common schools. From the time he was ten years of age he assisted his father, who was foreman in a sawmill, and when he was only fourteen years old he took full charge of the mill at such times as his father was absent, and at the age of sixteen commenced to learn the printer's trade, which he followed two years and then came to Iowa, locating at Dunlap. The way he came to locate at this point was on account of his having the "Indiana ager," and upon going to Chicago from his home he purchased a railroad ticket to Council Bluffs and expected to go farther on West, but when the train stopped at Dunlap for dinner he crawled off the train in order to try and eat something, and the surroundings of the place caught his eye; everything

looked so cool and inviting that he determined to stop over, which he did, and as a result he located at this point. He engaged with a man to help him husk his corn, with the understanding that if his services were worth anything he should receive it; so for six weeks he husked corn and fought ague every other day; at the end of which time he came out conqueror. He then engaged at his trade in Dunlap. He followed painting for two years, part of the time for the Northwestern Railroad Company, and early in the '80s he concluded to engage in the photograph business. He commenced to learn the business of H. L. Hoff, with whom he was associated twenty-one months, after which he spent one winter in Gallatin, Mo., and then returned to Dunlap and bought out his former employer. Upon coming to the county the first time he had only enough to barely get him here from Indiana, but by close application to his business and the practice of economy, he has come into the possession of a handsome property, including a quarter-section farm in Crawford County, three miles north of Dunlap, which he keeps well stocked with cattle, handling about fifty head each year. In 1890 he and William Cook purchased the VanScoy brick yards, which they operated one year.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, believing this to come the nearest his ideas of a political organization. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F., and is at present Vice-Grand. He is also leader of the Dunlap Cornet Band.

Miss Vina Roberts became his wife December 12, 1882. She is the daughter of Moses and Matilda (Davis) Roberts, and was born in Clinton County, Iowa, May 10, 1863. They have a family of two children—Ward, born May 2, 1886, and Neal, February 14, 1890. Mrs. Waitley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The parents of our subject, Cordan and Rosella (McKinzie) Waitley, who were natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, came to Iowa the same fall our subject did, and have since resided in Crawford County. They had a family of five children—Flora, wife of W. Hoff, a resident of Carroll, Iowa; Eva, wife of L. Q. Spalding, M. D., residing at Battle Creek, Iowa; Charles, an attorney, resident of Logan; Ida, residing at home; Edwin B., our subject, who is the second child in the family. The family are among the most highly respected people in the community in which they live, and our subject is one of the live, energetic business men of Dunlap. His life is a good example of what a man can accomplish who has the pluck and ambition to push to the front. He is a thorough master of his art, and does fine work in photography, crayon and india ink work.

SAMUEL B. SHIELD, a merchant doing business at Missouri Valley, came to the place twenty-one years ago, and began clerking for S. B. Jackson, then with E. W. Meech, and later with Charles Connolly, all of whom were engaged in the grocery business. He spent three years with these three firms. In 1873 he was engaged with the Northern Pacific Railroad in the work of construction. After this he returned to Missouri Valley, and formed a partnership with E. W. Meech in the grocery business, the firm being Shields & Meech. They con-

tinued in business until 1876, at which time our subject bought his partner out and one year later formed a partnership with C. A. Walker, which existed four years, when he bought Walker out, and one year afterward formed a partnership with L. E. Massie, the firm being Shields & Massie, which was finally changed to S. B. Shields & Co., and so remains to this time.

Mr. Shields was born at Washington, Warren County, N. J., March 4, 1840. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Emery) Shields. The Shields were of Irish descent. The grandmother's name, on the Shields' side, was Coleman. Our subject was the seventh of a family of five sons and three daughters. Seven of the children are still living. Mrs. Arndt, of Missouri Valley, is one of the sisters; one brother lives in South Amboy, N. J.; one in Belvidere, N. J.; one in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and one sister at Dover, N. J., and another in Washington, N. J.

The father was a farmer, and died several years ago, aged sixty-seven years. His wife died at the age of fifty-four. Our subject's brother David died at the age of twenty-nine years at Scranton, Pa.

Our subject obtained his education at common schools, after which he remained one year on his father's farm, and then began business for himself at Hyde Park, Pa. From there he went to Pittston, Pa., and from there to Binghampton, N. Y. He then returned to Washington, N. J., and from there came to Missouri Valley, Iowa.

He was married January 29, 1850, to Linda B. Yard. who was a native of the same county in which our subject was born. Two of Mr. Shields' brothers married sisters of his wife. Mrs. Shields' parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shields are the parents of three children —Whitfield, died in infancy; Elmer E. Ellsworth at the age of eight months; Lela A. was born October 23, 1868, at Washington, N. J., and is still at home.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat. He belongs to Valley Lodge, No. 232, A. F. & A. M.

DAVID HERRING, a son of the Keystone State, who came to Iowa twenty-five years ago, and is now a respected citizen of Little Sioux Township, was born in Adams County, Pa., December 25, 1843. He is the son of Michael and Mary (Rife) Herring, both of whom are deceased, and who were natives of Pennsylvania. This worthy couple reared a family of nine children, our subject being the seventh child. His early life was spent in Pennsylvania, and his education received there in the common schools. The Herring family are of German descent.

Our subject began working on a farm at his majority, and in February, 1864, at Chambersburg, Pa., enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and took part in the Civil War. His company was sent to Washington, D. C., where they were dismounted and at once entered into active service. They took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, battle of the Wilderness, the siege and battle of Petersburg, and later on were mounted as cavalrymen and joined Sheridan's Cavalry Corps. After which they fought at Boynton's Plank Road, Stony Creek, Bellefield Raid, Hatchies Run, Davidson Courthouse, Amelia Springs, and Flat Creek, as well as Farmvale and wound up by helping capture Gen. Robert E. Lee,

the leader of the Southern Confederacy, at Appomattox. Mr. Herring was taken prisoner at Amelia Springs, April 5, 1865, and was with the Confederate army until Lee surrendered. He was discharged July 17, 1865, and returned home, where he remained a short time, spent two months in Clearfield County, Pa., then returned home and remained until April, 1866, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa, and worked one year for H. Herring, and then bought forty acres of timber land on section 3, of Little Sioux Township. He purchased his present farm in 1867, and now has one hundred and twenty acres of land, one-half of which is under cultivation.

He was married February 9, 1879, at Little Sioux, to Sarena Rife, the daughter of David and Harriet (Wolfe) Rife. In April, 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Herring adopted a niece and nephew of Mrs. Herring, their names being Bert and Kittie Kelley, aged respectively twelve and nine years. They came from Harrisburg, Pa.

Politically Mr. Herring is identified with the Republican party, as are a great majority of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War.

WILLIAM H. HOPE. The subject of this sketch is a native of New York State and came to Harrison County in 1870. He was born in Greene County, N. Y., September 26, 1841, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Swindels) Hope, natives of England. The paternal grand parents were William and Ann, the grandfather on the mother's side being John Swindels, also of England. Our subject's early life was spent in New York, and in 1850 the family came to McHenry County, Ill. The father was a cabinet maker, and came to Iowa and engaged in the cabinet business. William H. Hope came to Iowa and engaged in a general store, in company with his brother, now living in Sioux City. He started a drug store at Little Sioux in 1879, and was burned out in 1890, but rebuilt the same year.

Mr. Hope was united in marriage, in December 1875, to Miss Belle Ellis, a daughter of Hiram Ellis. She died in 1876, and three years later he married Luella Ellis, a sister of his first wife, by whom six children were born—Eva, Leona, and Ervin living, and three dead.

Politically, Mr. Hope is a Republican, and in his religious views a Methodist.

A W. MINTUN, Auditor of Harrison County, accompanied his father's family to these parts in the autumn of 1879. His father located near Modale, where he still lives. Our subject was born in Brighton, Washington County, Iowa, December 21, 1859. His father, Daniel P. Mintun, is a native of Indiana, and his mother, Mary J. (Donovan) Mintun, is a native of Ohio.

Our subject received his education at the Brighton High School, and after coming to Harrison County, taught for several years, afterward engaged in railroading, and was appointed agent, at Salix, Woodbury County, in the fall of 1881. After three years he resigned and taught the winter term of school, at River Sioux. In April, 1885 he removed to his farm near Modale, but the following No-

vember received the appointment of Postmaster at Little Sioux, which place he filled until April, 1889, and the following autumn was elected Auditor of Harrison County, which position he still holds.

December 14, 1881 he was married to Winnefred A. Bonney, a native of Iowa. This marriage was blessed with two children: Ardivan R., born in July, 1883; and Benjamin B., in June, 1887.

BENJAMIN F. LA PORTE, of Logan, is numbered among Harrison County's pioneers, coming here as he did, in the month of May, 1852, and located at what is now called Harris Grove, and there worked on a farm for Daniel Jewell, with whom he came to the county. In 1853 we find him working for Judge Stephen King, and in 1854, at Magnolia, where he went to work at the blacksmith's trade, and remained there until January, 1857, when he went to Pike's Peak, in company with thirty-five other men, mostly from Harrison County. They took a steam sawmill with them, and operated it about five months. After his return from the West, he sold out at Magnolia, and removed to Reeder's Mills, where he worked at his trade for two years. The next two years he spent in the State of Michigan, returning to Harrison County in 1864, and located three miles east of Logan, on the Brady farm. We next find him at the village of Whitesboro, working at his trade, and in July, 1867 he removed to Logan, where he started a blacksmith shop, which he still operates. He claims to have built the first frame house on the town site of Logan.

Our subject was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 5, 1831. His father was George La Porte, born in August, 1805, and died June 9, 1886. His mother's maiden name was Ann Johnson, and she was,a native of Virginia; she died July 3, 1887, in Cass County, Mich. The grandfather of our subject (on the La Porte side) was born in France.

Mr. La Porte attended the common schools in Michigan, to which State his parents removed when he was four years old. He was married December 31, 1854, at Magnolia, to Sylvia Harris, a native of Van Buren County, Mich., by whom two children were born, Frank and Nellie.

Politically, our subject votes with the Democratic party. He has traveled over a vast amount of the Great West, and is well posted on all pioneer events; and is a man possessing many traits of noble manhood. He will ever be known as one who lived an honest and industrious life.

EZRA WILSON MILLIMAN, house, sign and artistic painter, at Logan, came to Harrison County, in February, 1865, from Saratoga County, N. Y., and located at Harris Grove, where he engaged at his trade, which he continued to follow for three years, and then purchased an eighty-acre farm, to which he added until he now has one hundred and eighty acres, also a fourteen-acre tract adjoining Logan, where he resides. He removed to the last named place in the spring of 1882, and built his present house, which stands on one of the most elevated and charming building sites overlooking the Boyer Valley.

Mr. Milliman was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., April 1, 1836. His father was Francis Milliman, a native of the Empire State, born April 9, 1809, and came West with his family in 1865, locating at Harris Grove, and died in Logan, May 10, 1883. The mother of our subject, Emily (Hunt) Milliman, was a native of New York, and died in Ballston Springs, N. Y., April 28, 1849. Our subject attended the district school, receiving a good business education. He was married February 22, 1867, to Mrs. Esther Knight. Their children are as follows—Walter, Ada and Francis.

Our subject enlisted in the Union Army, December 25, 1861, as a member of Company D, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and served three years, during which time he was in the hospital sixteen months. He was honorably discharged December 25, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Not unlike other members of the Milliman family residing in Harrison County, this gentleman commands the respect and admiration of a large circle of acquaintances, both in a business and a social way.

JOHN S. GOSS, (retired), living at Missouri Valley, came to Pottawattamie County, in 1851, and located just over the line from Harrison County. Here he lived for twenty years and then moved to Missouri Valley, where he has made his home ever since. He was born August 3, 1833, at Whitehall, Greene County, Ill. He is a son of Sherman and Elizabeth (Watts) Goss. The father came from Knoxville, Tenn., and was of French-Irish extraction, while the mother was of Irish parentage, but reared in Statesville, N. C. The family were very early settlers in Illinois, the father having been in the Blackhawk Indian War. He was a carpenter by trade, but after coming to Iowa, followed farming. The family consisted of six sons and two daughters, our subject being the second child. Four of the children are now living, our subject and H. W. A. Goss, of Missouri Valley; Hugh W., of Council Bluffs and J. C., who resides in California. Mortimer W., enlisted in 1862, in Company E., Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Anderson Hill, near Port Gibson, on the morning of May 1, 1863, and was buried where he fell.

The father died August 29, 1855, and is buried in Branson's Cemetery, near Loveland. The mother died April 24, 1881, and was buried beside her husband.

Our subject was married June 1, 1856, at Loveland, Iowa, to Mary S. Copeland, who came with her parents from Putnam County, Ind., to Pottawattamie County, in the autumn of 1852. Her father's name is Thomas Newton Copeland, who still resides in Rockford Township, Pottawattamie County. In the Copeland family there were nine children. Of the number Mrs. Goss has one brother living, three deceased, and three sisters living and one deceased.

Mr. Goss enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, during the Civil War, on April 15, 1862, in Company H, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and was assigned to the Western army. He was first sent to St. Louis, and from there to Corinth, Miss., but on account of ill health, was sent North, and discharged the following December, for disability.

After returning home from the army, Mr. Goss was sick for many months, but

finally got so he could labor about half the time. On August 13, 1867, he commenced to build a flat-boat, upon which to run lumber and wood down the Missouri River on to Omaha. He ran on the river until 1871, when he sold out and moved to Missouri Valley. In 1876 he sold out his furniture business. His has been a varied experience. In 1867 he went on the Upper Missouri as carpenter on steamer "Gen. Mead," and the fall of that year obtained his license as a first-class pilot on steamboats from Omaha to Cow Island, Mont.; also on the Yellowstone. Since then he has secured license as Master Pilot for the Mississippi River and tributaries, and has been on the rivers more or less ever since. Two years of the time running on boats for the Government between Sioux City and Kansas City.

Since living in Missouri Valley, he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, also was in the insurance business. He belongs to Belden Post No. 59, Grand Army of the Republic, and is also a member of the Subordinate and Encampment Degrees of the Odd Fellows Order. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Missouri Valley, of which he is one of Trustees, and was also Trustee of the Loveland Methodist Church, where he erected a church edifice in 1891.

ZACHARIAH TAYLOR NOYES, the leading business factor of Mondamin, came to Harrison County in 1856, with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. John Noyes. He was born April 13, 1849, in Morgan County, Ohio. His father, John Noyes, and his mother, Mary (Starks) Noyes, were prominent in the early settlement of the county, and are made the subject of a personal sketch elsewhere in this volume. The father died in 1855; the mother still survives and is living at Mondamin, at the advanced age of seventy-three years. The Noyes family are of English extraction and emigrated from Maine to Ohio at a very early date.

Zachariah Taylor, of whom we write, was but a small boy when Capt. Noyes came with his family to Harrison County. His education and early training have all been within this county. His success as a business man and citizen speaks well for the family with which he is associated; also of the type of manhood produced by pioneering on the frontier of Western Iowa.

When our subject was a mere stripling of a boy he worked in and around his father's steam sawmill and upon the farm. He soon exhibited good executive and business ability, and in 1872 he began mercantile life at Mondamin, in company with his father, who was an extensive dealer in general merchandise and a grain shipper. Upon the death of his father he took charge of the whole business, having previously bought the entire mercantile business. His present store is a double-room building, well arranged for the conducting of the large amount of business he now transacts. He is a first-class, modern business man, possessed of those manly and business-like methods that ever win friends, and is almost certain to insure success among men in business callings. No man stands higher in the estimation of his neighbors and also among commercial

circles than he of whom we pen this notice. Like his father, Capt. John Noyes, he is a strong man, in almost any sense this term may be rightfully applied.

To measure a man's worth in a community we must needs sound the opinion of those with whom he has lived and labored for a term of years. In the vicinity of Mondamin, where Mr. Noyes has grown to mature years, the universal opinion is that he possesses great merit as a business man, as well as abiding friendship and candor as a citizen and neighbor.

Our subject's father's family settled just northwest of where Mondamin stands on section 20, of Morgan Township. The father had been twice married and was the father of thirteen children, of whom Z. T. was the ninth child. Of the eight children who still live, six reside in Harrison County: Etta, Mrs. Bryan; Maria, Mrs. Doolittle; John H.; Fillmore; G. W. Jr., and our subject.

Jane Pyle, daughter of Hayes and Nancy Pyle, of the Buckeye State, became Mr. Noyes' wife, September 9, 1873. Four children have come to bless their home-circle, three of whom still survive: the second born died when eighteen months of age. Ray, born February 10, 1876; Neddie, July 14, 1877, now deceased; Bessie, September 28, 1880, and Helen July 3, 1888.

In his home circle, Mr. Noyes takes much delight and is never so happy, as when surrounded by his interesting family, within the sacred place called home.

Politically, he believes in and supports by voice and ballot, the general principles of the Republican party. He is an honored member of Mondamin Lodge, No. 392, of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Noyes is a consistent christian and identified with the Congregational church.

There are but few men who have not yet passed the prime of their manhood, who have achieved the almost enviable business and social reputation enjoyed by Mr. Noyes. Parentage and nature first gifted him with many talents and the school of every day experience has molded him into a man of eminence, of whom the world has none too many. The estimate thus placed upon him is but the universal opinion of his wide circle of admirers.

JOSEPH A. DEAL, a representative farmer of St. John's Township, came to Harrison County before its organization. He accompanied his father's family from Putnam County, Ind., in 1862. They came overland, the trip consuming twenty-three days' time. The train consisted of three wagons. The father leased land on section 35, until he bought a claim held by a Mormon family. Our subject was a man nearly grown when he came to Harrison County, and in 1861 he purchased forty acres of land on section 26, known as County Swamp Land, upon which he built a small frame house. His place now consists of two hundred and forty-four acres, one hundred and sixty being under the plow, while the remainder is in meadow and pasture land. During the winter of 1856–57, the family were living on the old homestead, and were snowed in (that being the hard winter all over Iowa). They had very little flour and meal, and their nearest mill was where Logan now stands. About two weeks after the snow came he started to mill with an ox-team, which trip required four days' time.

Mr. Deal traces his ancestry back to William Deal, the grandfather, a German by descent, but a native of North Carolina. He was married and had five children—John, the father of our subject; Joseph, Levi, Mary, (Mrs. Zahner); and Eliza, (Mrs. Groven). John Deal, the father of our subject was born in North Carolina in 1800, and in 1822, accompanied his parents to Putnam County, Ind. His father was a blacksmith and also followed farming. John worked with him in his blacksmith-shop, and when he grew to manhood married Sarah Barnett, the daughter of James and Betsy Barnett. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom still survive. The children were as follows—William, deceased; Mary Ann, (Mrs. Cox) now living in Allen Township; James, of St. John's Township; Peter, deceased; Barbara, (Mrs. A. R. Cox), of St. John's Township; Rachel, (Mrs. Kirkland), of St. John's Towship; Sarah, (Mrs. Barnett), of Missouri, Eliza, Mrs. Case, of this county; Joseph, our subject; John, who lives with our subject, and Eli, deceased.

Joseph, our subject, was born June 11, 1836, in Putnam County, Ind., where he spent his early life and attended the district schools of that county, coming to Harrison County, in 1852. In 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smith, the daughter of Andrew and Lucinda (Walker) Smith. The paternal grandfather, James Smith, married Mary Scarbury, of Tennessee, who was of Scotch descent. She came to Harrison County in 1857. On the mother's side, James and Sarah (White) Walker were her grandparents. Eight children have been born to our subject and his wife, seven of whom are still living—James, now of Harrison County, born May 10, 1860; Sarah, (Mrs. Jones), of this county, born November, 17, 1861; Jane, (Mrs. Mullnix), of this county, born March 12, 1863; Martha, (Mrs. Harder), born April 19, 1865, residing in St. John's Township; Elizabeth born April 15, 1867, died April 14, 1868; Lida, at home, born July 7, 1871: Nettie, (Mrs. Varns), of this county, born October 4, 1873; and William at home, born May 14, 1875. Politically, Mr. Deal affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the School Board, to which he has belonged for several years.

ANDREW M. ELLIS, a successful farmer of sections 17 and 18, of Little Sioux Township, is the person forming the subject of this sketch.

He is a native of Ohio, being born July 12, 1839. He is a son of John and Hannah (Martin) Ellis, natives of the Buckeye State. His grandfather Ellis was named Hezekiah, and was of Welsh extraction. On the mother's side, the father was named Elijah Martin, and his wife's maiden name was Boggs, and this branch of the family was of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject was the ninth in a family of thirteen children, eight of whom still survive, all living in this county but one.

Mr. Ellis' early education was obtained in Ohio and Iowa, at the common schools. He came to Harrison County in 1855 and began farming, which pursuit he has followed ever since. The first land he owned was forty acres on section 30, but his present farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres, seventy acres of which are under cultivation, and the balance in timber and pasture land.



Mrs. Anna Schultz.

Our subject was united in marrfage in Little Sioux, February 22, 1866, to Miss Alice L. Bonney, born April 10, 1844, being the daughter of Benjamin and Betsy (Jinks) Bonney, natives of Pennsylvania, who originally came from NewHampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are the parents of four children—Alice May, now Mrs.Scott; Frank L., in Council Bluffs; Susan L. and Dora E., at home.

Mr. Ellis enlisted as a member of Company H, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, November 28, 1861, as a private, and was assigned to the Army of the West. He was at the battle of Shiloh, and was with his regiment until the evacuation of Corinth, and on account of sickness, was discharged August 10, 1862, at Bolivar, Tenn.

Politically, our subject gives forth no uncertain opinion, but has always voted for and supported the Republican party. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1868, and has always taken much interest in the welfare of Harrison County, and has watched its growth almost from its earliest history. When he came to the county, the nearest mill was on Pigeon Creek, near Crescent City, and the nearest postoffice and trading point was Council Bluffs. He has endured the pioneer hardships, in common with the remainder of the vanguard to civilization, detailed accounts of which appear throughout this volume.

JOHN SCHULTZ (deceased), came to Harrison County in 1855, and the date of his demise was April 26, 1888, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Germany, March 22, 1824, and when but a young man, bid farewell to the scenes of his Fatherland, and sailed for America in 1852. After three years of wandering, he settled in Harrison County, Iowa, where he remained until the date of his death. He first engaged in business at the old village of Calhoun, which he followed for several years, and also followed farming at the same time. In 1869 he removed to Missouri Valley, where he continued in the mercantile business as well as farming in connection. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

Politically Mr. Schultz was ever an ardent Republican. His life was marked by a quiet demeanor, retired disposition, and a general respect for his neighbors, that made him the friend of all. He was a strict business man, honest in all his dealings, and by his uniform kindness and uprightness of character, he succeeded in surrounding himself with an army of friends whose name was legion. Through his business enterprises, he succeeded in accumulating considerable personal property and real-estate. Like most of his fellow-countrymen, he loved the word home, and knew well how to provide for a household, consequently on April 29, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Jesme, a native of Norway. They are affectionately remembered by the oldest inhabitants of this county, for they were merchants at Old Calhoun, in war times, and their life's record has been one of honor and usefulness. Kind and charitable to all, they became leaders in the great moral world around them.

Regarding our subject's wife and her own personal history, it may be said that more than a passing notice is due to her. She was born in the month of December 30, 1843, in the North of Europe, and in that romantic country known as Norway,

where the landscape is ever a feast to the eye. Her parents were, Jens O. and Carrie (Vangum) Jesme, the mother died in her native land, and the father in North Dakota, November 15, 1886.

When eleven years of age, Mrs. Schultz came to this country with relatives. She now has a brother living in South Dakota, near Brookings. She was the leading spirit in establishing the Library Association at Missouri Valley, as well as the organizing of the Good Templars of that place, and as an evidence of her valuable services rendered to the last-named order, it only needs to be said that during 1890, she was appointed as a delegate from Iowa to represent the World's Lodge for 1891, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, which convened in the city of Edinburg, Scotland, and during her sojourn in Europe, visited ten different countries, including the land of her nativity.

That woman has been a potent factor to the cause of temperance reformation in this country, goes without saying, when one reflects for a moment on the rapid advancement made in the last quarter of a century, even in our own Hawkeye State, through such brilliant, brainy and devoted Christian ladies as are found among the charter members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, including Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. J. M. Aldrich, of Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Mattie Bailey, of Shenandoah, and a score of others, including our subject, who have made a brave, Christian warfare against the rum power, and in favor and defense of their own home firesides, and the general moral and religious standard of a Republican form of Government. While woman is denied the right of suffrage, yet their noble work in an "irrepressible conflict" has given many a strong temperance plank to the various political platforms, and to them is due in a great measure the fact that Iowa, Kansas and other States, are as near saloonless as they are. And in the sphere in which our subject has operated both in the temperance and educational cause, no one has accomplished more lasting good than she has. Let this personal notice go down as a memento and record of the good work she has wrought.

SAMUEL ELLIS, a highly respected citizen of Little Sioux Township, came to Harrison County with the vanguard of civilization in 1854, and hence very naturally finds a place in this connection. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, and is the son of John and Hannah (Martin) Ellis, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The father's father was Hezekiah Ellis, and the mother's parents were Elijah and Rebecca Boggs, of Virginia. Our subject is of a family of thirteen children—Elijah, living at Omaha; Samuel; Ephraim J., Hiram, and Sylvanus, deceased; Alexander, living at Missouri Valley; Silas, deceased; John H., Andrew M., Clark, and Eliza Cooper, living at Little Sioux; Hannah (Mrs. Bonney), deceased; and Luella, (Mrs. Murray.)

Mr. Ellis passed his early years in Brown County, Ohio, the date of his birth being June 3, 1826. He was educated at the district schools of his native county, passing his youthful days on his father's farm and in the mill. Later on he leased the mill of his father and operated it a while, the same being sold to other parties in 1854. His father died in June, 1849, during the Asiatic cholera epidemic.

In November, 1853, our subject came to

Council Bluffs and remained there until the following March, and then came to what is now Jackson Township, Harrison County, and cultivated the old Martin farm, now occupied by Mr. Roberts. He came to his present farm in 1857; the same is one hundred and sixty acres situated on section 1, one half of which is under cultivation.

Our subject was united in marriage February 10, 1853, at Eagle Creek, Ohio, to Sarah E. Bailey, the daughter of James M. and Cassandra Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are the parents of seven children, five of whom are still living: Clark B., Charles E., Dickson, Josephine, Mrs. Huff; and Carrie. Frank R. and William W. are deceased. The greatest affliction of our subject's life was the death of his wife, which occured April 10, 1868.

Politically, our subject has always been identified with the Republican party.

G B. SMITH, a successful dry goods merchant, doing business at Missouri Valley, and whose mercantile life there is almost as old as the town itself, coming as he did, in August, 1869. Mr. Smith was born at Syracuse, N. Y., March 17, 1840. He is a son of Thomas S. and Mary (Caldwell) Smith, the father a native of Ireland, and the mother born on the Mohawk River, in New York. The father came to America, when about seventeen years of age, and in 1852, the father and his family came to Rochelle, Ill., and in 1865, to Iowa, locating in Cass County. There the father embarked in the mercantile business, at Lewis, and in 1867 came to Missouri Valley, where he built the first store building in the place, the same standing a little east of Sixth Street, the ground now being used by the railroad company for switch yards. Our subject's father also built the first store building in Storm lake, Iowa, where he erected what was known as the City Hotel. He died at Storm Lake, in June, 1885. His wife now resides in Chicago, with her daughter. They reared a family of nine children, seven of whom still survive, our subject being the fourth child of the family. He obtained his education in New York and Illinois, and attended the High School at Albion, N. Y., and also an academy at Mt. Morris, Ill.

Our subject first engaged in mercantile business at Rochelle, Ill. where he remained about seven years, and in 1868 formed a partnership with W. P. Bump, in Missouri Valley, under the firm name of Bump & Smith; this continued until May 1, 1885, at which time Mr. Smith purchased his partner's interest, and is now the sole proprietor. In 1875 he built the brick block, located on the corner of Fifth and Erie Streets. Prior to that time he had been on Sixth Street, and later on Erie, between Fifth and Sixth.

Politically, our subject votes the Democratic ticket. He has served both on the Town Council and School Board several terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Valley Lodge, No. 232, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Smith was married December 31, 1868, to Katie L. Bump, the daughter of W. P. Bump, who was our subject's partner for so many years. They were married at Rochelle, Ill., and are now the parents of six children—Leon B., Louis, deceased at the age of eight years; Hervey, deceased at the age of seven years. These two children died the same day, and were laid away in the same grave in

Rose Hill Cemetery. The next child born to our subject and his wife, was Ray, who died when eighteen months old. The next were Earl and Pearl, twins. Leon, is at present in his father's store.

HENRY C. WARNER, real-estate, loan and insurance agent at Missouri Valley, has been a resident of this place since 1867. He came there soon after the town was platted, during the month of February, and opened the first general store in the place the same being located on the corner of Sixth and Ontario Streets. It was a building 25x50 feet, and was used for the above purpose for four years, since which time our subject has been engaged in various callings. In April, 1890, he formed a partnership with C. C. Dorr, in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, such partnership existing until March, 1891, when he bought his partner's interest, and has since conducted it in his own name. He represents twelve leadiug insurance companies.

Mr. Warner was born at Towanda, Bradford County, Pa., March 4, 1845. He is the son of William and Martha (Scranton) Warner. The father was born in Germany, in 1796, and in company with two of his brothers came to America, first locating in Schenectady, N. Y., where he followed the trade of a miller, and there remained until about 1840. In the family there were eight children, six of whom were born in the Empire State. Of the eight children, only two sisters and our subject are still living. One sister married J. D. Spaulding, of Sioux City, and the other is the widow of Allen Henry, and resides in Bradford County, Pa. The father of our subject died in 1865, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried at Towanda, Pa. His good wife, the mother of our subject, survived until 1884, and was buried at the same place at the age of seventy-eight years.

Our subject's early life education was received at Towanda, Pa., where he took a course at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. After graduating in 1862, he was engaged as a clerk for three years, and in 1866 removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where, in company with his brother he engaged in the mercantile business, and one year later came to Missouri Valley.

Mr. Warner was united in marriage May 6, 1868, at Council Bluffs, with Emma Baughn, who is of German descent, but was born near Fairfield, Ohio. She is the daughter of Charles Baughn, of Council Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Warner are the parents of two children—Harry C., born March 15, 1869, and died September 1, 1887, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery; Charles B., born September 21, 1870.

Mrs. Warner is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Missouri Valley. In his political belief our subject has always been identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected Mayor of Missouri Valley, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. D. M. Harris. He was also Assessor of Missouri Valley for several years.

ELMER F. WILSON, former editor of the *Eye*, a local paper at Missouri Valley, was born near Reeder's Mills, Jefferson Township, September 19,

1866, and has spent the greater part of his life in this county. He attended school at Logan, graduating from the High School at that place in 1880. He then began his apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and was employed from time to time in the *Courier*, *Observer*, *Democrat* and *Nucleus*, at Logan, and the *Twiner* and *Courier* at Woodbine.

Mr. Wilson's first business venture was in the newspaper line, when he took editorial charge of the *Eye*, in January, 1891, to succeed R. J. Miller, who bought the same of M. B. Cox, of Woodbine. This journal is independent in politics.

Mr. Wilson is a son of Levi H. Wilson, now living at Logan, who married Nancy M. Beach, the daughter of Asher and Rebecca Beach. His ancestors were of old Revolutionary stock, coming from Vermont and New York. Our subject was married May 20, 1890, to Miss Anna M. Mickish, daughter of Charles and Anna Mickish, of Woodbine. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of one child—Jesse F., born April 10, 1891.

Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party. He belongs to the Omaha Typographical Union. His wife is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Wilson exhibits skill and ability both in the editorial and mechanical make-up of his newspaper, which enjoys a good circulation.

JOSEPH H. ROYER, a well-to-do farmer of Lincoln Township, and a resident of section 5, came to the county in the spring of 1882, and purchased a quarter section of wild land upon which he now lives. Here he made the necessary improvements, such as breaking up the virgin sod; erecting a house and barn, together with granary and other out-buildings. His present farm consists of three hundred and sixty acres, one third of which is under the plow. He has a fine bearing apple orchard of seventy trees, with many shade and ornamental trees, which lend beauty to the premises. He was a soldier in the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, enlisting January 11, 1864.

Our subject was born in Blair County, Pa., August 10, 1847. He is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Zimmerman) Royer, who were natives of the Keystone State and the parents of six children, of whom our subject was the fifth. The children were in the following order—Mary, Samuel, Daniel, Susan, Joseph and Franklin, all of whom are living. When our subject was six years old, his parents emigrated to Scott County, Iowa, believing that the growing Hawkeye State afforded better advantages for one disposed to work, than did the rock-robbed territory of the Eastern States. When twenty-one years of age, our subject left home, which marks an important era in any young man's life. For one year he worked out by the month the next three years he broke prairie, with ox-teams, in Powesheik County. From there he went to Minnesota, worked through the summer, and retraced his steps into Iowa, as far as Blackhawk County, attending school there that winter. After working in the harvest field the following summer, he went to Colorado, where he worked on a railroad, and also on irrgation ditches. After one season he returned to Iowa, worked through harvest and canvassed for books through the winter, and then went to Blackhawk County again, where he worked in the

summer, and attended the district school through the winter. Having a thirst for more knowledge, he attended the Seminary at Waterloo and taught an occasional term of school, while finishing his education, after which he followed teaching in Scott County for three years, receiving $50 per month, but on account of poor health he abandoned teaching, and bought eighty acres of land in Monona County, which he farmed for three years, prior to his coming to Harrison County.

Among the more important events of this man's life, and one intended to mark his future pathway, along the line of more complete happiness, was that of his marriage, which occurred in March, 1886. He chose for a life companion, Maggie Carrigan, the daughter of James and Amanda Carrigan, who had five children, our subject's wife being the oldest. The father was born in Ireland, and the mother in Virginia. Their family were Maggie, Ella, Katie, James and Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Royer have had their marriage union blessed by the birth of three children—Howard J., born April 11, 1887; Clarence D., October 7, 1888; and Fannie, April 7, 1890.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, while he and his good wife are believers in Christianity.

WILLIAM MORROW, member of the Board of Supervisors, located on section 16, of Raglan Township, accompanied his parents to this county in 1856. They located in Raglan Township, and he remained with them until he had attained his majority, when his father gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he erected a frame house, granary and other outbuildings, and set out an artificial grove as well as an orchard. He remained on this place nine years and then exchanged it for his present place, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, which at that time was wild land. Here he erected a story and a half frame house, 18x24 feet, with an addition, 12x16 feet, and another, 18x24 feet. He also built a basement barn, good granary, sheds and cribbing. He obtained the purest of water from three living springs which run to his different stock yards. He set out an orchard of three hundred trees, and beautified his place by growing a charming grove of shade trees. He has added to his original land until he now has six hundred and seventy-two acres, one hundred and thirty being under the plow, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land, the entire tract being surrounded by a substantial fence. With the exception of the original quarter section, for which his father paid $1.25 per acre, our subject has made the balance by his own exertions.

Mr. Morrow is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in Ireland, December 30, 1836. His parents were Patrick and Elizabeth Morrow, natives of the same country. They were the parents of the following children—Jane, William, Elizabeth, Anna, Hugh P., David (deceased), Mary (deceased), David, Joseph (deceased), Salathiel S., and Matilda. Four of these children were born in Ireland, six in Canada, and one in Iowa. Our subject left his native land when six years of age, coming to Canada, where he remained until nineteen years old, at which time he came to Harrison County, Iowa. At an early day, in this county, he owned a horse of great speed, and he related how that in four instances he ran a deer down

and killed it with his pocket knife. During the grasshopper years in this county the little winged pests destroyed every acre of his growing corn.

He was united in marriage in April, 1859, to Nancy McCaughrin, the daughter of Alexander and Margaret McCaughrin, natives of Ireland, who were the parents of three children—Nancy, Martha and John. Mrs. Morrow was his faithful companion until May 24, 1879, when she was called upon to lay down the burden of life. Our subject and his wife were the parents of Margaret J., born March 3, 1860; Hugh H., deceased, June 18, 1861; William A., February 12, 1863; Sarah A., November 5, 1864; Stephen A., deceased, June 18, 1866; Joseph P., November 24, 1867; Elizabeth M., May 20, 1869; Catharine E., March 13, 1871; Stephen E., January 1, 1873, and Daniel A., October 24, 1874.

Mr. Morrow is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, as was also his wife.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He was elected as a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1889, and is proving himself an efficient officer.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, a farmer of section 8, Allen Township, has been a resident of Harrison County for a third of a century, coming as he did to these parts in the spring in 1868, when all was yet new and wild and the signs of civilized life were few and far between. He came to the county with his parents, being only sixteen years of age at the time. He remained at home until he had reached the years of his majority. He then worked out by the month and learned the carpenter's trade, which business he followed for seven years, and then bought the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres. This was wild land, and he set about breaking it up, and erected a house 16x24 feet, with a wing; he also set out an orchard, provided shade trees, and now has all enclosed within a fence and seventy-five acres under the plow, while the balance is pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Pennsylvania, in October, 1853. He is the son of Amos and Elizabeth Griffith, both natives of Pennsylvania. They had a family of eight children, and our subject was the sixth in the family. The children were named as follows: Thomas (deceased), Mary, Emma, Martha (deceased), Leonard, William, Fannie (deceased), and Isabel.

Our subject remained in the Keystone State until fifteen years of age, when he came to Iowa. He obtained an ordinary common school education, but commenced life with no other capital than a sound mind and a strong constitution. His father enlisted when he was a small boy, and while his father served his country in the Civil War, his family saw many hardships in consequence of his absence. About 1870, before our subject bought a farm in Iowa, he spent about eight months in Texas and then spent a year in Illinois.

He was united in marriage October 5, 1880, to Dorthula J. Coffman, the daughter of Pleasant and Margaret Coffman, natives of Iowa and Virginia respectively, who reared a family of seven children—George, James, Dorthula (deceased), William, Dora, Alice, and Wallace (deceased).

Our subject's wife died April 19, 1891,

leaving a family of four children—Amos J., born October 24, 1882; Marion R., October 21, 1884; Jacob B., March 5, 1886; and Nora, January 4, 1890.

Mrs. Dorthula J. Griffith (wife of our subject), was born in Apanoose County, Iowa, December 15, 1862, and while yet very small emigrated with her parents to Utah, where they all remained several years, returning to Iowa in 1867 and settling in Harrison County, where they have since remained. The deceased received a good common-school education and was an honored member of society.

Politically, our subject is in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance movement. He belongs to Mondamin Lodge, No. 392, I. O. O. F.

BYRON L. JONES, a hardware merchant at Little Sioux, Iowa, who has been a resident of Harrison County for twenty-five years, will be made the subject of the subjoined notice. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1884, and is the son of William and Eliza (McCurdy) Jones. There were eight children in his father's family, he being the fourth in number, there only being three others living—one in Monona County, one in Jackson Township, Harrison County, and one in Illinois. When our subject was a small boy his parents removed from the Buckeye State to Hancock County, Ill., where they located on a farm. When the dark war cloud of the Rebellion hung heavy over this Union, and President Lincoln was constantly calling for more men, it is found, that on August 15, 1862, our subject enlisted at Fountain Green, Ill., as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Mississippi, and participated in the engagements at Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill and Champion Hill. He was taken prisoner at the last named place, May 16, 1863, but paroled on the ground, and sent to St. Louis; was discharged July 5, 1864, and returned home, but re-enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry, September 13, 1864, and was sent to Camp Butler and did patrol and guard duty that year. Was discharged July 8, 1865, and in the spring of 1866 came to Iowa and located on a farm in Jackson Township, where he remained until 1885, and then came to Little Sioux and established his present hardware business, the only one of the kind in the village. In 1887, he and his brother, A. M. Jones, bought a lumber yard of B. F. Bonney, the firm still continuing as Jones Brothers, who operate the only lumber yard at Little Sioux.

Our subject was married March 26, 1868, in Illinois, to Miss Mary A. Alton, the daughter of David and Susan Alton. They have no children.

Politically, Mr. Jones is a Republican, and is an honored member of Neitzsch Post, No. 139. G. A. R.

ORRIN B. WALKER, of Missouri Valley, was born in Magnolia Township, Harrison County, Iowa, January 6, 1864. He is the son of Wells F. and Candace E. (Hopkins) Walker, who came to the county in the month of May, 1857. The father located on section 16,

and coupled farming with carpentering (see complete sketch of our subject's parents elsewhere). Our subject's early education was received in the common schools of Harrison County, and later he attended Pierce's Business College, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which school he graduated in September, 1884. During the winter of 1884–85, he taught school in his native township, and the following spring went to Missouri Valley, and entered the employ of the Sioux City & Pacific, and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Companies. He began his duties there as clerk of material accounts, and later on took charge of time departments. In the spring of 1890, he was elected to the office of City Clerk, and re-elected in the spring of 1891. In the fall of 1890 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of County Recorder, and was only defeated by sixty-six majority. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, Anchor Lodge No. 66, and adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

Though yet a young man, by strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, he has built up a good reputation and is looked upon as a first-class accurate business man, who counts his friends by the one word—Legion.

DANIEL ROACH, (retired), a resident of Missouri Valley, forms the subject of this notice. He was born in Albany County, N. Y., May 15, 1822, and is the son of Jeremiah Roach, who was a native of the Empire State. His wife was Mary (Barney) Roach, who was also a native of New York. The father followed farming and lumbering for a livelihood. His wife, the mother of our subject, died when Daniel was but a small boy. His early education was received in his native county, after which he followed farm life in New York State, until 1850, at which time he moved to Loudoun County, Va., and was located twelve miles west of Fairfax Court House. In 1856, he came to Marshall County, Iowa, where he farmed ten years five miles east of Marshalltown, and ran a meat-market three years in that city. The next two years he spent in Tama City and then came to Missouri Valley, where he operated the American House at the corner of Erie and Sixth Streets, now known as the Royer House. He also ran another hotel in the place, making ten years of hotel life in all. Our subject now owns and rents five residences in Missouri Valley.

Mr. Roach was united in marriage March 13, 1845, to Miss Ann Gage, of Knox, Albany County, N. Y., the daughter of Joseph and M. Phebe (Waterman) Gage, and a niece of the Rev. Wesson M. Gage, who performed their marriage ceremony. Daniel Roach and wife are the parents of the following children: Phebe E., born January 25, 1848, and died August 24, 1854, in Virginia; Millard Fillmore, born October 5, 1848, now living at San Bernardino, Cal., in the employ of a railway; he married Miss Julia Fisher, in California in 1891; Mary Ann, born September 24, 1851, the wife of James W. Warren, of Storm Lake, Iowa; they are the parents of two children. Mr. Warren is Auditor of Buena Vista County; Martha Rosette, born December 25, 1858, and now the wife of George H. Ransom, an agricultural-implement dealer and Postmaster at Bancroft, Neb.

Mr. Roach's father died in Tama City,

Iowa. He was a native of New York State. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Albany County, N. Y. Politically, our subject formerly was identified with the Republican party, but for the past five or six years has voted with the Democrats.

DON B. COFFMAN, a resident of section 9, Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, in company with his parents. They located on eighty acres of land, which had but few improvements upon it. The family were comparatively poor and consisted of parents and five children. Two span of mules and $400 in money covered about all they had. They lived in a log cabin with a dirt covered roof. Their first crop consisted of twelve acres of corn. They lived in that house for about ten years and then erected a frame house, the upright of which was 16x30 feet, with an addition 16x20 feet.

Our subject remained with his parents until he had attained the years of his majority. He then rented land of his father for three years. The father died during 1890. The old homestead now consists of about seven hundred acres, resided upon by his mother. He was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, January 26. 1859. His parents were John T. and Susan A. Coffman, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. They had a family of seven children, born and named in the following order: John L., Josephine, Don B., Charles E., Margaret R., Elmer, William L.; all of whom are living. Don B. remained in Appanoose County until twelve years old and then came to this county.

Nettie A. Hunt, became his wife, February 25, 1879. She is the daughter of Isaac F. and Mary J. Hunt, natives of Ohio, whose children were Nettie A., Nellie J. and Zerelda.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children—Lillian Winifred, born May 17, 1880: Maggie May, May 2, 1882; Bessie Pearl, September 7, 1887; and Ona B., June 28, 1890; all of whom are living. Our subject is a highly respected citizen and has seen much of the transformation which has brought the wilds of Harrison County to its present high state of cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Little Sioux, Lodge No. 382.

ABEL P. LEACH, who is a native of New York, came to Harrison County in 1867. He was born in Cortland County, N. Y., October 6, 1842. He is a son of Christopher W., and Lusetta (Livermore) Leach, natives of New York State. Our subject's grandfather and grandmother on the paternal side, were Jonathan and Lydia (Pettingill) Leach, of Massachusetts. The father lives in New York State, but the mother died in June, 1875. Our subject's early life was spent in the Empire State, receiving his education at the common-schools. In 1863 he commenced to work for himself. He worked on a farm in Pennsylvania, about six months, then remained at home until 1865, when he went to Ohio, and remained until 1867, then came to Marshalltown, Iowa, and from there came to Harrison County, and located in Little Sioux Township, where in 1869 he bought land on section 26,

where he owns one hundred and eighty acres, sixty acres of which are under the plow. Upon coming to the county our subject had but little means, and has made what he now possesses through his own efforts.

Florence Searl became his wife in June 1877. She is the daughter of Constance R., and Cyrena (Langworthy) Searl, both of whom are living.

In our subject's father's family there were thirteen children, Abel being the fifth child. Eleven of the family are still living.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Katie G., Emma L., and Louis E., all belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, Mr. Leach believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

GEORGE NIECE ranks among the the pioneers of Harrison County, coming as he did to these parts in 1857, and locating on section 17, of Calhoun Township, where he erected a log cabin 12x14 feet, in which he lived for about seven years, then erected a larger log house, the same being 26x28 feet. At first he bought forty-nine acres of land, of which one fourth had been broken. To this small tract he kept adding until he possessed four hundred and fifty-three acres, all under a good state of cultivation. In March 1870, he removed to another part of his farm (section 21) where he had built a house the autumn before. Upon coming to the county, Mr. Niece had about $750 in money, which was more than most of the early settlers brought to the county with them. but was not a large amount, considering the state of finances in our country at that time, and he has seen much of the hardships of an early pioneer. Council Bluffs was their general market place. The Civil War soon came on and prices advanced, and our subject was enabled to make some money, and is now among the prosperous men of the county.

Mr. Niece was born in Wallern Hausen Germany, March, 28, 1827, and is a son of Conrad and Catherine (Bautai) Niece. The father was a farmer of the good old German stripe, and was accidently killed in 1842, while quarrying stone; the mother dying after she came to America. George attended school, in his native country, summer and winter for eight years, and remained at home until the spring of 1847, when with several others, he sailed for the American shores, landing at Baltimore, in the vicinity of which city he worked for about six months. Then moved to Lancaster County Penn., and there worked about ten years receiving from $6.50 to $13 per month.

Catherine Hanneman became his wife in the month of October, 1853, in Lancaster County, Penn. She was a native of Hessitt, Germany, and was born October 17, 1835, the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Geith) Hanneman, and was the youngest of a family of five children. InMarch 1852, she with two sisters and one brother came to America, and landed at New York, but now lives in Harrison County Iowa. Her mother died in the Fatherland when she was but six months old, and her father, when she was thirteen years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Niece are the parents of seven children, born as follows—Eliza, July 22, 1855; John, April 9, 1859; Henry August 2, 1862, died April 5, 1868; Georgia April 6, 1865; died January 1, 1869; Mary

July, 18, 1867; Katie, January 22, 1870; and Charlie April 28, 1873.

Politically, Mr. Niece is in sympathy with the Democratic party, and in religious matters he and his estimable wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

None but those who have been bereft of their parents at an early age, can begin to appreciate the kind and tender watch-care of a father and mother. As will be seen by the above sketch, our subject and his wife were left fatherless, at an very early age in their old German home, where it was harder for poor people to rise in the scale, but upon coming to this country, they determine to achieve something for themselves, and make the most of life. Hard work with good constitutions and a good degree of native intelligence have brought them from childhood, on down through their married life, until to-day they may well count the days of their pilgrimage more of a success than that of ordinary mortals.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, now a resident of section 32, Lincoln Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1872. He commenced farming on the place he now occupies, consisting of three hundred and twenty-seven acres, a part of which was improved. He commenced work there by breaking, building barns, sheds and cribbing, also dug a well and erected a wind engine. He has been successful in his farm labors, and has added to his original tract until he now has five hundred and sixty-seven acres, all under cultivation, and all in one body. But this is not all of his possessions, for he also owns five hundred and seventy acres more on sections 16, 20, and 21. This is all enclosed by a good fence, and three hundred acres under the plow, and is all located on the borders of Willow Creek, which affords one of the richest farming sections in all Harrison County. The most of these lands he has acquired through his own good management since coming to Harrison County.

He was born in Vermont, and hails from good old English stock which seems to improve by allowing one generation to mature, in the Old Green Mountain State! The date of his birth was March 19, 1831. His parents were Edward and Mary (Newell) Roberts, natives of England and Vermont respectively. They reared a family of eleven children, our subject being next to the oldest child. His brothers and sisters were as follows—Eliza, Jane, Margaret, Hyrum, John, Henry, Elmer, Ann, Adalaide, and two who died in infancy.

Our subject remained in Vermont until he was thirteen years of age, enjoying the sports of youth, as only a New England lad can. From that time on he "paddled his own canoe," drifting to New Hampshire, where he worked on a farm, attended school and learned the carpenter trade. He followed this business until 1849, and worked at the same in Boston about seven years, and then came to Burlington, Iowa, having bid farewell to Boston, the day on which President James Buchanan was elected. He still continued to shove the jack-plane after coming to the Hawkeye State, contracting and building, until the spring of 1861, when he received a commission from Gov. Kirkwood as Second Lieutenant, and assisted in getting up a regiment, but before leaving for the front was stabbed, his

lung being penetrated, and his life was despaired of, so he resigned. His regiment was commanded by Col. Fitz Henry Warren. He received this wound in May 1861, and did not recover until the spring of 1862, when he started for what is now known as Idaho where he remained until 1869, when he came to Council Bluffs, and there lived until 1872, when he came to Harrison County.

Unlike most of the large land owners, of this section of Iowa, this man is a stranger to married life, but is however a highly respected resident of the county. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Council Bluffs Lodge No. 75.

MATILDA P. RATLIFF, a resident of section 36, Calhoun Township, is justly entitled to space in this connection, as she is one of the brave women who found their way to Harrison County, in the spring of 1855. She took a claim and has remained here ever since. It was not her good fortune to roll into the county on a fast flying train, and be escorted to a first-class hotel, for that was thirty-six years ago, and before a locomotive had ever crossed the Mississippi river. The conveyance which brought her here was a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen. She hired a man to drive through Jefferson County, Iowa. She lived near Calhonn, and kept house for William McDonald, from 1871, until his death, April 11, 1886.

Our subject was born in Green County Ky., October 31, 1813, and is the daughter of John and Prudence (Hardin) Rutherford, and when nine years of age her people moved to Morgan County, Ill., where her father died the same year, leaving a family of nine children. After eight years, the mother married again, and moved to Hancock County, and later to Missouri, where she died. While in Hancock County our subject married John Ratliff, and two years later moved to Jefferson County Iowa, and twelve years later her husband died, leaving four children, two of whom are still living—Lucy Ann, Sarah Prudence, who came to Harrison County with their mother.

Her grand-daughter Emma Hall, lives with her on the farm, and assists her in keeping the place in order. She was born in Calhoun Township, January, 27, 1869, and is the daughter of Richard and Lucy (Ratliff) Hall, and is the fourth in a family of eight children; her parents live at Missouri Valley.

This venerable lady, now nearly eighty years of age, has lived contemporary with the greater part of the history of our Republic, and has seen her share of the vicissitudes and trials, which in a providential way, seem to be sent to wean humanity from all earthly scenes.

WILLIAM McDONALD, (deceased) was born in Ohio about 1813, of Scotch ancestry. He came West with his mother in 1854. She was a Mormon, and went to Salt Lake City, Utah, but he refused to go, and settled in Harrison County, where he lived a single man the remainder of his days. He accumulated a large property, generally valued at $50,000; he was a highly respected citizen, and stood high in point of honor, and integrity by all who knew him. After his

death, which occurred in April 1886, his land was sold at auction, the proceeds going to his relatives. Thus lived and died William McDonald.

OSCAR L. SMITH, whose pleasant farm-house may be found on section 31 of Lincoln Township, near the waters of the Willow River, will form the subject of this notice:

He was born in Joliet, Ill., in 1855, and is the son of Martin G. and Margaret E. (Johnston) Smith, natives of New York, who were the parents of four children—Albert S., Adelbert, Oscar L., and Frank M. The father was a machinist, and worked for the McCormack Reaper Company, and finally removed to Stearns County, Minn., and in fighting the Indians, he overworked in building a fortification, and caught cold which terminated in death.

Our subject worked on a farm until sixteen years of age in Delaware County, N. Y., then at blacksmithing in Broome County, N. Y., from which State he came to Iowa, in 1881, and settled at Woodbine, where he wielded the sledge, and fanned the forge until he came to Lincoln Township.

He was united in marriage, October 24, 1880, to Miss Mary M. Owen, daughter of James K. and Mary M. Owen, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of one child—Myrta R., born February 24, 1889. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Upon coming to Harrison County, our subject was in his own language "seventy-five dollars worse off than nothing." His good wife taught school for five years in Woodbine while he pounded at the forge. They bought a lot, built a house and shop and paid for it, and continued to work at Woodbine for eight years, and then purchased eighty acres of land in Lincoln Township, upon which he now lives. He did considerable building, fenced his farm, set out one hundred and and thirty fruit trees, and has followed farming and blacksmithing ever since. To one who succeeds through the role of industry, midst smoking forge and clanking anvil, there must be ascribed much credit, and it will also be remembered, that this man's companion, true to her marriage vows, has ever been a faithful helpmate.

JAMES COULTHARD, a farmer living on section 1, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1866, and rented land for two years, boarding with his brother, George. In the spring of 1866 he bought the farm he now owns, which at that time consisted of eighty acres of unimproved land upon which he made improvements. In the spring of 1871, he went to California, where he engaged in mining and teaming until the autumn of 1878, at which time he came back to Harrison County, and that winter built a house on his place, 18x24 feet, a story and a half high; and later on provided a good barn, together with other improvements, at the same time kept adding to his land, until he now has three hundred and twenty acres; one hundred and twenty acres of land besides this tract he owns in Taylor Township, which he uses for pasture.

Our subject was married in Harrison County, October 14, 1880, to Miss Emarine Granger, the daughter of Orvill F. and Eliza A. (Smith) Granger. By this marriage union three children were born—Robert O., born August 6, 1882; Lydia A., August 4, 1884; Mabel E., April 6, 1887.

Emarine (Granger) Coulthard was born in Calhoun Township, Harrison County, February 9, 1859. Her parents moved into Cincinnati Township about 1860. Mr. Coulthard is well known in Western Harrison County, but it may be well to refer to his earlier career.

He was born in Middlesex County, Canada, July 4, 1848, and remained there with his parents until the spring of 1866. His education was received at the common schools, and his political belief is that of a Republican.

ANDREW COULTHARD, Sheriff of Harrison County, elected in the fall of 1891, will form the subject of this sketch. He was born in Middlesex County, Canada, in the Township of Mosa, September 29, 1868, and remained there with his parents until 1877, when the family all came to Harrison County, Iowa, and has always lived with his parents and is now carrying on the farm. He has under his control about six hundred acres, two hundred of his own and the remainder his brother's. He pays special attention to the feeding of stock, usually fattening two car-loads per season.

He received his education in the common schools while yet in Canada. He was married in Harrison County, Iowa, June 23, 1883, to Miss Sarah B. Olinger. Mrs. Coulthard was born in Armstrong County, Pa., February 14, 1867, and when a small girl came to Harrison County with her parents. She is the daughter of Reuben and Margaret (Zuver) Olinger.

NEPHI PURCELL is entitled to space in this connection, if for no other reason, from the fact of his having come to the county in the spring of 1856. He is now located on section 31, of Lincoln Township. He came to the county with his parents, being only ten years of age at the time. His father located in Boyer Township on one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, and our subject remained at home until he reached the years of his majority, and like many other boys whose parents emigrated to new countries, his educational advantages were very limited.

Our subject was born in Indiana in August, 1846, and is the son of Benjamin and Ella A. (Tyler) Purcell, natives of Ohio, who were the parents of twelve children, he being the fifth child. His brothers and sisters were born in the following order—John died in 1878; Marion Emaline; Sarah J. died in 1888; Nephi, Alma, Nancy A., Matilda, Permilia, David, Josephine and Benjamin. Ten of these children are living in Iowa. Our subject lived in Indiana, until he came to Harrison County, believing as most men do, that man is not completely qualified for the duties and enjoyments of this life, without the companionship of another, one of the gentler sex, so he sought the hand of Isabel Jeffrey, daughter of John and Mary Jeffery, natives of Scotland, and upon March 9, 1868, she became his wife. As the result

of this marriage union eight children have come to bless their home—John, born March 12, 1869; Amos, deceased, born November 22,1870; Orvil A.,born June 23, 1872; Orin N., November 30, 1874; Nellie deceased, born April 29, 1877; Mary, born September 29, 1879; Lester, February 1, 1882; and Floyd E., September 13, 1884.

Politically our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

His first purchase of land in the county consisted of eighty acres, the price of which was $5 per acre, one-half of which he paid down, from money he had earned while working out. He went to work to improve this land, built a log house, stable and outbuildings. Subsequently he bought eighty acres more and kept on so doing until he now owns three hundred and twenty-seven acres, one hundred and sixty-three acres of which are under the plow, thirty acres of timber and the remainder in meadow and pasture land. During the first years of his father's family's residence in this county they saw many hardships. Perhaps the greatest of these was during the great snow winter of 1856–57 when the snow was four feet on the level, and shut them off from the outside world. For about three months during that winter, the family lived on hominy and venison, having to crack their own corn, and draw their wood on a hand sled.

PATRICK MORROW, a highly-esteemed pioneer of Raglan Township, residing on section 20, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1856. He first located at the point where he now lives, upon a quarter-section of land without any improvements. He brought the the sum of $6,000 with him, of which amount he deposited a $1,000 check in the bank at Council Bluffs for collection. Of this deposit he lost $200 by the failure of the bank. He paid $1.25 per acre for his land and at once commenced to improve his wild land by breaking and setting posts in the ground to which supports he nailed rough native boards. The lumber not being edged, large cracks were left, which he filled with mud. This pioneer palace was 16x24 feet and its roof was made chiefly from prairie grass. He lived in that one year and then erected a 16x24 foot house, to which was an addition 16x20 feet. He also provided himself with a barn 26x50 feet, also a grainhouse, cribs, etc. He did not forget the thing of beauty and utility, for it is found he planted an orchard and set out many a shade tree, which served as a wind-break against the roaring northern winds in mid-winter and as a cooling shade during the heated months of the year.

As one by one the years have slipped into oblivion, he has added to his original landed estate until he now owns one thousand and twenty acres of choice land.

Mr. Morrow was born in Ireland April 26, 1808. His parents were John and Jane Morrow, also natives of the Emerald Isle. Our subject was their only child.

Mr. Morrow was married April 26, 1834, to Elizabeth Hasson, daughter of Hugh and Esther (Armor) Hasson, of Ireland, whose children were James, William, Hugh, Mary, Elizabeth and Esther. Our subject and wife are the parents of eleven children—Jane, William, Eliza, Rose Ann, Hugh P., Mary deceased; David, deceased; Joseph deceased; Salathiel and Matilda.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are believ-

ers in the Roman Catholic faith. The family are highly-respected people of the county. One son, William, is one of the present board of County Supervisors, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

The man for whom this memoir was written is but one of many examples of what may be accomplished by a foreigner coming to our shores with fair means and determination to work and win. A good share of his land was secured by his digging ditches for the county, to reclaim the swamp lands, he taking his pay in land.

HON. THOMAS M. C. LOGAN, of River Sioux, Iowa, forms an important factor in the history of Harrison County, with which he has been closely identified for almost a quarter of a century. While in a brief biographical notice it is impossible to do a prominent man's career ample justice, yet in keeping with the remainder of the representative men of Harrison County, the subjoined notice may suffice. Human life is full of two kinds of history—the written and unwritten, and not unfrequently does it occur, in fact it is the general rule, that the deeds of one's life which are of the most value to the world and the community, never find their way into printed history. The following is an outline of Hon. T. M. C. Logan's life:

He is a native of Indiana, born in Rush County, on the 13th of February, 1830. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Snodgrass) Logan, natives of Ireland and Virginia respectively. The father was an extensive business man, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio during the cholera epidemic of 1834, when our subject was but four years of age. By our subject's father's second marriage there were two sons born —T. M. C. and Jacob M., the latter, dying on the cars in 1861, near Hadley, Ill. Our subject's early life was spent in the Hoosier State, and he received his education at the district schools, and at the High School at Fairfield. His first business experience, on his own account, was in 1857, when he engaged in the stock and grain business in Richland County, Ill., continuing in the same until 1864, when he came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he handled grain in connection with Leech Bros., and remained there until 1877, and then came to Logan, Iowa, where he embarked in the grain and live stock trade. In 1887, he commenced operations in River Sioux, buying grain and stock there and at Blencoe, which business he is still following. During the last year, he shipped two hundred thousand bushels of grain from two points. He owns a flouring mill at River Sioux, which has a capacity of sixty barrels per day, and also an elevator, having a capacity of ten thousand bushels, also is operating one in Onawa.

Politically, Mr. Logan is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, believing as he does that under its administration, this country is the most prosperous. In 1881, was nominated at Denison, for State Senator, on the Republican ticket, in the thirty-fourth Senatorial district, the candidate for Governor of Iowa in 1891, H. C. Wheeler being an opposing candidate in the convention. The district was then composed of Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Ida and Sac Counties, and our subject was elected by a majority of one hundred and ten, holding the position four years, and serving with much credit,

to himself as well as his constituents. In 1879, he was elected as a member of the Board of Supervisors in Harrison County, and has always been active in educational matters, as well as espousing the cause of temperance, and let it here be remarked that the thousands of loyal, party workers, who believe in temperance, have been the redeeming feature and saving power, of the Republican party in Iowa.

At the time our subject took his seat as a Supervisor in Harrison County, county warrants were at twenty and twenty-five per cent. discount, but through his efforts and others, the debt was bonded and the credit of the county brought up to par. Again the law of Iowa requires that in order to hold a bondsman, funds must be called in and counted at regular specified times, and through our subject's persistency in requiring this to be done, he saved the county several thousand dollars.

As to Mr. Logan's domestic relations, it may be said that he was first married at La Porte, Ind., in February, 1851, to Miss Charlotte Snodgrass, a daughter of John and Matilda (Steward) Snodgrass. By this marriage union, there were two children born—Rueben and Charlotte. Reuben was born in Bush County, Ind., July 1, 1853 and Lottie, in Linn County, Iowa, January 18, 1865. The mother of these children was called from earth in 1866.

For his second wife our subject married Miss Harriet Herbert at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She is the daughter of Samuel and Dehelia Herbert. By this marriage union, nine children were born—Louise S., born January 29, 1868; William E., September 30, 1869; Merritt J., May 1, 1872; Ernest A., January 3, 1874; Mabel M., November 21, 1875; Maude A., December 10, 1877; T. M. C., Jr., August 8, 1880; Nita E., September 25, 1884; Harrison G., May 8, 1886; all born in Harrison County, Iowa.

Like many of the representative men of Harrison County, our subject is identified with various civic societies, which have for their object, the upbuilding and maintenance of good society. He belongs to Masonic Lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M.; Missouri Valley Chapter, and Ivanhoe Commandery of Knights Templar at Council Bluffs, and is also an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Logan.

In reviewing the life of such an one as our subject, one is impressed with the value of intelligence and uprightness of character as found in his daily walk. In political circles, he has always been classed as one of the leaders and not unfrequently do you hear the remark that certainly one can learn more from Mr. Logan in one evening than from many others in lifetime. He keeps himself well posted in this line as well as others and therefore is always able to explain the position he takes by facts and figures which never cease to be interesting. He has one of the best political libraries in the country among which is Young's Political history, Tom Benton's Thirty years in the Senate (two volumes); Cooper's Political history; Blaine's Twenty Years in Congress; also the American Brittanica and Johnson's Encyclopædia.

HUGH P. MORROW, a farmer residing on section 12, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1856, in company with his parents, who first located in Raglan

Township, purchasing about five hundred acres of wild land, which his father commenced breaking and generally improving. They built a house by setting posts in the ground and thatched the roof, and built stables and shedding in the same way. The sides of the house were made of sawed unedged boards, while the cracks between them were filled with chopped hay and mud.

Our subject was born in Toronto, Canada, March 17, 1844, and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Colorado and enlisted in Company M, Third Colorado Cavalry. He was mustered in at Denver, and was in the frontier service one hundred and ten days, when he was taken sick and discharged. He returned to Iowa and worked on his father's farm one year and a half and then went to St. Louis, to the Academy of Christian Brothers, remaining there six months, after which he returned to Iowa and went railroading. He was in a supply store and worked in Nebraska, Iowa and Texas, remaining with the company about seven years. His father had given him a quarter section of wild land, three miles south of the town of Little Sioux, and he returned to this land, which was on the Missouri Bottom, and improved it, remaining there one year, after which he bought the farm he now occupies, disposing of the other in forty-acre lots as he could. His present farm, which consists of three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land, had no improvements, so he at once set about to subdue it from its wild state. He broke, fenced and set out a grove, and built a house 18x26 feet, with a wing 16x20 feet, together with numerous outbuildings, and a good well utilized by means of wind power.

Our subject is the son of Patrick and Elizabeth Morrow, natives of Ireland, who are the parents of eight children—Jane, William, Elizabeth, Anna, Hugh P., David, Salathiel S., and Matilda.

Mr. Morrow was married November 26, 1874, to Rosa A. Ferguson, daughter of W. P. and Susan Ferguson, natives of Ireland, who reared twelve children—Rosa A., Thomas J., Bridget M., Hugh D., William W., John B., Susan E., Joseph E., Mary J., Frank A., Catherine A., and Mark. Mrs. Ferguson was born in New York, September 6, 1853.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are the parents of nine children born as follows: Elizabeth S., September 6, 1876; Patrick, December 4, 1877; Anna J., November 19, 1880; Evaline M., July 8, 1882; Rosa I., October 30, 1883; Helen C., August 31, 1885; Teresa B., August 20, 1887; Agnes M., January 17, 1889; and Hugh P., January 22, 1891.

Our subject and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is identified with the Democratic party. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Township Clerk, Roadmaster, and Postmaster.

JOHN F. DICK, a farmer living on section 18, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in August, 1877, and located on the farm he now occupies in 1878, which consisted of forty acres of wild land, which he broke and erected buildings upon. His house was 14 x 24 feet, with a wing 12 x 16 feet. He has since added to his estate, until he

has one hundred and sixty acres, fifty-five acres of which are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. The whole tract is surrounded by a good fence. With the exception of a year and a half spent in Kansas, our subject has remained on this farm ever since he came to the county.

He was born in Harford County, Md., November 25, 1852. He is the son of James and Mary R. Dick, natives of Maryland, who had a family of nine children as follows: Robert, Mary, James T., Albert, Charles, William, Elizabeth, (deceased), John F., Martha. Our subject remained in Maryland with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, and then accompanied them to Washington County, Iowa, where he went to work by the month on a farm and followed it for two years. We next find him in Adair County, where he followed farming and breaking prairie for six years. From there he came to Harrison County.

Our subject was married December 2, 1877, to Clara B. Ertel, the daughter of Phillip and Mary Ertel, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively, who were the parents of the following children: Kate, Sally, Christena, Elizabeth, Elvira, (deceased), Clara B., wife of our subject, and Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick are the parents of six children, born as follows: Bertha, January 9, 1880; Maude, April 24, 1881; Jessie, November 30, 1882; Bessie, born August 8, 1884, died January 23, 8891, of diphtheria; Charles, born January 11, 1887; and Lewis, September 4, 1890.

Our subject's advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, and what schooling he had, he obtained during a few weeks of each term of winter school.

Politicaly, he is identified with the Republican party, and at present is Township Clerk and School Treasurer of Allen Township. He belongs to Lodge No. 389, I. O. O. F. at Little Sioux.

WILLIAM COULTHARD, a farmer living on section 10, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, and made his home with George Richardson for one year and then moved to section 3, and remained there until about 1874, when he sold his interest in the place to his brother, George, and then rented for three years. He then bought one hundred and twenty acres of his present farm upon which he made substantial improvements, and has added to his farm until he now has two hundred and twenty acres, all under cultivation.

He was born in Middlesex County, Canada, August 19, 1844 and remained there until the spring of 1865, and then came to Harrison County. In January, 1868, he married Miss Eddie and they are the the parents of ten children—Anna D., Robert L., deceased, Laolla W., William E., deceased; Lillie I., George H., Mary L., infant, deceased, and David L.

OSCAR D. WILSON, proprietor of of the livery, feed and sale stable at Modale, came to Harrison County in the fall of 1869, and worked on the Sioux City and Pacific Railway, from Missouri to Sioux City, and from the Valley to Fremont, Neb., part of the time as an engineer and part of the time as a baggage master and also helped in the construction of the telegraph line. He was in the company's employ until the autumn

of 1873, when he built his livery barn at Modale. In connection with his livery business he also practices as a veterinary surgeon. He attended the Chicago Veterinary School. In October 1886, his barn burned, but he immediately rebuilt, 30x60 feet with five box stalls outside. In the fall of 1888 he built a residence 24x28 feet.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier days it may be said that he was born July 7, 1840, at Chicago, Ill. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Norton) Wilson. The father was a native of Ireland, while the mother was born in New York State, and was of German origin. He left home at the age of thirteen and went to firing on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern Railway. About 1861, he got an engine to run, continuing to pull the throttle until September 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and went South, and was on detached service most of the time. He was on both of the Price raids, was at the battles of Lone Jack, Big Blue, Mulligan's fight at Lexington and a great many smaller engagements. He was discharged January 26, 1866, at Little Rock, Ark., and then returned to Chicago and again became an engineer on the road he had left, when he doffed the greasy garb of an engineer and put on the loyal blue, as a soldier in the Union army. He was locomotive engineer until the autumn of 1869 and then came to Harrison County.

He was united in marriage at Missouri Valley, March 17, 1871, to Miss Jennie R. Barber, the daughter of George and Sarah (Blackburn) Barber. By this marriage nine children were born in the following order—Abbie M., June 26, 1872; Albert D., June 26, 1872 (twins); Thomas J., August 30, 1873; John W., October 26, 1875; George O., January 28, 1878; Lottie L., May 2, 1882; Ella E., July 26, 1884; Cora J., May 29, 1886; Oscar D., January 29, 1889. Abbie and Albert, (twins), died July 16, 1872; George O., October 9, 1878. All three died with whooping cough.

Jennie R. (Barber) Wilson, was born in Grant County, Wis., October 11, 1848, accompanied her parents to Harrison County, Iowa, and located in Cincinnati Township, where she remained until her marriage. She died at Modale June 17, 1890, and was buried at Missouri Valley. In her religious belief she was a Methodist.

Mr. Wilson was married August 26, 1890, in Missouri Valley to Miss Mary E. Phillips, the daughter of Alexander and Emily (Burries) Phillips, natives of Germany.

Mary E. (Phillips) Wilson, was born March 8, 1850, and the same year came with her parents to America, located in Greene County, Pa., in 1858, and came to Washington County, Ohio, in the autumn of 1875. She left home and came to Ford County, where she remained until 1878, and then came to Mills County, Iowa, and in 1874, went to Jefferson County, Neb., and was there until 1888, then went to Saline County, Neb., and in June 1890, came to this county where she was married. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically our subject is a Republican.

ALVA W. BROWN, of Modale, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1866, when he settled on section 29, of Taylor Township, where he purchased a quarter section of

wild land. His first residence was built of cottonwood lumber, 12x16 feet, on the ground, and twelve feet high. He erected this house himself, and not making any pretensions toward being a first-class mechanic, he says this structure was "more useful than ornamental." The first year he broke fourteen acres of his land and commenced to farm. The first house referred to served as a residence for ten years. In 1876 he built a fine two-story house, 16x26 feet, with an ell 14x16 feet, having a veranda extending around the upright and ell. He has since built a kitchen twelve feet square, under which is a cemented cellar. He has added to his land until he has two hundred and forty acres on his home farm and forty acres on section 31. The home farm has ninety acres under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow, and upon this place he has erected a good barn 24x30 feet. His land on section 31 is all under cultivation, and in addition he also has a log house 18x28 feet, and a frame barn 24x30 feet. Both of his farms are provided with good orchards. In 1886 our subject moved to town and took charge of the hotel, which he operated until the fall of 1891.

He was born in Stark County, Ill., October 29, 1839, and when five years of age, his parents moved to DuPage County, Ill., where he remained until he was fourteen, and then went to Leeds County, Canada, and worked on a farm two years and one-half. The next three years he spent on a farm in Kent County, Mich., after which he returned to Stark County, Ill., where he remained until August,1861, and then enlisted as a member of Company B, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and went to Missouri. He participated in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, Duvall's Bluff, went through the siege of Vicksburg, and was at the battle of Jackson, Miss. After the siege of Vicksburg, he went to New Orleans, remained until August, 1864,and was discharged at Chicago, September 25, 1864. He then returned to Stark County, Ill., and remained until February, 1865, when he re-enlisted in the First United States Veteran Corps,known as Hancock's Corp. He went to Washington, D. C., and from there to Winchester, Va., and was on the march to Lynchburg, when they received the intelligence of Lee's surrender, upon which they returned to Washington, and he was one of the guards at the prison when the Lincoln conspirators were hung. From Washington they went to Elmira, N. Y., and were there until November of the same year and then went to New Haven,Conn., and were discharged at Hartford, February 25, 1866. He at once returned to Stark County, Ill., coming to Harrison County, Iowa, however, in a few weeks.

Our subject was married in Stark County, May 14, 1866, to Miss Frances Hodgson, by which marriage union two children have been born—Cora E., born November 27, 1868, died April 22, 1869; Olive P., born July 15, 1878, died October 21, 1891, with the much dreaded disease, diphtheria.

Frances (Hodgson) Brown was born in Stark County, Ill., April 7, 1841. She remained there until the date of her marriage, and died in Harrison County, Iowa, June 23, 1888. She was buried at the Calhoun Cemetery. Mr. Brown was married March 4, 1890, to Mrs. Lucy Haskin, whose maiden name was Barnes. She was married to Joseph Haskin, by whom she had four children—Charles M., Eva (now deceased), Joseph F., and Harry B.

Lucy (Barnes) Brown was born in Leeds County, Canada, October 6, 1837, and came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1865.

The father of our subject, David W. Brown, was born in Leeds County, Canada, July 12, 1801, and came to Illinois in 1837, and moved to DuPage County, of that State, remained nine years, and moved to Kent County, Mich., spent four years, and then moved to Lansing, Mich., from there to Lake St. Clair, where he died in 1862.

Olive (Parish) Brown, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Leeds County, Canada, born January 14, 1803, and remained there until she was married. She laid down the burdens of life in DuPage County, Ill., in September, 1847. They were the parents of four children—Lucy, born March 30, 1830; Benjamin R., July 13, 1834; Sarah S., January 14, 1837; Alva W., October 29, 1839.

Lucy married Robert Nicholson, and lives in Platte County, Neb.; Benjamin R. is married and lives in Stark County, Ill.; Sarah S. marrried Joseph H. Watts, and lives in Platte County, Neb. All of these children were born in Leeds County, Canada, except our subject.

Politically, Mr. Brown is identified with the Republican party "first, last, and all the time," or as long as the party maintains the principles it now advocates.

Mr. Brown was one of the three (E. Brandriff, Mathias Rager and Mr. Brown), when the Grange was in its palmiest days, appointed as a committee to solicit L. Brunett, who was then Superintendent of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, to put in a side-track and plat the town of Martinsville (now Modale), which was granted them, by securing a right-of-way.

Mr. Brown assessed his township three times and the town of Modale five times. He has held the office of Township Trustee three terms; was road commissioner one term; Justice of the Peace two years, and has been School Treasurer five years for the Independent District of Modale.



EDGAR TAYLOR, an enterprising farmer of section 20, Lincoln Township, has been a resident of the county since the autumn of 1873. He first bought eighty acres of wild land in Clay Township. Here he bought a farm house, 16x24 feet, one story and a half high; built a barn 18x24 feet, dug two wells, set out an orchard and fenced his place with wire. He farmed this place for four years, when he sold it and leased land near Missouri Valley for two years, and then moved to his present home.

He was born in Ashtabula County. Ohio, November 26, 1845, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Taylor, natives of Connecticut, who were the parents of three children, he being the youngest. The children were Electa, Mary, (deceased), and Edgar.

Our subject's father and mother died when he was eight years of age, and he lived with an uncle until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company K, of the Third New York Cavalry, at Poolsville, Md., and served in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg and Gettysburg. He lost his hearing while in the service of his country, which he served four years and eight months, and received an honorable discharge at Albany, N. Y. After the war, he moved

to Iowa, and was married in June 1866, to Sarah Williams, a daughter of Phelix and Rachel Williams, natives of Kentucky, who were the parents of the following children, five of whom are still living—Rebecca, Catharine, (deceased), William, Mary, Sarah and Julia.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been blessed with five children—Mary, born April 7, 1867; Belle, March 1, 1869; Hattie, April 15, 1871; Charles, April 29, 1872; Ella, August 20, 1875.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, and stands high in the community in which he lives, for his many good traits of character.

JACOB S. FOUNTAIN, a retired farmer, living on section 14, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the summer of 1857, and settled in the village of Cincinnati, which town site is now being farmed by our subject, who operated a general store there for about four years, and sold out in 1861, when he went to hauling logs to the saw-mill, and floated the lumber to Council Bluffs. During the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, he made ties and sent them down to Omaha by the river. Upon coming to the county, Mr. Fountain bought between fifteen hundred and two thousand acres of land, most of which was swamp land. He lived in Parish City, until the summer of 1880, when he moved to his present home. To our subject belongs the honor of naming Cincinnati Township. In about 1858, he took a contract to drain that township, by the construction of swamp land ditches. Capt. John Noyes had the contract for all the swamp land, and being the Swamp Land Commissioner, he sublet the contract of this township to our subject, who finished the contract in 1861. He has sold off all of his land but five hundred and sixty acres, which is improved and divided into several farms, one of which has three hundred and twenty acres in it, and is used for a dairy farm by our subject and his son A. M. They keep fifty head of cows, and one hundred head of young stock, and expect to feed seventy head of steers this season (1891-2).

When Mr. Fountain came to this place (California Junction) the place was all improved and had a two-story brick house with corresponding improvements upon the place, which was indeed a great contrast to the time when he first came to the county, at which time this portion of the county was a vast sea of prairie grass, which stood as high as a man's head. The first house he built in the county, was of cottonwood lumber, and now does good service as a stable. It stands on the old site of Prairie City. The first school taught in Cincinnati Township, was held at our subject's house, in the winter of 1858-59. Miss Phœbe J. Holdzkom, now Mrs. Dilley, was the person who taught. The first religious services were also held in this house, and continued to for several years. Mr. Fountain donated a part of the lumber and hauled it to Calhoun, to help build the Magnolia Methodist Parsonage.

When our subject first came to the county, the teams used were almost universally the kind which worked best under a yoke, and were guided by the words "haw" and "gee", with sometimes the additional words *Buck!* and *Bright!* Many are the trips he made to Council Bluffs with his ox-team, which would in-

deed seem a slow way of transportation to the present generation.

Mr. Fountain held many of the local offices since coming to Harrison County, including that of Justice of the Peace, and Township Trustee, and during the Civil War, interested himself in getting allowances for soldiers and soldiers' families. Times were very hard and this good man would go before the Board of Supervisors and speak for soldiers' wives, in the matter of having a few dollars appropriated to them, to assist them in purchasing the necessities of life. He was appointed Postmaster, at Parish City, under James Buchanan's administration, and held the position eleven years, and a part of the time was compelled to go to Magnolia for the mail.

In relating pioneer hardships, Mr. Fountain states how that at the beginning of the Civil War, the principal diet was corn bread, and upon one occasion, this food had to be produced by grating the ears of corn on a tin grater. He also speaks of taking three bushels of corn fifteen miles to mill, and made three trips before he got his meal, causing him to travel ninety miles. It is no uncommon thing in those days to use browned rye and burnt bran as a substitute for coffee.

To go back to our subject's earlier life, and inform the reader as to his domestic relations, his parentage, etc., it may be stated that he was born in New Castle County, Del., April 2, 1817. His parents died when he was young, and about 1830, he went to Camden, N. J., where he learned the harness trade. In 1832, the man for whom he worked went to Baltimore, and took him with him, and there remained until 1836, and then returned to New Jersey, where for three years he worked at his trade, and also in Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1839, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he opened a shop, and carried on business until the fall of 1855, when he sold out. We next find our subject during the summer of 1856, on a visit in Kansas, and having a friend in Council Bluffs, he also visited him, and at the same time pre-empted a piece of land nine miles from that place, and returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, going by stage to St. Joseph, and from there by steamboat. The following spring he bought a horse team, and came overland, to Pottawattamie County, while his wife and family came by railroad, and boat to Council Bluffs. He remained on his claim a few weeks, proved up on it, and then came to Harrison County.

Mr. Fountain was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20, 1845, to Miss Athalinda B. Cook, and they are the parents of eight children—Mary E., William M., America E., Andrew N., Jacob (deceased), Charles A., and Rachel C., (twins), Anna L.

Athalinda B. (Cook) Fountain was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 26, 1826, and when small accompanied her parents to Indiana, and from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she remained until she grew to womanhood. Her father was Zachies Cook, who was born in New Jersey, and died in Indiana, about 1830. The mother, Mary A. (Murphy) Cook, was also a native of New Jersey, and now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Fountain.

Our subject's father was Thomas Fountain, a native of England. He died in New Castle County, Del., in the autumn of 1829, at the age of about forty-five years. Our subject's mother was Christiana (Streets) Fountain, was born in New Castle County, Del., where she died in

the fall of 1827. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom our subject was the fourth child. His mother was a member of the Christian Church, while Mrs. Fountain and her mother are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Fountain is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, believing that party best serves the interests of the masses.

Charles A. Fountain, of the firm of Fountain Bros., dealers in dry-goods and groceries at California Junction, (who also handles all kinds of general goods, such as are needed for the country trade,) is a son of our subject. He was born in Harrison, Iowa, June 14, 1862, and has always made his home with his parents. He engaged in trade with his brother A. N., in August 1883. He is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars at Missouri Valley, and stands high as a young rising business man.

ALFRED N. WARREN. of Harrison Township, will form the subject of this sketch. He is a native of East Hartford, Conn., and was born August 8, 1835. He a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Bidwell) Warren, natives of the same town. The family trace their ancestry back several generations in this country, and find its origin to be in England. Our subject's parents were reared, lived, labored and died in East Hartford, the father passing away when eighty-five years of age, and the mother, who was born in 1800, died in 1885. The father, at an early day, was a shoemaker, but later in life turned his attention to agriculture. The grandfather of our subject was also a shoemaker, as well as a tanner by trade. Alfred N. was reared to farm life until he was sixteen years of age receiving a common-school education in the public schools of his native State, and at that age worked one year at painting clock dials in a clock factory. After this he engaged at the carpenter trade, and after having mastered it, spent one year in Connecticut working at this trade, but in the spring of 1857, saw visions of the new West, and came to Harrison County, Iowa, arriving April 28. That was thirty-four years ago, and this has been his home ever since. He at once took up a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres on section 14, where he still makes his home. However, he did not locate at once on this land, but hired out to Henry Olmsted to do carpenter work, or whatever there was to be done about the premises. The never-to-be-forgotten hard times came on and there was not any great amount of work in erecting new buildings, so our subject concluded to open up his farm, so in March, 1858, he erected a house upon his claim, and January 22, of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Eliza Stow, this being the first marriage in Harrison Township. She was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1840, and is the daughter of Alfred and Mary Stow. After their marriage our subject spent two years at farming, and in 1860, his services as a carpenter were in more of a demand, and he has turned his attention in that direction from that time to this. He is a thorough mechanic, ranking among the best in his trade. His farm he has improved with the passing years as he could find opportunity, and has succeeded in making a pleasant and valuable home. Mr. Warren has always taken an active part in

everything that has tended to the upbuilding and general welfare of the county. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and well remembers when he was the only voter in Harrison Township who voted that ticket. He was the first Township Clerk, and was Trustee of the township for a number of years, as well as member of the School Board for over twenty years, ever manifesting great interest in educational matters. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Hospitable Lodge No. 244, A. F. & A. M., Ark Chapter No. 89, and is Past Master.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren are the parents of twelve children—Charles H., a resident of Pender, Neb.; Frederick W. died August 19, 1861, his being the first death in the township; Mary E., wife of Lewis King, a resident of Woodbury County; Ada L., at home; Louis H., a resident of Dunlap; Arthur L., at home; Pearl G., Edward R., Rose L., Gilbert S., Bertha L. and Harriet B. The last six are all living at home, besides the others already named.

Mr. Warren is a man who has won the admiration of a large circle of friends by his manly, upright and honest course in life.

JOHN T. BOONE, a farmer living on section 34, of Allen Township, accompanied by his parents to Harrison County in the autumn of 1856. They first settled on the Willow, in Boyer Township. His father bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, paying the sum of $1.25 per acre. One year after they came his father died and his mother sold the place, and took the family and went back to Indiana, and remained there two years and then returned to Iowa, and settled on the Willow, where they rented land, for about ten years. When our subject was old to work out and support the family, he did so. A part of the time he worked by the month, and at other times rented land. When twenty years of age, he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, paying $6.25 per acre, having to go in debt for a greater portion of it. He built a house 14x16 feet, with an addition 12x14 feet; dug a well, built stables, etc., and here remained about two years, when he sold his farm for $1,200, receiving eighty acres of land near Woodbine as part payment. He sold this place without making any improvements, after which he rented one year, and then bought eighty acres of partly improved land, in Magnolia Township, where he build a small house in addition to the one already on the place. He remained there twelve years, and then sold the place, and bought the place he now lives on, which was partly improved at the time.

He was born in Indiana in 1850, the son of Robert E. and Elizabeth Boone, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom our subject was the seventh—Ann M., deceased; Jane, deceased; Amanda A., Emaline, deceased; Samuel, Nancy, John T., and Laura L.

Our subject was married October 5, 1875, to Luella O'Banion, daughter of James H. and Flora I. O'Banion, who were natives of Missouri, and who reared a family of four children, three of whom are still living—Isabel, James A. and Luella.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone are the parents of

three children born as follows—Myrtle H., deceased, born October 12, 1877; Delpha E., December 16, 1882, and Margaret E., March 20, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church located on the Willow River.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, whose residence is on the south line of section 33, of Cass Township, has been a resident of the county since 1865, when he settled on his present place, consisting of a fractional quarter section. He is a native of England, born September 23, 1825, in Wiltshire. and is a son of William and Mary (Green) Chapman, and was the fourth child of a family of ten children. His father was a farmer, and died in England. Two years after his father's death his mother came to America, and died in Harrison County. When our subject was sixteen years old, in England, he commenced working at shoemaking, which he followed most of the time until he came to America, as well as one year afterwards. It was during the month of January that he bid farewell to his native land and sailed for America, landing at New Orleans, and from thence by boat up to Council Bluffs, and during the year 1851 purchased the farm in Boomer Township, Pottawattamie County. But like so many others at that date, he saw visions of golden wealth and prosperity, and in 1852 started for Salt Lake, crossing the plains with ox-teams. He remained in that country twelve years. just prior to his settlement in Harrison County. In the fall of 1851 he had assisted in surveying a part of the section lines in Harrison County.

November 20, 1847, he was united in marriage with Amelia Willis, in England. She died in Salt Lake April 9, 1856, and in 1857 he was married to Mrs. Deborah J. Blair, daughter of James and Rebecca (Hall) Bushnell, a native of England, born October 11, 1819. She was the youngest of a family of four children, and was married in the land of her birth January 2, 1841, to David Blair, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 5, 1810, and was the son of John and Jane Blair, who came to America in November, 1856, landing in Boston, and from there he took up his journey to Utah, coming in cattle cars to Iowa City, being under the supervision of Daniel Taylor and Edwin Martin, missionaries of Brigham Young. From Iowa City to Salt Lake City the long march was made by the Mormons, to which sect this family belonged, by means of handcarts heavily laden with their household effects, books, keep-sakes, and trinkets. Nearly the entire way across what was then known as the Great American Desert this little band, our subject's wife, husband and three children, which had been driven by persecution from the Mississippi States, were obliged to subsist on a pint of flour per day and it will be remembered that this was in the winter. Shortly after leaving Laramie the snow was deep, and in many places they were compelled to wade through it waist deep, as the oxen gave out.

Mr. Blair, Mrs. Chapman's first husband, who necessarily enters largely into this sketch, while in England and a subject of the Queen, was one of the Royal Guards. He was six feet and three inches high, and served in the capacity of one of the Royal House Queen's Body Guards, and Mrs. Chapman now possesses a regimental coat he wore, and a sword which was pre-

sented to him by his Colonel. While crossing the plains this man fell a victim to starvation, as did one of the children, and died at Rocky Ridge. When the party reached Independent Rock they were compelled to halt for nine days on account of a snow blockade, until teams reached them from Salt Lake, bringing provisions and some clothing, allowing them to leave their hand-carts and ride the remainder of their journey. Like great military campaigns of the Civil War, the hardships endured, the sacrifices made and the lives lost, can never be fully described or thoroughly understood by any one who did not march through the enemy's land. The survivors of the late war, and those who withstood the torture of an Andersonville or a Libby Prison can in a measure enter into the spirit of the suffering entailed by that terrible conflict. So it is with the exodus of the Mormon people, from winter quarters, near the present site of Omaha, across the desert land of Nebraska and Colorado, at a time when they were hundreds of miles from any other human creatures than the savage tribes of Indians, and fortunate indeed were the many thousands of their number who became "Apostates" this side of the Missouri River and withdrew from that people on account of polygamy; for while they sought out homes on the eastern shore of the Missouri River, in many of the southwestern counties, in Iowa as well as in Missouri, and endured the hardships co-incident with frontier life, yet they escaped the religious imprisonment and disgrace of those who became Brigham Young's followers in the far West.

While it is true that the Mormon Missionaries, who were sent to England, preached good sermons, and taught religious and moral doctrines, it was only for an object, as the sequel proved that many of their followers were but slaves to the leaders who advocated polygamy.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Politically, Mr. Chapman is a supporter of the Democratic party, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

Mr. Chapman adopted two boys in Salt Lake City—George P. and Charles G. Dykes. The former was nine and the latter four years of age, and were motherless. George P. remained with the Chapman family until twenty years of age; and Charles until twenty-two years, when he married. He now resides in Muscatine County, Iowa, and has eighty acres of land. They were both cared for and treated as their own children.

JOHN T. BURCH, a farmer located on section 24, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1876, and first located on the Willow, in Lincoln Township. He was a poor man at the time he came to the county, and rented land the first year, and then bought the farm he now occupies, which consisted of two hundred acres of wild land. He subdued this land and made the necessary improvements, including house, barn, granary, stables and outbuildings. Eighty-five acres of his land are under the plow, while the remainder is pasture and meadow land. With the exception of one year, he has been quite successful; that being the grasshopper year, when all of his small grain was destroyed.

Our subject was born in Loudoun

County, Va., the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Burch, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, who had five children—Emma, John, James, William and Grafton. Three of these children are living; two residing in Iowa. Mr. Burch lived in Virginia with his parents until seventeen years of age, when they moved to Missouri, where the father leased land, and remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when on account of the Bushwhackers, he was compelled to leave Missouri, and went to Nebraska, where he farmed for ten years, and then moved to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was married in November 1869, to Eliza Dale, daughter of John and Cynthia Dale, natives of Missouri, who had six children—William, Eliza, Catherine, John, Elias, Benjamin, Josephine.

Mr. and Mrs. Burch, are the parents of the following children, born in the order here given—Charles (deceased), October 18, 1870; Barbara, September 4, 1872; John (deceased), February 5, 1874; James (deceased), October 12, 1876; Frederick, September 29, 1879.

In his political belief Mr. Burch is a Democrat.

THOMAS DUHIG, a representative citizen and farmer of section 13, Clay Township, came to Harrison County, in April, 1854, and engaged at work in a saw mill with Thomas Dennis, with whom he remained three years. At the end of which time, he entered two hundred acres of land on section 13, upon which J. Motz now lives. He built a log cabin 16x20 feet, in which he lived for two years, and then sold to Mr. Motz, and purchased the farm he now occupies, or at least one hundred and twenty acres of it. The improvements upon the place consisted of a small log house and forty acres of plow land. The original log house served as a residence until the autumn of 1889, when he completed his present residence, which is a frame structure 16x26 feet. It is a two-story building with an ell. In 1876, he built a barn forty feet square. His farm now consists of two hundred acres, one hundred and forty being under cultivation, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. He usually keeps about forty head of cattle, and feeds a carload of steers each winter. Upon coming to this county, there were but four families in what is now Clay Township, and Council Bluffs was their nearest trading point. Mr. Dennis, the man above referred to, who operated a saw mill in which our subject worked, employed from sixteen to twenty men, and during the three years Mr. Duhig was with him, he had in his employ two hundred different men. Mr. Dennis kept a wood yard on the river and furnished wood for the steam boats on the Missouri.

Our subject was born in 1830, in the County of Limerick, Ireland. He is a son of David and Henora (O'Brien) Duhig. When our subject was fourteen years of age, his father died, and in 1846, he came with his mother and two brothers to America and located in Kentucky, where he worked on a farm by the month. In 1852 the mother and our subject started North, remained a while in Missouri and Illinois, arriving here in 1854.

August 29, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Esley, and they are the parents of six children: Mary,

and Henora, deceased; David, Ella, Ellen and Thomas.

Ann (Esley) Duhig was born in Ohio, and accompanied her parents to Harrison county, and remained at home until the date of her marriage.

Politically, Mr. Duhig is identified with the Republican party. In religious matters he and his family are believers in the Roman Catholic faith, and belong to the Modale Catholic Church.

ALONZO BEEBE, a farmer of sections 30, 31 and 32, of Taylor Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1868, and settled where the village of Modale now stands. He had bought eighty acres there some time previous to this. He improved the place and sold off twelve acres for town lot purposes. The remainder of that forty he sold to Job Ross. In 1883 he bought the farm he now lives upon, which is a one hundred and twenty-acre improved tract, having a good farm house, and a substantial barn 30x50 feet. He also has forty acres of timber land in Clay Township.

Mr. Beebe was born in Ludlow, Hampden County, Mass., June 2, 1818; the son of Abner L., and Dolly (Miller) Beebe. He remained at home until eighteen years of age. At the age of twelve he went to work in a cotton factory in Jinksville, remaining at that employment for six years, and then went to the village of Ware, where he became a boss weaver. He followed this for two years at that point, and then went to Barre, Mass., and took charge of the weaving department of a large factory, and remained at that business for twenty-four years, becoming an adept at that business. In 1857 he went to Blue Earth City, Minn., entered land, improved it, remained three years and then went back to Massachusetts, and resumed his work in the factory, remaining ten years, at the end of which time he came to this county.

In 1838 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Kimball, whose home was in Massachusetts. By this union, eight children were born, three of whom are living—Adelaide, Mary, and Edward E. Our subject was again married at Stratford, Conn., July 29, 1864, to Miss Hannah J. Worthington, and by this marriage union five children were born: Jenette,(deceased),Albert, Chester, Arthur and Dolly. The mother of these children was born in Stratford, Conn., where she remained until the date of her marriage.

Politically, our subject is a Republican. In religious matters both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM T. ARTHUR, a farmer living on section 26, Jackson Township, is a native of Harrison County, born in St. John's Township, April 24, 1862. For a detailed history of his father's family see sketch of William Arthur elsewhere in this work.

When about two years of age our subject came with his parents to Jackson Township, having lived for a time in Jasper County, Iowa. He attended school at Shenandoah, Page County, Iowa, graduating with the Class of '85. He was married March 16, 1887, to Ida M. Clark, the daughter of John and Christena Clark.

Her father died when she was four months old, and subsequently her mother married S. C. Bartholomew. By this marriage union one child has been born: Charles L., born December 30, 1887. Our subject is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and he and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

They were both graduates of the Shenandoah College, and worked their own way through that institution by teaching.

In the autumn of 1886 he purchased the farm he now resides upon, which consisted of three hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, the whole enclosed with a good fence. Among the substantial improvements of this man's place, may be mentioned a well which is one hundred and sixteen feet, over which has been erected a nicely adjusted wind mill.

Our subject is a young enterprising farmer, and both he and his estimable companion's liberal educations are almost sure to crown their agricultural pursuits with success.

BENAIAH S. MILES, a farmer living on section 14, Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1866, and first located on the farm now occupied by William Arthur. He moved into a small log house and rented land adjoining and remained eight months. He came to the country in company with his parents. About that time he bought the farm he now occupies, which consisted of one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and upon it erected a small log house, which stood partly in the bank or hill side. Here he remained for four years, and then built a story and a half frame house, 22x30 feet, with a wing 14x20 feet. He also built a good barn, double cribs and granary, dug a well, and erected a wind mill. He also set out shade trees, and fenced this farm. He now has seventy acres under the plow, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land. He came to the county poor, and saw his share of hardships during the grasshopper days.

Our subject was born October 7, 1855, in Caledonia County, Vt. He is a son of Joseph G., and Nancy M. Miles, natives of the Green Mountain State, who had a family of five children: Benaiah S., deceased; Horatio, deceased; Anna M., Alanson E., deceased; Benaiah S., Jr.

Our subject remained in Vermont until he was ten years of age, when the family came to Harrison County. They came by way of a "prairie schooner" (covered wagon) from Chicago, and camped out by the way, in good old emigrant style.

Our subject was married in June, 1877, to Elizabeth Griffith, the daughter of David and Nancy Griffith, natives of Missouri, who had five children, our subject's wife being the youngest. Their names were as follows: Samantha, Melinda, Sarah, Alvira and Elizabeth.

For his second wife our subject married November 6, 1890, Myrtle Linderman, the daughter of Theodore V. and Ellen Linderman, natives of Ohio, who had a family of eleven children: Mary, Myrtle, William, Walter, Maude, Myra, Menona, deceased; Dora, deceased; Mary, Estella, and Thad, deceased.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children: Oliver W., Nellie, deceased; Minnie, Joseph and Katie.

Mr. Miles, politically, is not altogether in harmony with either of the two great political parties, but at the present time affiliates with the Farmers' Alliance element.



JOSIAH COE.

JOSIAH COE, the man whose name heads this sketch, has passed through the mill of pioneer hardships in Harrison County, coming to this section as he did, during the month of April, 1854. He in company with a young man by the name of Cyrus Whitmore, followed the old Mormon trail from Keokuk on foot to Council Bluffs, and was twelve days on the road. The first summer after his arrival here he worked on a farm in Boyer Township, for a Mr. Phillips, and in the fall of 1854 he went to Crawford County, where he bought a claim, land not having yet come into market, but the following year, with a party of twelve persons, he went to the Council Bluffs land office, to enter his land at the Government price of $1.25 per acre; the party got together and gave the speculators to understand, that if they wanted to be baptized beneath the clay-colored waters of the Missouri River, to just overbid them on these lands, which they never did. Mr. Coe never lived on that tract of land, but traded in 1856 for an sixty-acre farm in Boyer Township, at what is known as Twelve-Mile Grove. This farm was taken in exchange for two hundred acres in Crawford County. Our subject was a bachelor at the time and boarded with Mathew Hall, who was a near neighbor.

In 1856 he pre empted a quarter-section where he now lives, and by breaking prairie and laying a foundation for a house, which was then called bona fide improvements, he was enabled to hold his claim one year, and in 1857 he paid the Government price for the land.

Early in the spring of 1855 Mr. Coe and John Moorhead went to Nebraska with five yoke of cattle and broke one hundred acres of land between Omaha and Florence, at $1 per acre, and returned to Harrison County in time for harvest. He only had five acres of wheat, which a neighbor, Luke Jefferson, cut with a cradle, while he bound it up himself. The same year he entered another forty acres of land adjoining other tract.

To inform the reader of the birth and early years of the man for whom this sketch is written, it may be said that he was born March 4, 1830, in Athens County, Ohio, where he remained under the parental roof until twenty-four years of age and then came to Iowa. He is the son of James Coe, born in Connecticut during the first year of this century, and when ten years of age with his parents emigrated to the Buckeye State, his father building the first mill in Athens County. James Coe's wife, the mother of our subject, was Katherine (Hurlburt) Coe, married in 1823, and was the mother of ten children, our subject being the fifth child.

Josiah Coe was married March 20, 1865, to Miss Jessie Kinnis, at Plattsmouth, Neb., and by this union there are eight children—Jennie E., Katie M., Bertha, George W., Mary, Arthur J., Jessie S., and Amy. The last named died March 31, 1891. George and Bertha are now attending college at Des Moines. Jennie and Kate have both attended the Drake University, at Des Moines; the former marrying Charles F. Coe March 3, 1891.

Concerning the family history of our subject's wife, she was born in Scotland in the town of Perth, June 14, 1843, and in 1854 emigrated with her parents to America, remaining in New York City until 1859, when the family came to Harrison County. Her father was Andrew Kinnis, Sr., a native of Scotland and born January 1, 1785, and died in Harrison County February 4, 1864. The mother

was born June 8, 1798, in the Highlands of Scotland, at Dalquise and died in Harrison County January 22, 1884. They were the parents of seven children, Mrs. Coe being the youngest.

In May, 1884, Mrs. Coe with her brother, D. M. Kinnis, sailed for the land of her birth and visited until September. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are members of the Christian Church, the latter having been reared in the Baptist Church, but finding no such denomination here, attached herself to the Christian Church in New York, which faith she still holds, her husband having been a member of this church eight years.

Politically our subject is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Coe helped select the swamp land of Harrison County from Logan to the south line of the county. George White was a surveyor in charge and the party consisted of that gentleman, Mr. Coe, Smith Blakely, and George Smothers. This work was executed in the winter of 1854–55, and they camped in the timber which skirts the Boyer River.

The first improvements on Mr. Coe's place was the building of a log cabin which was 16x20 feet and was erected in 1858; this building was originally built by L. D. Butler on the Picayune Creek and still stands on Coe's farm, a good building; the same was occupied by the family until he built his present residence, which is a two-story brick house, the main part of which is 30x36 feet with a kitchen 14x16 feet, erected in 1870 and at the time was said to be the best house in the county. Beneath this farmhouse is a cellar nine feet deep, with a wall sixteen inches thick. The total cost of this building was $4,000.

Having due care for the large number of stock he keeps, in 1869 he built a barn 30x40 feet and in 1882 erected a cow barn 20x24 feet. Prior to this he had the ordinary Iowa hay and straw shedding.

While the years have been passing by, this man has been busily engaged in the honest efforts to accumulate property, and when one views his present landed estate, comprising something over thirteen hundred acres, and realizes that he is President of the Commercial Bank at Woodbine, over which he has presided ever since it was organized in September, 1884, it will go without saying that his efforts have been crowned with success.

JAMES A. COFFMAN, residing on section 33, Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1866, accompanying his parents. At first they rented land in Raglan Township. They continued to rent for ten years, when his father bought forty acres of land, which he broke up and built a small frame house on. James A. remained at home until twenty years of age, and the four years following that time, he rented land himself and then bought eighty-five acres of partly improved land on the Soldier River, in Jackson Township. Two years later he sold this land and purchased his present place, which was partly improved at the time. He was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, June 19, 1861, and is the son of Pleasant B. and Margaret Coffman, natives of Tennessee, who had seven children—George W., James A., Dorthula J. (deceased), William P., Dora J., Alice E., and Reuben W. (deceased).

Our subject lived in Appanoose County until three years of age, when the family

emigrated to Virgin City, Utah, where they spent two years and then returned to Harrison County, Iowa.

Mr. Coffman was united in marriage June 19, 1885, to Nellie G. Hunt, the daughter of Isaac E. and Mary Hunt, natives of Ohio, who had three children—Nettie A., Relda, and Nellie G.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—James L., Gay L., and Ray.

GEORGE W. CONNYERS (deceased), who was a resident of section 2, Jackson Township, first located in Little Sioux Township in 1868. He ran a sawmill and leased land, coming to the country a poor man. After a period of five years in and about the sawmill, he bought the farm his widow now occupies, which then consisted of eighty acres of wild land. He constructed a dug-out, in which he lived while he was improving the place. After eight years he bought eighty acres more land, which had a frame on it for a house. He completed the building and put seventy acres of his land under the plow and surrounded it with a good fence, set out an orchard of seventy-five trees, added many shade trees to the premises, making a valuable place.

Just at a time when life seemed dearest to him, he was called from earth. He died May 11, 1885.

Our subject was born in Iowa, September 25, 1840. He was a son of George W. and Sarah W. Connyers, who had a family of twelve children, six of whom are living: Mary A., Matthew M., Jane, George (deceased), Harriett (deceased), Commodore R., Sarah, John, Arantha (deceased), Minerva (deceased), Emaline, one died in infancy.

Mr. Connyers was united in marriage December 25, 1863, to Mary Gordon, daughter of James and Mary Gordon, natives of Scotland, who had nine children—Jenette, Joseph (deceased), Mary J., James, John, Marion, Elizabeth, Rachel and Peter.

Our subject and his wife were the parents of ten children, eight of whom still survive—Mary (deceased), George, Sarah, Rachel, Elizabeth, Joseph (deceased), James, Nettie, Effie and Pearl.

Mr. and Mrs. Connyers were members of the Latter Day Saints' Church.

JOHN J. C. WELDON, of Morgan Township, a resident of Harrison County since 1868, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in September, 1841. He is a son of John and Mary (Elliott) Weldon, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, both of whom are now deceased. The father's parents were Edward and Elizabeth Weldon, and the mother's parents were Fuller and Lydia (Jones) Elliott. They reared a family of thirteen children. All are deceased, except the following—Margaret (Tillinghast), Mary A. (Clark), Hannah (McCombe), Richard W., James M., Amanda (Watkins), and John J. C., of whom we write.

Our subject spent his early life in the Buckeye State, where he obtained a common and High School education. He remained at home until July 17, 1861, which was the first year of the Civil War. Upon that day he enlisted in Company E, Fourth

West Virginia Infantry, and was first assigned to the Army of West Virginia, operating in the Kanawha Valley, participating in all of its campaigns, until after the Battle of Charleston, W., Va., in September, 1862. January 1, 1863, he was along with the Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-seventh Ohio, which were styled the "Kanawha Brigade." They were sent South and assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, as a part of the "Army of the West." He took part in the battles of Charleston, W. Va.; Vicksburg, the siege and battle of Jackson; Mission Ridge, and Knoxville, Tenn. After the Knoxville campaign the brigade was veteranized and was assigned to Gen. Sigel's command, in the Shenandoah Valley, participating in Gen. Hunter's campaign. Their first engagement was at Piedmont, Va., where the rebel Gen. Jones was killed. The rebels lost fifteen hundred men killed and wounded. Our subject also operated in the rear of Richmond, his last battle being at Snicker's Ford, July 18, 1864. At Vicksburg, Mr. Weldon was wounded by a gun-shot, which disabled him from active service in the field, and he served as orderly for the Colonel of his regiment until July 29, 1864, when he was discharged at Wheeling, W. Va. After the war he returned home and went to farming, and remained in that country until he came to Harrison County in 1868. He came from Ohio, with teams, being forty days on the journey. He first located in Morgan Township, and purchased lot 3 of section 27. He now owns three hundred acres of land in Harrison County, all enclosed by a good fence, and two hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. He carried on stock-raising and general farming.

Our subject was united in marriage in July, 1866, to Mary A. Egan, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Egan, of Ohio. By this marriage union eight children have been born—James, born in 1867; Lettie E. (Burcham), 1869; Edward, 1873; John and Polly (twins), 1874, and died in infancy; Maud, born in 1878; Ruth, 1876, and Dot, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Weldon are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to Post No. 103, G. A. R., at Mondamin.

Politically, he is a Republican, and has held nearly all of the local offices in the township.

ALEXANDER M. McCULLOUGH, a resident of Little Sioux Township, came to Harrison County, twenty-seven years ago, in 1864. He is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born in Tuscarawas County, August 4, 1841, and is the son of John and Sarah J. (Leeper) McCullough. His grandfather, Andrew McCullough, was born in Ireland, while his mother's people were of English origin. The early years of our subject were spent in Ohio, where his education was mostly obtained, with the exception of what common schooling he had in Harrison County. The family removed to Decatur County, Iowa, in 1854, and the father there engaged in agricultural pursuits, and Alexander began to work for himself in 1859, following farm life in Decatur County until 1864, and then came to this county, and worked for Seth Palmer and Amos Chase for nine months. He then went to Jasper County, where he located and remained until 1876, and then went to California, where he farmed and mined and remained two years. From

there he went to Nevada, remained one year, and in 1883 returned to Iowa. Shortly after this he went to railroading in Colorado, which he continued to follow for three years, and again returned to the Hawkeye State. He was married June 8, 1890, at River Sioux, to Mary J. Neeley, a daughter of Nathaniel and Melinda (Butler) Neeley.

Politically our subject is identified with the Democratic party, believing that party best represents the interests of the masses. Mrs. McCullough is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an exemplary lady.

ALBERT M. WALL, a farmer residing on section 13, of Jackson Township, first located at Magnolia in the autumn of 1870, and there rented a farm one year. He then moved to Clay Township, where he rented land five years, then returned to Magnolia, rented land a year and then bought forty acres of wild land in Allen Township. He broke this ground up and fenced the place and lived in a shanty, that was on the land when he bought it, for three years, and then he bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres which had been partly improved. This place he fenced, set out an orchard of one hundred and twenty-five apple trees, built sheds, cribbings, etc., and now has ninety acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. He also has eight acres of timber land.

Our subject was born September 1, 1850, in Wabash County, Ind. He is the son of William and Maria Wall, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. They reared a family of eight children—Artie, Mary E., Elizabeth, James, John R., Albert, Frank and one deceased. Our subject remained in the Hoosier State with his parents, until he grew to manhood, and then moved to this county. He came here a poor man and was in the country through the grasshopper seasons, when they made life a burden to many a farmer in Harrison County. He was here through the deep snow winter of 1880–81, when he lost $400 worth of cattle.

Our subject was united marriage June 11, 1873, to Lillie Ackerman, the daughter of John and Sarah Ackerman, natives of Virginia, who reared the following children—Lillie, Ida, Charles, Loiwesa, Edward, George and William.

Mr. and Mrs. Wall have been blessed with the following children—May, Arthur W., deceased; Minnie and Winnie, twins; Sadie, Homer, Charles, Lorenzo and Eugene.

JOHN J. THOMAS, a prosperous farmer living on section 26, of Morgan Township. has been a resident of Harrison County since 1878. He may well be termed a practical as well as a scientific farmer. Through long years of experience, and the medium of the best class of farm journals published, he has come to know how to obtain the best results as an agriculturist.

Mr. Thomas was born in Ohio, July 24, 1829, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Holmes) Thomas, both deceased. They were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, and had a family of eight children, of whom our subject was the fourth. Our subject's brother, Abraham,

lives in Ohio; William C., in Colorado; Sarah in Ohio, and Susannah, in Iowa. John J's. early life was spent in the Buckeye State, and he accompanied his parents to Washington County, Iowa, in 1847. His father's family was the third to locate in that county, they settled where the town of Crawfordville now stands. Mr. Thomas attended the common schools of Washington County and learned the carpenter's trade and worked at the same in that locality. He remained in Washington County until 1860 and then removed to Monroe County, Iowa, where he operated a sawmill and doing contract carpenter work, continuing this until 1873 when he removed to Hamilton County, Iowa, and rented land near Webster City, and in 1874 removed to Kansas, remained three years and came to this county. He was first on a farm here known as the Walker farm, upon which he lived for six years and then bought the farm he now lives upon, consisting of eighty acres on section 26. He also owns forty-six acres in Mills County. His farm is all under cultivation except eight acres. Everything about Mr. Thomas's place shows him to be a man of thrift and order, and it may be said that unlike many farmers, he allows no land to go to weeds, even the fence corners being clean and the main part of his fields.

Our subject was united in marriage December 27, 1851, in Washington County, Iowa, to Elizabeth Boyd, a native of Ohio, who was born in 1836, in Sandusky County, Ohio. She is the daughter of James and Forille Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the parent of nine children, eight of whom are now living—Joseph, now living in the State of Washington, born in 1854; Sarah E., now Mrs. Stewart, born in 1856; Abraham R., born in 1858, now married and living in Minnesota; Alice, now Mrs. Galen B. Clark, born in 1860, living in North Dakota; Clara, Mrs. Bowen, born in 1862; William, born in 1864, now married; Rosa, born in 1866, now married to R. H. Thomas; Hattie born in 1868, died in 1880, and Charles E., born in 1875, now at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are consistent members of the Baptist Church and in his political views he has ever been identified with the Republican party.

MOSES GERMAN, a native of Ohio, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1855, and is now a resident of Little Sioux Township. He was born in Putnam County, Ohio, January 13, 1820, and is the son of John and Casander (Smith) German. His paternal grandparents' names were Moses and Susan German, natives of Maryland. Our subject was the second in a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. His boyhood days were spent in the Buckeye State, his parents removing to Putnam County, Ill., in 1833, where the father engaged at farming. In Illinois he assisted his father on the farm and attended the common schools, and commenced farming for himself in Jones County, Iowa, and there remained until in 1855, when he came to this county. He located at the village of Little Sioux, and the first winter lived in a "dug-out" on the bank of the Little Sioux River. The next season he erected the first house built in that village, the same being a log house, still standing and is occupied by Mr. Farber.

Mr. German was united in marriage,

May 1846, in Jones County, Iowa, to Eliza Brazzelton, the daughter of Benjamin and Elsie (Moore) Brazzelton. The father was killed in the Indian War, and the mother died in Little Sioux in 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. German have one child living: Mary Frances, wife of W. H. Wilsey. Politically our subject is a Democrat and in religious matters he is a Methodist. He served as Deputy Sheriff of Harrison County for a number of years, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM H. WILSEY, of Little Sioux Township, came to Harrison County in 1876, when he took up his residence in Little Sioux. He was born May 6, 1822, at Troy, Bradford County, Pa., and lived there until 1836, when the family removed to Ohio, and from there to Michigan, and then to Illinois, in which State our subject obtained the most of his education, and there grew to manhood. He came to Monona County, Iowa, in 1855, and settled in the town of Maple, and laid out the village of Mapleton on his farm, where he was both merchant and Postmaster for some years. By his own industry, perseverance and frugality, he rapidly accumulated both money and lands, until he became one of the largest land owners in the county, owning at one time fifteen hundred acres in Maple Township.

He remained in Monona County until 1876, when he concluded to try his fortune in the Far West, and with this in view, he removed to Colorado, but after a few months was glad to return to the Hawkeye State and took up his residence in Harrison County, but lived for two years in Mapleton, but finally in 1882 came to Little Sioux Township, and has resided here since that time. He is one of the largest land owners in this and Monona Counties, having five hundred acres in Little Sioux Township alone, a greater portion of which is under the plow.

Mr. Wilsey has been three times married: first in Henry County, Ill., in 1844, he was united to Miss Sarah Jane Cunningham, by whom four children were born—Clarissa, Nelson A., Duke W. and William H.

Mr. Wilsey afterward married Mrs. Sarah (Ruggles) Maynard, the widow of Amos Maynard, of Pennsylvania, who came to the country with him.

March 27, 1877, Mr. Wilsey for the third time entered into the bonds of matrimony, being on that day united in marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Smith, a native of Linn County, Iowa, the daughter of Moses and Eliza (Brazzelton) German, of Little Sioux, and who came there at a very early day. Her father built the first dwelling house erected in Little Sioux Village.

THOMAS J. LANYON, proprietor of a general store at Little Sioux, Iowa, has been a resident of Harrison County, since 1858, and consequently would very naturally find a place among the representative men of his county as forming a part of this history.

Our subject was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 17, 1848. He is a son of Thomas and Sophia (Campion) Lanyon, who were natives of England, but emigrated to America in 1832. The father was born in Cornwall, and the mother in Leicestershire.

Both parents are deceased; the father dying in 1854, and the mother in July 1887, aged seventy-eight years.

The early life of our subject was spent in the city of Pittsburg; he received his education there and at Preparation, Iowa. In his parents' family there were seven children, our subject being the fifth. In 1859 our subject went to Magnolia and entered the newspaper office of George Brainard, who was then publishing the *Republican*. One year later we find him at Onawa, Iowa, with D. W. Butts, on the *Cordon*, and in 1862 he came to Little Sioux and hired out to Isaac Gamet, on a farm and there remained until 1865, following farming for the next two years. He was with the surveyors, who established the line of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, with whom he was associated about six months; was then employed in a drug store for about eight months. We next find him clerking in the store of D. M. Gamet, from some time in 1869, to July 7, 1870, when President U. S. Grant appointed him Postmaster, which position he held for seventeen years, ending in January, 1886.

March 22, 1877 he was united in marriage at Little Sioux, to Miss Ella M. Peters, the daughter of Richard L. and Lydia Ann (Butts) Peters. By this union five children were born, four of whom still survive—Marion T., Ralph H., Clement Earl, Leon (deceased), and Teressa.

Politically our subject is a Republican, and he is numbered among the honored members of Frontier Lodge, No. 382, of the Masonic order at Little Sioux. He has been Secretary of the School Board since 1883, and Township Trustee for several years. He started his present business in 1871, with a very small beginning, but has gradually worked up the scale, and now has a paying business established. In 1877 he erected his present business house, and in 1884 built his residence which adjoins his store.

EDWARD G. COWAN, who resides in the heart of Six-Mile Grove, on the west half of section 17, has been a resident of Harrison County since the spring of 1877, coming to these parts with his parents when he was nineteen years old.

He was born in Poweshiek County, Iowa, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Matchet) Cowan. The father was a native of Virginia, and reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the sixth child. His brothers and sisters were as follows: Robert, Mary A., and George, deceased; John J., Jennie M., deceased; Edward G., Sadie E., Charles R., Frank L., and Willie, deceased.

Our subject was married August 24, 1879, to Dora Stoner, of Harrison County, daughter of Andrew J. Stoner, a native of Ohio, who had a family of seven children, of whom our subject's wife was the fourth child. The family consisted of Emma, Rosa, deceased, Ella Dora, Alice T., deceased: William C., and John W. Five of these children are living in Harrison County.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are the parents of three children—Bert M., born May 23, 1880; Raymond E., September 16, 1882; Bessie M., February 14, 1891.

After coming to Harrison County our subject remained at home two years, assisting his father on the farm in Jefferson Township, then for two years he rented land and farmed on his own account.

Having been quite successful, and also having faith in the agricultural resources of this country, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Cass Township, paying $7 for a part of and $15 per acre for the remainder. The buildings consisted of a one-story house 16x28 feet.

This was in 1881 and he continued farming until the spring of 1891, when, on account of ill health, he engaged in the grocery business in which he is now doing well.

PETER BOLCH, a successful farmer of section 33, Allen Township, has been a resident of the county since September 22, 1873. When he first came to the county he worked for William Cutler, of Magnolia Township, by the month on a farm. He continued to work by the month for about one year, and then commenced work on his account. Being unable to buy land of his own the first year, he and his brother farmed on rented land, after which they purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides, their sister keeping house for them. They continued to operate the farm in company for seven years, at the end of which time he purchased his brother's interest. At the time they purchased the place there was about one hundred acres under cultivation, but now he has about one hundred and fifty under the plow, while the remainder is in pasture and meadow land, his whole farm now containing five hundred and sixty acres, all in one body and fenced.

He was born in Washington County, Ohio, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Bolch, natives of Germany. They were the parents of seven children, our subject, (the third child) was born February 24, 1854. The names of his brothers and sisters were John, Mary, Frank, Joseph, Adam and Elizabeth (twins), all living except Adam.

Our subject remained in the Buckeye State, with his parents, until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa. When he was nine years of age, his father was a soldier in the Civil War, and he was thrown on his own resources, having to work out for his board, attending school when he could.

He was married April 14, 1880, to Jessie E. Hefford, daughter of William and Sarah (Ratliff) Hefford, natives of New York and Illinois respectively. They had three children, our subject's wife being the eldest, and was born in Magnolia, Iowa. The names of the children are as follows: Jessie, Hattie and Rubie. Mr. and Mrs. Bolch are the parents of four children, born as follows: Nellie, February 12, 1881; William, February 11, 1883, deceased; Eva, October 25, 1885; Ruth, January 6, 1888.

Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party, and in religious matters he is a Roman Catholic in belief.

NATHAN D. BARNES, who came to the county July 1, 1866 and now resides on Six-Mile Creek, on the north side of Six-Mile Grove, upon section 18, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., June 20, 1828, and lived with his parents until sixteen years of age, then came to Lee County, Ill. with his father's fam-

ily, who in 1845, settled at Dixon, Lee County, July 5, which was the day after the murder of Col. Davenport at Rock Island. Our subject remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and then commenced life's work for himself, engaging at masonry and carpenter work, which he followed for about seven years. In 1854 he established a grocery and bakery business at Dixon, Ill., which he operated a year and a half. During the financial crash of 1856–57, he failed in business, as did thousands of other men at that time. We next find him in Chicago, attending the Commercial College, from which institution he received a diploma, and at once went to Carbondale, Jackson County, Ill., where he served as bookkeeper, and clerk for one year. From that date to 1866, he farmed in the vicinity of Dixon. Upon coming to Harrison County, he went to grading on the railroad, for which he received $8 per day for himself and two teams. He bought the farm he now occupies, taking possession August 10, 1866. The place had no improvements except a one-story house, 16x20 feet, and two miles of rail fencing. His present improvements in the way of buildings, feed lots, etc. are of the best character. His farm now consists of two hundred and twenty acres, on section 18, and eighty acres on sections 5 and 7, making three hundred acres in all. Of this tract one hundred acres are cultivated, the balance being timber and pasture land. At the time our subject came to the township, there were only about a dozen other settlers.

The father of our subject was Uzal O. Barnes, born in Warren County, N. J., June 8, 1806. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom our subject was the eldest. The father died May 2, 1888, at Dixon, Ill. Our subject's brothers and sisters were Nathan D., James D., Susanna C., Eleanor V., John A., Sarah A., Hannah M., Mary Elizabeth, Eliza M., Sidney M., George N., Melissa and Uzal O. Barnes, Jr. Of these children, ten grew to manhood and womanhood.

Our subject's mother's name was Sallie (Hutchison) Dodson, born December 31, 1803, in Columbia County, Pa., and died at Dixon, Ill., October 26, 1890.

Our subject was married June 19, 1855, Dixon, Ill., to Elizabeth H. Moseman, born at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., October 26, 1835. To our subject and his wife have been born nine children, seven of whom are living—Annie B., born April 18, 1857; Gacia M., June 12, 1859, (deceased); Charles N., March 5, 1862; Alice R., February 25, 1865; Della D., September 5, 1867; Josephine, January 7, 1870; Nellie E., October 26, 1872; Dioclesian L., October 9, 1875 (deceased) and Maude E., August 12, 1878.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party. In his religious convictions, he is a believer in John Wesleyan Methodism.

JAMES ROBERTS, a resident of section 4, Jackson Township, came to Harrison County during the month of February, 1865, and first located on the farm he now occupies, which at the time of his coming consisted of six hundred and seventy acres of wild land. He built him a house 18x35 feet, one story and a half high with an addition 18x32 feet, and also built a barn and cattle sheds all being painted, even to his tool house, which was 14x30 feet. He built granaries and corn cribs, the latter having a capac-

ity of four thousand bushels. He procured fine water by the digging of wells, over one of which he erected a nicely adjusted wind-mill. He has two tenant houses on his farm. The land under cultivation amounts to a half-section, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land, and about one hundred acres of timber. His whole landed estate is surrounded by a good fence, the drive-ways through which are provided with substantial wooden gates. For three years during our subject's residence in the county he was visited by an army of callers whose room was better than their company. In brief it may be said that the grasshoppers destroyed his crops during these years, teaching him the Scrtptural saying "that even a grasshopper shall be a burden unto them." Yet he survived all of these discouragements and financial back-sets and to-day has one of the finest places in Harrison County, and the passer-by enjoys looking out upon his broad acres with their tastefully painted buildings and his generally well-kept premises; yet, little realizing the struggle through which our subject and his family have gone in order to bring this all about.

Mr. Robert's birthplace was England and the date of his birth was September 21, 1810, making him eighty-one years old at this time, eleven years beyond the allotted time of man. His parents were John and Martha Roberts, who were also natives of England. Their children were as follows, John, William, James, Thomas, Mary, Betsy, Sarah, Martha and Rebecca.

Our subject and his sister Rebeca are the ones surviving.

Our subject remained in England until he was forty-three years of age and then bid farewell to his native land and sailed for America. From New York he went to Syracuse and there worked at the carpenter's trade. After following this for two years in the Empire State he went to Michigan and located at White Pigeon. He worked at his trade there for three years and then came to Iowa County, Iowa, and purchased six hundred acres of land, which he subsequently sold to a German Colony and removed to Monona County, where he purchased eleven hundred acres of land near Onawa. He bought a sawmill in that county, also, but through litigation he left Monona County, in the fall of 1858, without a dollar. He went to Colorado and settled at Denver, where he built two store buildings on Blake Street and two dwelling houses on Curtis Street. He remained there eight years and then disposed of his property and returned to Harrison County.

Our subject was married in December, 1853, to Charlotte Hagerman, a daughter of William Hagerman, a native of New York. Mrs. Robert's parents had nine children.

Our subject and his wife have three children—Mary A., Martha and Jemima. After being companions on the road of life for thirty-eight years the angel of death called the good wife and mother from the scenes of this life, during the month of February, 1891.

WILLIAM A. HUNT, came to Harrison County in February, 1884, and rented land for five years, after which he bought the place he now occupies in Cass Township.

Mr. Hunt was born in the town of Day, Saratoga County, N. Y., May 20, 1837, and remained in that section until he came to

Harrison County, Iowa. July 7, 1870, he was united in marriage to Crista A. Fuller, by whom six children have been born: Isaac L., Erwin E., John A., Ida M., Lester J., deceased; and Angie E.

Our subject's father's name is Isaac, who was born in New York State, and married Angeline Corra, also a native of the Empire State. They reared a family of five children of whom our subject was the oldest. The father was engaged at lumbering and rafting logs and timber.

XAVIER ALECK, a resident of section 28, Cass Township, was of the pioneer band who found their way to Harrison County in 1856. He purchased land on the site of his present home. He was a single man at the time, and was a tailor by trade. He worked during 1857-8 at that trade, among the settlers, and March 1860, he was united in marriage to Christiana Gieger, a native of Germany, born July 9, 1839, coming to America with her parents in 1854. They came to Pennsylvania, and in 1860 to Harrison County, where the father died in 1883, the mother having died in 1863. Her coffin was made by hand by E. Strauss.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living —A. Magdalena, born March 26, 1861; Frederick L., August 3, 1862: John X., March 9, 1864; Theresa M., January 13, 1866; Martha J., February 5, 1868; J. Adolphus, February 12, 1870; Creszenzia, born December 7, 1871, died September 16, 1872; Charley H., born September 17, 1873; Amelia J., April 21, 1876; Ida E., born March 30, 1878, died August 8, 1878; Anna E., born December 12, 1879; and Rosa B., August 21, 1883.

Our subject was born in Grand Duchy of Baden, March 13, 1828, and is the son of Sorenz and Agadea (Schill) Aleck, and is the youngest son of a family of eight children. Our subject and one brother, George, came to America in 1849. George lived in Camden, near Philadelphia. The father was a turner and machinist, making spinning-wheels and doing iron work. He died in Germany, in 1841, aged fifty-six years. The mother died in the same country, aged seventy-one years.

In the Fatherland, and when fifteen years of age, our subject commenced to learn the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years, after which he followed the trade, working in various places in his native land until October, 1852, when he came to America, landing in New York harbor October 7, and three days later was found at Williamsburg, working at his trade, remaining there until Christmas, when he accompanied his brother to Philadelphia. He had not intended to let his brother know that he was there for fear he might think he wanted some favor of him. Soon after arriving at Philadelphia he resumed work at his trade, following the same until March, 1855, when he started West by railroad, having no particular point in view. From the last-named place he took a ticket to Chicago, with the stop-over privilege. But he finally landed in Chicago, where he worked three weeks, and then started for St. Paul, Minn. This was the last of April, and on arriving at Galena found that Lake Pepin was frozen over so that boats were not running, which gave him the impression that Minnesota was too cold a country in which to live. Owing to the large number of

travelers, our subject had hard work to find a place to sleep in Galena.

Abandoning the idea of going to St. Paul, he started by boat for St. Louis, arriving there the first week of May, and three days later headed for Council Bluffs, but stopped at Weston and worked for awhile at his trade, arriving at the Bluffs in July, and spent the remainder of the season working in a brick yard, and not being used to this kind of work, he found it very hard. Before going to work in the brick yard, however, he, with five others, started with ox-teams into Nebraska to take a claim. Their wagon was of the old linch-pin style, and while out on the prairies about two days' drive they lost one of their linch-pins, which at first seemed a serious accident, but by the use of their ingenuity a pin was provided from a piece of their whip stock.

This trip decided our subject's Nebraska fever, as he said he would not live in a country where there was not enough wood with which to make a linch-pin. So after going to Fontanelle, he returned to Omaha and Council Bluffs and went into the brick yard, as before stated. In the following winter he worked as a cook for a gang of men who were erecting a saw-mill; the following spring he came to Harrison County. He was very favorably impressed with this country, finding the settlers here of a friendly class; and a man at that time was not obliged to tell a falsehood in order to procure a glass of liquor.

It will go without saying that our subject is not in sympathy with the present prohibition laws of Iowa, believing, as he does, that it has not helped the moral condition of affairs and has taken away one feature of our personal rights vouchsafed under the Constitution, but does not wish to complain of his treatment in America.

After our subject had been in this country some time he wrote a friendly letter to his mother in the old country, in which he told her she need not worry about him, for he was as independent as Adam and Eve, the only difference being that he had to plant his own apple trees, a gentle reminder that he thought he was in the Garden of Eden.

Politically our subject is loyal to our American form of Goverment, and at the present time casts his vote with the Democratic party.

Our subject's present farm comprises seven hundred and twenty acres, and is drained by the waters of Pigeon Creek. He has a natural building site and his farm presents the appearance of order and thrift.

As a matter of historical interest he wishes it recorded that the platform of the temperance party, which says the power of the Goverment comes from the Lord, is not correct; he believes that the power of our nation comes from the people, and that the laws are fixed by the education and ideas of those making up the Government.

ISAAC E. WHITNEY, one of the representative farmers of Jackson Township, now residing on section 16, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1855, and first located on section 28, of Jackson Township. He came to the country in company with his parents. His father bought eighty acres of wild land, built a "dug-out," and broke part of his

land, and lived there for about two years. Our subject was thirteen years old at this time. The father sold this place, and removed to the north line of the township, and remained one year, and then moved back and bought forty acres near the old farm, and here built a log house, broke up the land and farmed for seven years. At this time, our subject went for himself. He went to Salt Lake City, and engaged at freighting for the Overland Stage Company, which business he followed three years. He worked one year in the mines at Virginia City, and two years at loging, in the mountains for Joseph A. a son of Brigham Young. In the spring of 1869, he returned to Harrison County,and settled on the place he now occupies. It then consisted of forty acres of wild land. He first lived in a log house 13x15 feet, which is still standing. After living in this fifteen years, he built a story and a half frame house 24x26 feet. His present farm consists of two hundred and fifty acres, fifty-five acres of which are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. He set out an orchard and a grove, built a barn 18x38 feet, a cattle barn 20x30 feet, a double crib 24x30 feet and made other useful improvements. He commenced on this place without much means, and was here during the grasshopper seasons, and endured the hardships of the never-to-be-forgotten, snow winter of 1856–57, when they had to draw wood on a hand-sled, and live chiefly on corn meal, which they had to draw on hand-sleds from Martin's mill, in the south part of the township.

Our subject was born May 7, 1841, in England, and is a son of Edmund and Frances (Hope) Whitney, who had seven children: Isaac, George, deceased; Alfred, Oliver; Thomas and Edmund, deceased; and Sadina. The father and mother are both deceased; the former died in 1850, and the latter in 1877.

Mr. Whitney landed in New York, when but a year old. His parents first settled in New Jersey, and in 1851 removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa. They remained one year, returned to New Jersey, spent two years, and then removed to Troy, N. Y., and remained until the spring of 1855, when they returned to Iowa. Our subject's school advantages were poor, obtaining the most of his information from books that he picked up at odd times. He was united in marriage, August 17, 1865, to Jane L. Triplett, the daughter of George and Lovinia Triplett, natives of England, who had six children: Jane L., Caroline, deceased; Susan; Lovina, deceased; Martha and Salina.

Our subject and his wife have no children. He and his wife are both members of the Brigham Young branch of the Latter Day Saints Church. Our subject was a Road Supervisor for five years, and was Township Trustee nine years, and is Justice of the Peace at this time.

HIRAM ELLIS, deceased, was a native of Brown County, Ohio, but became a resident of Harrison County in March, 1871. The date of his birth was April 6, 1829. His parents were John and Hannah (Martin) Ellis, natives of Ohio. Hiram's early life was spent in the Buckeye State, and there he received a common school education. He worked on his father's farm until he became of age, and in 1854 emigrated from Brown County, Ohio, to near Hennepin, Putnam County, Ill., where he farmed until he

came to Harrison County, and rented a farm of Dave Gamet, in Little Sioux Township. The following year he purchased a farm on section 2, Township eighty-one, and now owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are under the plow and all surrounded by a good fence.

March, 1851, was a new era in this man's life, for it was during that month that he married Eliza Porter, daughter of James B. and Mary (Pettijohn) Porter, who were natives of Ohio. By this marriage union five children were born: Luella, now Mrs. Hope; Maggie, now Mrs. Cadwell; Oliver J., of Wakefield, Neb.; James P., of Louisville, Neb.; and William C., at home.

Politically, our subject was identified with the Republican party, and in religious matters was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He passed from the scenes of this life July 23, 1888, being sixty years of age.

COMMODORE R. CONNYERS, a representative farmer and good citizen of Jackson Township, whose pleasant home is situated on section 10, came to Harrison County, in July, 1868 in company with his parents, who first located in Little Sioux Township, and bought forty acres of wild land near the Little Sioux River. Our subject remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, and then went to Utah and Montana where he engaged in teaming and mining for three years, after which he came back to Iowa, and lived on rented land for nine years, when he purchased sixty acres of partly improved land. He now has one hundred and twenty acres under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow land. He built a good house 16x31 feet, together with other building improvements, set out shade trees, and a good orchard.

Mr. Connyers, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, the son of George W. and Sarah Connyers, natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively, who had a family of of twelve children: Mary A., deceased; Rebecca J., Marion M., George W., deceased; Harriet A., deceased; Commodore R.. Sarah M., William D., deceased; John H.; Arantha, Minerva E., and Emeline, deceased.

Our subject lived with his parents in Eastern Iowa, until he came to Harrison County. He was united in marriage September 25, 1867, to Nancy A. Patterson, the daughter of Berril and Priscilla Patterson, natives of Illinois, who had the following seven children: Sarah, Alma, Hulda, Nancy A., Etta, Emma, James and Alfred.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of twelve children: Sarah E., William D., Charles H., Joseph, Guy A., Marion, Clarence, Lillie, Pearly, Roy and John. Mr. and Mrs. Connyers are acceptable members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

JOHN STEEN came to Harrison County, the latter part of March, 1856, and settled near Mondamin, and has been a resident of the county ever since. A man who has tilled the soil of Harrison County for twenty-six years is justly entitled to space in this connec- for a biographical notice.

He was born in Pike County, Ohio, April 28, 1830, and is the son of William

and Sarah (Sailor) Steen. His great-grandfather, William Steen, was a native of Scotland and emigrated to our shores about 1758, settling at Lynchburg, Va., where he spent the remainder of his days. He reared four sons, among whom was John, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in Lynchburg in 1761, married and reared a family of four children—Archibald, Robert, Sarah and William, the father of our subject, who was also born in Lynchburg, the date of his birth being October 24, 1804, and when eight years of age accompanies his parents to Ohio, settling on the Big Darby River, where they lived for some years and then removed to Jackson County, Ohio, where William, father of our subject, married Sarah Sailor, of Pike County, about 1827. About 1835 John removed to Chicago, took a claim and later removed to Vermillion County, Ill., where he remained until the date of his death, 1848. William Steen, father of our subject, remained in Pike County, Ohio, after his marriage and worked at the carpenter trade until September, 1848, and then with horse teams emigrated to Polk County, Iowa, halted two years, then removed to Decatur County where he lived on a farm until his death in 1881, his wife dying April 11, 1889, aged eighty-two years; they were the parents of ten children.

Our subject remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he commenced working on the farm by the month, continued three years and then bought land in Decatur County, Iowa. In November, 1858, was married to Jerusha A. Bird, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Robert M. and Isabel (Campbell) Bird, remained in her native State until she who came to Harrison County. Mr. and Mrs. Steen are the parents of the following children: Almeda, born November 4, 1859; Edwin, January 10, 1861; Willis, April, 11, 1862; Joseph A., October 28, 1863; Amanda I., April 11, 1866; William E., April 22, 1869; Elintha A., May 15, 1870; Ada I., February 29, 1872; Serenus, January 4, 1877, Franklin B., July 4, 1880, and John, April 20, 1885.

Almeda married O. S. Wadsworth and lives in Taylor Township; Willis married R. Arnold and lived in Magnolia Township; Amanda J. married John Baker and lives in Calhoun Township; Elintha A. married John Hillis and lives in Jackson Township; William E. married Leonora Jewell.

Politically, our subject affiliates with Democratic party.

The first year Mr. Steen lived in this county he rented a farm of eighty acres which the same year he bought and lived upon three years, and then sold the same to F. M. Brooks and removed to what is now known as the Kellogg farm, remained there three years and bought sixty-three acres on section 19, Calhoun Township, upon which there was a three-room house and ten acres of breaking. After four years he sold this place for $1,000, rented land one year, and in the autumn of 1875 removed to Decatur, Iowa, remained over winter and then removed to Harrison County, Mo., where he raised one crop and in August of the same year returned to Calhoun Township, this county, rented land one year and in February, 1878, bought a farm in St. John's Township, north of Missouri Valley, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of improved land. He was there two years and in March, 1880, sold and bought one hundred acres on which he lives, situated on section 30, of Calhoun Township. He paid $22 per acre for the land, which was un-

der cultivation but without any other improvements. He fenced the farm, erected a commodious farmhouse and remained in the place ten years, when he moved to a one hundred and twenty-acre farm on section 18, which he had bought in June, 1886, and upon which he now lives. His place is well improved and has a good house and an orchard of one hundred and sixty trees and about twenty acres under the plow, and one hundred acres in pasture.

JERRY MOTZ one of the pioneers of 1853, now residing on section 13, of Clay Township, first settled in Magnolia Township, where he purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he entered that fall. There was no house upon the place and only twelve acres of breaking. He erected a hewed log house sixteen feet square, and made other improvements. He remained there until the spring of 1862, when he sold and moved to Taylor Township, purchasing a quarter of section 17, and two hundred and forty acres in sections 8 and 15 of Clay Township. He traded his farm in Magnolia Township for the wild land in Taylor and Clay Townships. He built a double log house 16x32 feet on his land in Taylor Township, where he broke fifty acres and remained until the spring of 1865, then sold that place and bought the place he now occupies; which consisted of two hundred acres upon which there was a hewed log house 18x24 feet, in which he lived until November 1866, when he erected his present residence which is a frame structure 16x26 feet and an ell 14x16 feet, which was one of the first frame houses erected on the Missouri Bottoms, in this part of the county. This building was constructed with the old hewed frame style of architecture; the posts being eight inches square. He also erected a barn 36x60, with eighteen-foot posts. Of his two hundred acre home-farm, about one hundred and forty acres are under cultivation, while the balance is in timber and pasture land. His whole landed estate amounts to three hundred and seventy acres.

When he came to the county, Council Bluffs was his nearest trading point and post-office. The first school house built north of Boyer River was on the Cutler land in Magnolia Township, and was built by John Thompson and Jerry Motz, (our subject) in about 1854.

Mr. Motz was born in Center County, Pa., March 3, 1827. He is the son of George and Rachel (Harper) Motz, both natives of Pennsylvania. When our subject was ten years of age his parents moved from the Keystone state, to Hamilton County, Ind., and after living there two years the parents both died, after which our subject had to shift for himself. He worked on a farm three years for one man, and then returned to his birth place in Pennsylvania, where he remained six months and then came back to Indiana, he remained a short time and went to Niles, Mich., where he worked on a brickyard one season, returned to Indiana and remained until 1853; and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

He was united in marriage, in Tipton County, Ind., Christmas Day 1851, with Miss Delcina Caywood, the daughter of Oracio and Zilla Caywood. Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children, born as follows—John M., September 18, 1853; Adelia, May 4, 1855; George

W., October 3, 1856; Zillah, January 21, 1858; Orrilla, April 15, 1859; Mary E., February 16, 1861; William C., December 22, 1862; Francis, August 2, 1865; Eliza, J., December 17, 1868; Linnie, February 4, 1871; Jacob L., August 27, 1873.

Orrilla, died September 1860; Adelia, June 1867; Zillah, February 1884; Linnie, October 1887; Eliza J., October 1889, and Francis, April 1890.

Delcina (Caywood) Motz, was born in Kentucky April 30, 1833, and in the autumn of that year her parents moved to Hendricks County, Ind., and from there to Tipton County, where she remained until married. William and Francis, children of our subject, both graduated at Vinton Iowa College for the Blind, the former graduating in June 1889, and the latter in June 1887.

Mr. Motz is a member of the Masonic order, having joined in Indiana, in 1848, and was a Charter member of Magnolia Lodge No. 127.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and his wife is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM E. WISLER, check clerk for the Sioux City & Pacific and Fremont & Elkhorn Railroads, came to that city, in November, 1880, and soon after, entered the employ of the railroad company.

He was born in Adams County, Pa., July 27, 1847. He is the son of John and Mary (Stevens) Wisler, the former of German descent. The grandfather, Wisler, came to Pennsylvania when a small boy, and there spent his life. He reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the oldest. Of the ten children seven are living. Two are in Pennsylvania; one sister, the wife of W. H. Bradley, residing at Missouri Valley; another sister, the wife of S. A. Miller, residing in Nebraska; one brother in Omaha and one in Paw Paw, Ill.

The mother died in April, 1869, and was buried in Adams County, Pa. The father is living on a farm, seven miles from Gettysburg, Pa.

Our subject's early education was received in the common schools, of Adams County, Pa., and when seventeen years of age, commenced to learn the shoe maker's trade, and followed it for four years and a half, then followed common labor until about 1873, at which time he moved to Altoona, Pa., and followed carpenter work until 1880, then after making a short stay in his old home, in Adams County, he came to Missouri Valley, where he has since been permanently employed by the railroad company.

Among the important events of this man's life may be mentioned his marriage, which occurred April 10, 1866, in Adams County, Pa., when he married Rebecca J. Russell, the daughter of James and Rebecca (McClure) Russell, who were of Irish descent. The mother died in 1862, and the father, in January, 1880. Mrs. Wisler has two sisters and two brothers living, all residents of the Keystone State. Mr. and Mrs. Wisler are the parents of four children—Grace D., born in 1867, now the wife of J. B. Lyon, of Missouri Valley, and they are the parents of two children—Waldo Mason, born in December, 1886, and Burton Russell, in December, 1888. The remainder of our subject's children are Russell I., born January 19, 1871. He is a machinist and lives at home; Harry Mayberry, deceased, at the

age of three months and William L. B., born September 27, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Wisler are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at Missouri Valley. Mr. Wisler became an Odd Fellow in Mountain City, and belongs to Lodge, No. 837, at Altoona, Pa., and became a member of the Encampment, ("Red Cloud Encampment, No. 97") at Missouri Valley. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party. In justice to his father it should be said that he served in the Union Army in the Civil War.

MATHIAS T. WESTON, foreman of the car department of the Missouri Valley Railroad shops, came to Missouri Valley in June, 1878, and engaged with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company for which he is still working.

Mr. Weston was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., October 24, 1853, and is the son of John and Mary (Rider) Weston. The father's people were of English descent, and the mother's, of German. But both families have been in Pennsylvania for many generations. The father was a carpenter by trade and died in the spring of 1876. The mother died in the summer of 1869. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, three now living. Our subject was the youngest child. His sister, Lydia C., wife of W. C. Gardner, resides in Altoona, Pa., and is a machinist, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Another sister, Sally A., the wife of Jerry Narhoof, resides near Warriors Mark, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Our subject's early education was received in his native county. He there learned the cabinet maker's trade, and soon after entered the car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, with whom he remained continually until he came to Missouri Valley with the exception of a year or so spent traveling in different States.

Our subject was married November 28, 1886, to Clara M. Huff, the daughter of of Hiram Huff, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Politically, Mr. Weston is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Missouri Valley Lodge, No. 232, of A. F. & A. M., and Triune Chapter, No. 81 as well as Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 17 at Council Bluffs.

Our subject's life is an example of what duty faithfully performed with accomplish, as it will be been by the above that nearly all of his active life has been spent in the employ of two great corporations—the Pennsylvania and North-western railroad systems. He is a skilled artisan, and hence a valuable man for the railroad shops over which he is foreman. In his manner, he is genial, wholesouled and friendly, and hence is very naturally, a popular man, in the society in which he moves.

HARVEY V. ARMSTRONG, an enterprising farmer located on section 5 of Union Township, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He ranks among the early pioneers of this county, coming here in the month of June, 1854, and entering a tract of land at Six-mile Grove, Jefferson Township, the

same consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. After a sojourn of one month he returned to Illinois, his former home, and returned to this county in 1856. This claim was purchased from Mr. Thorpe, living in Jeddo, paying $20 for what he called his interest in a half section of land. Upon this he built a log cabin, the roof of which was made of clapboards, while the floor was of puncheon. This cozy house was provided with a fire-place, the chimney of which was built on the outside in good old primitive style, and was doubtless a better means of ventilation than the modern air-tight, hard-coal stove, fancy house. Their bedstead was made by boring holes in the logs of the house and inserting legs in the same. This land was part timber, there being ninety-five acres of prairie. The first year he broke about fifteen acres, and the remainder in 1857. Subsequently, he erected a hewed log house, which had a shingled roof. He fenced his farm with rails split by his own arms, and built stables, dug a well, set out a small orchard and made other improvements. He remained on this farm about eight years, when he purchased land on section 5 of Union Township and section 35 of Jefferson Township, comprising his present farm of three hundred and thirty acres. Here his house, stable and cribbing were all of logs. A part of this land he had to clear up. He now owns about two hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, upon which is situated a good farm-house, two stories in height, 16x22 feet, with a wing 16x22 feet, one story high, with an addition 14x18 feet. The place is provided with a frame barn 24x 37 feet, with frame corn-cribs, wagon and cattle sheds. There are also two good wells of water on the premises, beside many other general improvements. Here our subject and his family have passed twenty-six years of their lives. Great has been the change since that day in 1856, when our subject and his family came to Harrison County with "prairie schooners drawn by horse and ox teams, camping by the wayside, and viewed this goodly land, as it had been left by the hand of nature. It may be added in this connection that our subject had six hundred dollars in gold upon his arrival here.

Our subject was born in Gallia County, Ohio, October 9, 1824, the son of Andrew and Hannah (Ray) Armstrong, who reared seven children, of whom our subject was the third. The children's names are as follows: Nancy, Ezra, deceased; Harvey V., Robert C., deceased; John W., Louden J., deceased.

Mr. Armstrong lived in Ohio until sixteen years of age, when he, in company with his parents, moved to Knox County, Ill., where they engaged in farming. When our subject was twenty years old his father gave him his time, after which he worked on a farm by the month, and then rented a farm which he worked for seven or eight years. After this he bought an eighty-acre farm in Warren County, Ill., upon which he remained until 1854, then sold and removed to Harrison County, Iowa.

Mr. Armstrong was married August 9, 1844, to Virginia (Rowe) Armstrong, daughter of Joseph and Betsy Rowe, natives of Virginia, who reared nine children, of whom our subject's wife was the seventh child. The following are their names: Polly, Peggy, Berthia, deceased; Rice, deceased; Caroline, James P., Virginia, E. Winchester, Joseph D., deceased. Mrs. Armstrong's father was a farmer, and removed from Virginia to Kentucky a d from there to Indiana, and

from there to Illinois. Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Bettie C., born June 13, 1845; Joseph A., June 28, 1847, Emma J., deceased, born August 18, 1849; Flora E., August 1, 1852; Louisa F., November 3, 1854; John W., June 9, 1856; William D., August 26, 1858; Ettie W., November 7, 1860; James H., deceased, born July 21, 1863.

Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party. Both he and his estimble wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took an active part in the erection of Bethel Church, which stands on land adjacent to their farm, and which was built in 1891.

TRUMAN L. TRACY, proprietor of Tracy's "job shop" at Missouri Valley, probably has as fine an equipped establishment for all kinds of job carpenter work as can be found in the county. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N.Y., April 25, 1858, and is the son of William H., and Caroline (Newton) Tracy, natives of New York. Father was a farmer until 1882, when he engaged as a traveling salesman for a nursery of that section, which he still follows.

Truman was reared upon the farm receiving his education in the district schools of that section, remaining at home until 1882, when he took Horace Greeley's advice and went West, coming direct to Missouri Valley.

His first work in this section was at River Sioux, where for about one year he assisted his uncle, Reuben Newton in the railroad office. The following six months he acted as coach-cleaner at the shops at Missouri Valley, after which he acted as night-watch about the shops for a time. Being in ill health he was obliged to take a rest. Later he was in the employ of the railroad; also helped his uncle and did other work until 1887, at which time being a natural genius, he started a small carpenter and repair shop, which business has proved quite lucrative. He has at this time a shop with circle rip saw, planing-machine, wood-lathe, jig-saw, mortising-machine, and emery wheels, propelled by a six-horse power water motor, receiving the water from the city water works. This was put in at a cost of about $500. He was married in Missouri Valley, December 14, 1883, to Miss Carrie Bradley, a native of Canada; they have been blessed with one child, Harry L. In summing up this man's life, he may be termed a self-made man. Coming West when a young man, without means, but with a determination to work, he has built up a nice trade,which goes to show what might be accomplished by many a young man with proper energy.

WILLIAM H. DECOU, an enterprising farmer of section 7, Douglas Township, came to Harrison County with his parents a short time after the Civil War closed. Our subject was born in Norfolk County, Canada, February 10, 1845, and when ten years of age accompanied his parents, who removed to Winneshiek County, Iowa, where they remained until 1866, and then came to Harrison County and bought land. The boys, William and Isaac, came here and put in the crops, then returned and assisted in moving the family, who arrived in June of that year. He remained under his pa-

ternal roof until 1870, at which time his father gave him a part of his present farm, which he commenced to improve in 1870, breaking about forty acres and building a house 18x26 feet, one story and a half high. He removed to this house in 1872, and lived in the same for eight years, and then erected an addition 18x26 feet. The first crop he put in on his own place amounting to between sixty and seventy acres was speedily harvested by the grasshoppers. His renter had sixty acres of wheat yielding three bushels and a half.

Our subject was married to Miss Georgia Pugsley, July 4, 1871. Mrs. DeCou was born in Athens County, Ohio, April 9, 1846, and when nine years of age removed to Harrison County, Iowa, where she remained until she was married. Three children have blessed this union—Frank H., Nellie R. and Leonard.

The grasshoppers again visited Harrison County in 1877, at which time they were kept fairly under control by various means devised. The most common of which was the digging of a trench into which they would fall. They also used a pan eight feet in length which was drawn by a rope attached to each end. The pan was provided with tar, into which the grasshoppers would jump and be killed. They also burned a great many of the grasshoppers by spreading straw on the ground and setting fire to the same at night.

Notwithstanding this plague, Mr. DeCou harvested thirty-seven bushels of wheat per acre; oats, sixty bushels per acre, and corn, sixty-five bushels per acre, which speaks well for Harrison County soil. But this was only accomplished by a hard struggle upon the part of Mr. DeCou and his hired men. He is President of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Harrison County. Politically our subject is in full sympathy with the Republican party. In his religious convictions he favors the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

JAMES CHAPMAN, a farmer residing on section 1, of Union Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1864, in company with his parents. They leased a piece of land of Lindley Evans, in Cass Township, and remained there two years. Having given the date, and location of this family's settlement, the reader's attention is now turned to the birthplace of our subject, which was in Wiltshire, England, where he was born in February, 1839. He is the son of John and Harriet (Coleman) Chapman who were the parents of the following children, of whom our subject is the eldest. The order of this family is as follows: James, Elijah, Rebekah, Judah, John, Nephi, Harriet J., Eliza J., Heber W., Thomas and Benjamin. Of this family seven boys are still living.

James came to America in 1853, landing at New Orleans, where he lay confined to his room, for four long weeks, with the small pox, which he had been exposed to upon the boat. He was in a strange land in a great city, without friends to look after him, but thanks be to our public, charitable institutions, after one week he was taken to a hospital, where he was well cared for. In relating this to the writer, Mr. Chapman says he hopes to be able at some day, to bequeath a sum sufficient to repay the city for all that they in their kindness did for him, believing as he does that the hospital saved his life.

From the Crescent City he went to St. Louis, remained a week, and then embarked for Kansas City, near which place he worked on a farm for four weeks, and then went to Utah, where he worked at farm labor for three years. We next find him in the employ of the Overland Stage Company, with whom he remained three years. The next three years he was at work with the mountaineers, and then came to Harrison County.

He was married February 11, 1866, to Mary Ann Smith, daughter of Jackson and Mary Smith, natives of North Carolina, and New York respectively. They were the parents of thirteen children as follows: Margaret, Hannah, John, Elizabeth, one deceased, Ruth, Isaac, Mary A., Eliza, Jackson, Julia, deceased, Rachel, Joseph, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to Utah where they both died.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Mary J., born August 13, 1867; Elizabeth A., July 9, 1869; Nettie A., November 20, 1876; James T., January 1, 1881. Mrs. Chapman died November 22, 1891, and was buried in the cemetery on John Chapman's farm.

Upon Mr. Chapman's arrival in this county, having assisted on the farm a year or two, he was employed in the steam mill of U. L. Dow for one year, at the end of which time he paid $300 for forty acres of land; this was a wild tract in Union Township; he broke this out, and built him a dug-out 12x14 feet, in which he lived for about two years, then sold the land to Mr. Allee, and bought eighty acres of school land, for which he paid $4 per acre. Here he built another dug-out, (constructed of sod and poles.) He improved this land and lived upon it seven years, and then bought the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, costing him $15 per acre. It is situated on section 1, and at the time he purchased it, had some improvements on it, including sixty acres of breaking and a shell of a house. His farm now consists of two hundred acres three-quarters of which is under cultivation. He has a good farm-house 16x30 feet, with an addition 18x20 feet; also good barn, and outbuildings. At the present time he is erecting a barn 24x30 feet. With his wind mill and tank and accompanying waterworks, water can be thrown to the top of his house, being conveyed through a pipe eight hundred feet in length. Besides his home farm he has also a quarter of section 12, which is well improved.

Politically, Mr. Chapman is a supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious matters, like the man at the Temple says, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

LEMUEL MEFFERD ranks among the vanguard of pioneers to Harrison County, coming as he did in the early spring of 1850, forty-one years ago, when he was but a lad of seven summers. The family stopped in Jefferson Township until 1853, when they removed to Douglas Township, his father being one of the earliest settlers in Harrison County. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years old, after which he rented land of his brother, in the same township, and in July, 1872, he purchased forty acres of land on section 28, Douglas Township, broke it up and built a house before he left his brother's farm, and kept adding to this tract until he now has two hundred and fifty acres.

Mr. Mefferd is a native of Newlingburg,

Ky., from which locality the family removed when they came to Harrison County. He was married to Miss Mary R. Richmond, in Harrison County, Iowa, March 8, 1869, and they are the parents of six children—George L., Isabella, Frederick, Pearl E., Arthur and Reuben R.

Mary R. (Richmond) Mefferd, wife of our subject, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 3, 1854, and when six years old accompanied her mother to Harrison County, her father having died in Utah. She is a member of the Latter Day Saints Church.

MAHLON GRIFFITH, may well be ranked among the pioneers of this section of Iowa, and for this, if for no other reason, should he be alloted space in this connection for a biographical notice. The pioneers are fast passing away. The young men who came to Harrison County during the '50s, and prior to the Civil War, are now old men and many of them are sleeping the last sleep, while still others are fathers of large families of children who have grown up and gone out into life's conflict for themselves. The furrowed brow, the bedimmed eye, and the bowed form of the men, who in the pride of their young manhood, gazed out upon the primeval forests and beautiful valleys found within Harrison County, now belong to those whom we look upon with reverence on account of their age. We come now to speak of one who had passed his three-score and ten years. Mr. Griffith, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 3, 1819, and before speaking of his life in Harrison County, it should be said that he remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-six years of age, which date marked an important era in his life, as during that year, and on December 20, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Elvira Mathew, who was born in Farquier County, Va., November 5, 1830, and when four years of age moved with her parents to Muskingham County, Ohio.

Our subject was by trade a potter, and worked at the pottery business at Hopewell, Ohio, until 1850, when he came to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he rented land one year, and then went to Iowa County and purchased a farm, remaining three years, when he disposed of it and came to Pottawattamie County, and purchased land near the present site of Avoca. At that date there were but few people in this county, and a frame house had never been erected in Kanesville (now Council Bluffs.) Mr. Griffith had a farm of four hundred acres, but owing to the discouraging prospects occasioned by the "hard winter" of 1856–57, he disposed of his land, at a good margin, and returned to his old home in the Buckeye State, which at one time seemed a paradise to him, but like many another man who had seen the rolling prairie of the Missouri Slope, he was again seized with the Western fever and the following year returned to Pottawattamie County, and after making three trips to Ohio overland, traversing the great prairie States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, he finally bought a part of his old place back near Avoca, where he lived and labored until 1876, in the autumn of which year he sold out and located in Harrison County, where he now lives. At the time of his coming to Iowa there was no Omaha, and Bellevue, as well as Florence, were mere trading points.

The children who have been born to Mr.

and Mrs. Griffith, eleven in number are as follows: Francis P., born June 10, 1848; George M., May 26, 1850; William F., August 25, 1852; Louis I., April 25, 1854; Mary V., March 14, 1856; James A., December 28, 1857; Dora A., June 6, 1859; Adelia E., January 21, 1863; Minnie V., July 1, 1866; Mahlon J., August 17, 1869; Daisy E., January 14, 1872.

These children are all living, and our subject and his wife who have reared this large family of sons and daughters who will rise up to call them blessed, are now the grandparents of thirty-one children. In their religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Griffith hold to the faith as taught by the Methodist Church. Politically, our subject is a Democrat; he cast his first vote in Presidential election for James K. Polk.

C. A. WALKER. a successful merchant at Missouri Valley, came to the place in July, 1874. He was born in Corinth, Orange County, Vt., April 24, 1841. He is the son of Newton and Mary (Wilson) Walker. The Walkers were of Scotch descent. The grandmother's people were of English ancestry. The Wilsons were of Irish descent. Grandmother Wilson, whose maiden name was Tailor, was of Scotch descent. Her husband was a soldier, both in the Revolutionary and War of 1812, and drew a pension for such services several years before his death.

Our subject's father was always a farmer, and still lives midst the scenes of rural life. Upon this farm our subject was born and reared. The date of his father's birth was April 27, 1811, and though now a very old man, is quite active. Our subject's mother died in 1858, and was buried at Corinth, Vt. They reared a family of six children—five daughters and our subject. Four of the daughters still survive—two living in California, one in Boston, and one in Somerville, Mass. Our subject's early education was received in the old Green Mountain State at the common schools, and when seventeen years of age he left school to help his father on the farm. Two years later he went to Manchester, N. H., where he worked in a woolen mill for two years, and from there went to Lawrence, Mass., and there drove a bread-cart for three years. We next find him in Kingston, N. C., in 1865, where he acted as an overseer for a plantation for two years. He then returned to Manchester and clerked in a grocery store until he removed to Missouri Valley in 1874. His first work here was in the employ of Ellis & Avery, with whom he remained one year, at the end of which time he began business with Mr. Avery under the firm name of Avery & Co. Later on he formed a partnership with S. B. Shields, under the firm name of Shields & Walker, which partnership existed for four years, when he formed another partnership with Mr. Bradley. The firm of Walker & Bradley continued four years, when our subject bought Bradley out.

Politically, Mr. Walker is a Republican, and since his residence in Missouri Valley has served in the City Council three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Valley Lodge, No. 232.

He was united in marriage New Year's day, 1868, at Manchester, N. H., to Miss Luvira Howard, a native of Vermont, whose parents were of old Puritan stock. She died April 10, 1889, and was buried

in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Missouri Valley. July 16, 1890, our subject was married to Florence Moyer, a native of Illinois. Her father is deceased and her mother lives in Omaha.

WILLIAM H. BURKHOLDER, who came to Harrison County February 7, 1862, and is now a resident of section 8, Douglas Township, was born July 29, 1840, in Knox County, Ohio.

His father, Isaac Burkholder, was born in Rockingham County, Va., and was married in the same county to Miss Sarah Ralston, and they were the parents of five children, our subject being the youngest. The father died in Richland County, Ill., and the mother in Knox County, Ohio.

William H., our subject, settled in Douglas Township in the spring of 1867, purchasing forty acres on section 16, in the spring of 1866. Upon this tract he built a house during the winter of 1866–67, having broken up his land in the summer of 1866. At this time his wife was one of the first school teachers in the township, and here they remained until 1882, when he sold out and purchased his present farm.

Upon arriving in Harrison County our subject worked for L. D. Butler in his sawmill near the present site of Woodbine, and later for J. H. Farnsworth, where he staid until the fall of 1862, and then went to Washington County, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1863, then returned to Harrison County, renting a farm in Douglas Township. In the summer of 1864 he worked a part of James Farnsworth's farm, and in November, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company E, of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and served in the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. "Pap" Thomas in his campaign with Hood. From about the last of November until December 19, when Hood commenced to retreat, and for the next month they were trying to cut Hood off. They finally returned to Nashville, Tenn., and there took boat for Jeffersonville, Ind., from which point they were conveyed by train to Cincinnati; remained over night and on to Ohio to Pittsburg, from there to Annapolis, Md., where they took the transport "Argyle" to Moorhead, N. C., arriving at that point February 8, 1865, and marched from there to Newbern, N. C., where where tkey remained a month, thence to Wise's Forks, where they had an engagement, after which they went Kingston, and from there to Goldsboro, and joined Gen. Sherman's command. On the return "march from the sea" they went to Greensboro, where Johnson surrendered without an engagement. From this point they came to Raleigh and went into camp, remained three weeks, then marched to Richmond, and thence to Washington, D. C., and took part in the greatest military reunion the world has ever witnessed—the Grand Review. After about a week's sojourn in Washington, our subject, with his company, went to Louisville, Ky., where they remained until they they were mustered out of service, July 28, 1865, and then went to Davenport, Iowa, where he received his final discharge August 28, 1865, and on September 20 reached Harrison County, and at once engaged in farming.

He was married to Miss Carrie M. Ackley April 10, 1866, by whom six children —Eliza M., Herbert A., Jesse W., Eva P., Amy M. and Lewellyn R. Eva P.

and Lewellyn R. are deceased. Carrie M. (Ackley) Burkholder died April 17, 1889. She was born in Alleghany County, N. Y., August 11, 1839, where she remained until May, 1865, at which time she came to Harrison County, Iowa, for the purpose of teaching school. Eliza M., daughter of our subject, was united in marriage with William Yager, now a resident of Douglas Township.

Mr. Burkholder affiliates with the Independent party, and is a member of Eaton Post, No. 86, G. A. R., at Woodbine.

In considering this man's checkered and eventful life, his army record and other sacrifices made and then reflect that he is but one of the vast army of men who went forth in defense of liberty and the union of States, and by whose bravery and endurance our present "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave" has an existence, we are led to conclude that his has not been an aimless life.

PETER CROGHAN, who is a resident of section 25, Douglas Township, came to Harrison County in fall of 1873, in company with his parents, who settled in the same township in which our subject now resides, and will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He was born in Ireland, but came to America when three years of age. His parents landed in New York Harbor, and from there went to Mississippi and lived about the same length of time. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and went from Mississippi to Illinois, where he worked at his trade three years, and then came to Clinton County, Iowa, where he farmed prior to coming to Harrison County. His name was Owen Croghan, and he married Mary Tiernan, who was also a native of Ireland.

Our subject was married July 4, 1881, to Eliza Hawn, daughter of William H. and Catherine Hawn, natives of Canada, who had a family of eight children, of whom our subject's wife was the third child. They were named as follows: Peter McGinn, Simeon, Eliza E., John H., William, Mary, James P. and S. Anna.

In our subject's father's family there were ten children: Catherine, Peter, Margaret, Celia, John, Luke, Maria, Owen, Thomas and Delia. Mr. and Mrs. Croghan are the parents of three children—Delia V., Francis O. and Willie T.

Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and votes the Democratic ticket, rejoicing in the present victory. He remained at home until nearly twenty-four years of age, when he received from his father a good team and wagon and forty acres of land upon which the first payment had been made; the same was railroad land. July 22, 1881 he removed to his own farm, where he has made many improvements. During the past two years he has erected a good barn and an addition to his house. His buildings are surrounded by a fine grove of four acres planted out by his own hands. He now owns three hundred acres of land and stock enough on hand if sold, to pay all his indebtedness.

Concerning some of the members of this family it may be added that Peter McGinn is Mrs. Hawn's son by a former marriage to James McGinn, now deceased. He died when Peter was one year of age. Peter now has a wife and five sons, and resides near Defiance, Shelby County, Iowa, where he owns a fine farm-home.

Peter Kieffer, a young man worthy of note, has been employed by Mr. Croghan since August, 1888, and in March, 1892 will begin farming for himself. He will be of age in February, 1892. He was left an orphan, the father died when he was six years old, and the mother when he was eight. They left three sons—Matt, Peter and Nick, who will share in a farm in Keokuk County when the youngest son is of age.

WILLIAM HUSTON BRANSON, a representative farmer of St. John's Township, came to Harrison County, with the vanguard of civilization, arriving in October, 1853, in company with three others: John Latham John Mostiller and Harvey Mostiller. They came with horse team and covered wagon, and one single horse, with no other companions, save their guns, which they bought in Terre Haute, Ind.; they started West with the object of hunting. January 1, 1854, Mr. Branson in company with Peter Deal, started back to Indiana, returning to Iowa the following March, and shortly after his arrival here bought forty acres of land in Calhoun Township, with a land warrant, and later purchased eighty acres on section 6, of St. John's Township. During the summer of 1854, our subject was unable to accomplish much on account of sickness. The following season he worked by the month. During the winter of 1855–56 he worked for Andrew Cox.

March 2, 1856, marked a new era in this pioneer's life, for it was upon that day that he married Nancy Case, a native of Indiana, the ceremony being performed by H. B. Cox. Mrs. Branson was born April 17, 1839, and was the daughter of John and Sarah Case. The father was born July 15, 1798, and the mother October 20, 1800. The summer after our subject's marriage, he worked the Jewell farm at Harris Grove, and the next season worked land belonging to Henry Reel, Jr. In the fall of 1857, he traded with Joseph Moss and got his present farm, moving to the place in February, 1858. The original tract comprised forty acres, to which he has added, until he has two hundred acres.

Our subject was born in Parke County, Ind., May 23, 1831, and is the son of Jonathan and Melinda (Moore) Branson. The father was a native of Tennessee, born February 23, 1802, and came West about 1860 and settled in Pottawattamie County, where he died in 1882. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, and died in Indiana. They reared a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, our subject being the eldest. His education was acquired at the district schools, common to the Hoosier State at that day, and he remained at home until coming to Harrison County. His father always followed farming for a livelihood, and trained his sons to be successful tillers of the soil.

Our subject met with the first great loss of his life-time March 17, 1884, when his wife passed from earth. They were the parents of twelve children: Sarah M., born May 17, 1857; Samantha, December 28, 1858; Isaiah Jacob, May 5, 1861; Jonathan, born January 23, 1863, (deceased); William H. born December 17, 1864; Jesse September 11, 1866, (deceased); John G., born August 22, 1868; James M., August 17, 1870; Nancy J. August 8, 1872; Viola, January 6, 1874, (deceased); Marian L., born April 18, 1876, (deceased); Melvin M., born January 7, 1878, (deceased).

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and he has always sought to work for the best interests of Harrison County, which has been his home for the last thirty-eight years, during which time he has always had "plenty and to spare," with the exception of times of sickness.

Among the early incidents this pioneer relates to the historian, is that how the day after he arrived in Harrison County, he was chosen to help drive the thieving Indians away from the settlement, as they had been taking the liberty of digging the settlers' potatoes and appropriating their swine to their own use. Suffice to say the work was done effectually, and without bloodshed. Mr. Branson also speaks of the great abundance of game he found upon his arrival in the county. He being a "good shot," many a nimble-footed deer ebbed its life away at the crack of his rifle.

SAMUEL MEFFERD, a resident of section 30, Douglas Township, was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., October 8, 1842, and when a child moved with his parents to Butler County, the same State, where they remained until 1850. In the spring of that year the family started with ox-teams for the West. They first halted in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where they remained one month and then located in Jefferson Township, Harrison County. In 1853 they left that place and moved to their present home on section 30, of Douglas Township. When they moved to the township but few settlers had taken up land; one or two families had made a short residence, but soon went on to Utah. There was a cabin on the land taken by his father. He built another log house, which has since been weather-boarded and is still used as a residence.

AMMON FRY. This gentleman was numbered among the pioneer band, who wended their way to Harrison County in 1853, and here sought out a home in a land undeveloped and wild. He accompanied his parents and settled on section 30, of Boyer Township, in the lower part of Bigler's Grove, where he remained until the fall of 1855, and then bought a tract of land on section 7, Jefferson Township, where he improved and lived upon until the autumn of 1866, when he bought his father's farm, where he now lives. Upon coming to the country, his father pre-empted this one hundred and sixty acres, and held it until July, 1855, when he entered the same, as it had not then come into market. At that time there were but five families in Boyer Township, west of the Boyer River: David Fry and family; John McIntire and family, and John Holeton and his family came in at the same time of Mr. Fry's settlement, all taking land in Boyer Township. Mr. McIntire moved to Monona County; Mr. Holeton died in Magnolia Township, and David Fry died November 11, 1875, in Boyer Township, at the age of seventy-six years.

Our subject has added to his farm until it now contains an area of two hundred and forty-nine acres.

He was born in Greene County, Ind., August 13, 1834,, and three years later his parents removed to Missouri, lived two

years and returned to Illinois and there remained until 1840, at which time they came to Lee County, Iowa, lived there eight years and removed to Appanoose County, and lived until 1850, during which year they moved to Mills County, lived three years and came to Harrison County.

Mr. Fry was married January 22, 1864, to Mary A. McKenzie, of Crawford County, by whom eleven children have been born —William U., Mary 10, 1865; Isabel, August 7, 1866; Nora and Dora, (twins) January 13, 1868; Minnie J., July 24, 1869; Lillie, July 20, 1871; Anna, May 10, 1873; Joseph, May 9, 1874; Bert E., March 6, 1875; Edgar C., March 14, 1877; Fred A., August 13, 1878.

The following are deceased — Nora, June, 1869; Dora, March 18, 1868; William U., October 2, 1865; Anna, May 10, 1873; Joseph, May 9, 1874 and Millie, September, 1873.

Mrs. Mary A. (McKenzie) Fry was born in Birmingham, England, November 9, 1841; her father died in England, before which her mother and the family came to the United States, arriving in April, 1851, coming directly to St. Louis, where the mother died July 4, 1851. The remainder of the family stayed there until 1855, and then went to Crawford County, Iowa, where Mrs. Fry made her home until the date of her marriage. Her parents were Alexander and Mary (Boaden) McKenzie, who was the youngest of a family of nine children. The father was born in Scotland, in 1813, and died in England, in 1863.

David Fry, father of our subject, was born in Rowan County, N. C., October 27, 1799, and left there in 1822, coming to Greene County, Ind., where he remained until 1837. His wife, the mother of our subject, Dorothy (Stewart) Fry, was born in Kentucky, August 29, 1800, and her parents removed to Greene County, Ind., about 1822. She was the mother of ten children, Ammon of whom we write being the sixth child. David Fry was always on the frontier, coming to Indiana when it was yet a wilderness, and to Missouri and Iowa, when there was but little settlement made. He was very fond of hunting and found plenty of sport in that direction, in all of these new counties, including Harrison County, Iowa.

Ammon and his brother, Joseph, sawed lumber for the first house in Magnolia, executing the same with a whip-saw.

Politically, Mr. Fry votes with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Latter Day Saints Church.

JONATHAN HOLETON, a resident of section 8, in Boyer Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 4, 1850, and when he was one year old, his parents removed to Illinois, and remained there until 1852, then went to Iowa City, Iowa, then the Capitol of the State. But three years later they removed to Harrison County, arriving in Boyer Township in the autumn of 1855.

Our subject remained at home until 1870, when he bought a farm on section 8, which was wild land, upon which he built a log house 14x16 feet, to which he added a frame 10x16 feet in 1876, and another addition in 1884; this building served until 1888, when he built the house he now occupies, the same being 16x30 feet, in one part, and 14x16 feet in another part, and an addition 10x20 feet, the main building being two stories high. He erected a

barn in 1886, 16x32 feet. He has added to his original farm, which consisted of forty acres, until he now has a half-section, and ten acres of timber.

Our subject was married November 24, 1870, to Miss Isabel Thompson, who was born in Boyer Township, April 13, 1853, and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage. By this marriage nine children have come to bless their home: Thomas, born in 1871; Grace E. in 1873; Mahlon in 1874; Agnes in 1876; Olive in 1878; Charles W. in 1880; Jonathan R. in 1882; Hannah E. in 1884; and Harry H. in 1890. Thomas and Mahlon are deceased. The former died August 26, 1871, and the latter January 11, 1876.

Politically our subject adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and in his religious convictions he is in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANKLIN P. FEIGLEY, liveryman at Logan, came to Harrison County, and engaged in the livery business.

He is from the Buckeye State, born in Perry County, Ohio, December 16, 1854, and is the son of Samuel and Lydia (Colborn) Feigley, who had five children, our subject being the fourth. The children were as follows—John C., David T., James D., Franklin P., Lydia A.

Our subject remained in Ohio with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, and then went to McDonough County, Ill., where he worked by the month at farming, following this for twelve years, then came to Harrison County.

The site of his livery stable is what is known as the Lusk House livery barn, where he carries a stock of buggies, and keeps horses enough to supply the demand for livery in and about Logan.

Our subject is a single man, and a member of Chrysolite Lodge No. 170, A. F. & A. M., at Logan, Iowa.

Our subject's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. During his early years he was engaged in the produce and commission business in Cincinnati, which he followed for about twenty years, after which he removed to Perry County, Ohio, where he still resides. For many years he followed carpentering, but is now living a retired life. His wife, the mother of our subject, is a native of Maryland. Her father was John Colborn, who was an early settler in that section.

DANIEL A. STEWART, a farmer living on section 8, Magnolia Township, came to Harrison County, August 23 1871, and worked by the month on a farm, for about two years, after which his father's family came to the county, and he worked at home for the next ten years, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he now lives. It was wild land at the time he purchased it, but he has improved it and is now in possession of a beautiful home. He built a story and a half frame house, 16x24 feet, and a barn in the fall of 1890, with sheds, outbuildings, etc. He now has under cultivation about seventy acres, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. His present farm consists of two hundred and forty acres.

Our subject came from the Buckeye

State, was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 22, 1853, and remained with his parents until he came to Harrison County, Iowa, where he was married November 12, 1883, to Miss Matilda Morrow, by which marriage union five children were born: Marie, Joseph, Francis, Jane, and Hugh. Matilda (Morrow) Stewart was born in Harrison County, Iowa, Christmas Day, 1856, and remained with her parents until the date of her marriage.

The father of our subject, Hugh Stewart, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1816, and when a boy came to Pennsylvania, and from there to Washington County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1861 went to Indiana, where he remained until the spring of 1872, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, and laid down life's burdens, October 13, 1889. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann McBride, was also a native of Ireland, and is still a resident of this county. They were the parents of ten children, Daniel being the fourth child. They lived, as they died, consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church, of which our subject and his wife are also members.

ROGER WOLCOTT deceased), came to Harrison County in October, 1859, driving a team through from Lafayette County, Wis. He located on section 30, St. John's Township, where he took up a claim, built a small house in which he lived until September, 1860, when a new residence was built. At the time of his death he owned five hundred acres of land. He was born May 14, 1827, in Cobourg, Upper Canada, and came to Kane County, Ill., in 1840, locating in St. Charles, where he worked at the carpenter's trade with his father, and also farmed. He remained there until 1854, and then removed to Wisconsin, where he bought a small farm. He was married in August, 1853, at Elgin, Ill., to Zrina Cole, daughter of Ethan and Lucretia (Gilson) Cole, by whom five children were born: Asa, Ethan, Albert, Roger, Mary Ellen.

Our subject and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Wolcott was a Republican. He passed from the scenes of this life June 8, 1884.

FREDERICK SCHWERTLEY has been a resident of Harrison County since June 1857, when he located a mile and a half north of the village of Magnolia, but at present is a successful farmer of section 24, Calhoun Township. The following is a brief review of his life, with what he has encountered and achieved:

He was born April 28, 1828, in Wurtemburg, Germany, and is a son of Conrad and Margaret (Schmidt) Schwertley. He is the youngest of a family of sixteen children, of whom four are now living, and he being the only one in this country. The father died in Germany, April 6, 1858, aged sixty-eight years. The mother died in Germany, at the age of ninety-three years, in 1886. Believing that the New World afforded a better field of labor for the poor man than the old and densely populated German Empire, our subject sailed for America, landing in New York, January 10, 1853. From the time he was old enough, in the old country, he followed teaming and freighting from one

town to another, and until he was fourteen years old managed to attend the common school of his native country, where he received a fair education. Upon coming to this country he engaged with the Northwestern Stage Company, at Wheeling, Va., to take care of their horses, and there he learned to speak our language, and went on to their line, coming West with them in the spring of 1855. He drove stage for them eighteen months, from Iowa City to Marengo, and then came to Calhoun, Harrison County, and drove six months for them, from Calhoun to Kirby, in Pottawattamie County, ending his services with them in the spring of 1857.

July 2, 1857, our subject was united in marriage at Iowa City (then the Capital of the State), to Salome Brecht, a native of Baden, Germany, born October 10, 1832. She was the daughter of Philipine and Franz Brecht. Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom still survive—Francis W., Margaret, Philipine, Emma, Frederick, Ida, Catherine, Frances, Leo (died when ten years of age), and two died in infancy.

The family belong to two churches, he to the German Lutheran Church, and she and the children to the Roman Catholic. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

The first year after our subject came to Harrison County to remain, he lived near Magnolia, and then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 10, of Taylor Township, in 1858, and a little later, in company with Josiah Crome, fitted out a team and started on a prospecting trip to Pike's Peak, but only went as far as Ft. Kearney, and there met large numbers of the gold explorers returning home, not being successful, hence our subject and his companion also returned, and in the spring of 1860 moved to his place in Taylor Township, where he built a log house 18x20 feet, with a cottonwood floor. He improved this farm and remained nine years and then moved to section 17, of the same township, afterwards sold that place, and in the spring of 1869 bought a prairie farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he lived until 1887, then moved to his present place in Calhoun Township. He now owns sixteen hundred and seventy-four acres of land in Harrison County, five hundred and fifty of which is plow land, four hundred in pasture, the balance in timber and meadow land. He also owns a house and lot in Modale. He generally keeps about one hundred head of cattle, as many swine, and about seventeen head of horses.

EDWARD COLLINS, a highly respected citizen of Raglan Township, residing on section 16, became a resident of the county in the spring of 1857, when he commenced working out by the day and month at farm labor. He followed this for nine years and then bought the place he now occupies, which consisted of two hundred acres of wild land. For five years he rented land adjoining his place, and improved his own land, to which he has since added until he has three hundred and sixty-six acres, two hundred acres of which are protected by a good fence. He had the forethought to plant out a beautiful grove, the branches of which now towering high, shade and ornament his place. As one looks over his well-ordered farm of to-day, they can scarcely realize that since he

came to the county he has seen the time that he could not obtain twenty-five cents credit.

Mr. Collins was born in Ireland, in 1832. He is the son of Thomas and Catharine Collins, who were the parents of the following children: Mary and Nancy, deceased; Edward, Owen, deceased; Peter, Catharine and Bridget. The parents are deceased. Our subject remained in Ireland until twenty years of age, and then sailed for New York. He spent seven months in New Jersey, and then went to West Virginia, where he bought a ninety-two-acre timber tract, which he still owns. After five years in West Virginia he came to Harrison County. Thus far he has lived a single man.

In his religious belief he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN T. COFFMAN, deceased, who was a resident of section 9, Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, locating upon the farm now occupied by his widow, which then consisted of abont eighty acres, upon which there had been ten acres of breaking, and a small log cabin, in which they lived for seven years. Upon coming to the county, like most of the early settlers, they were by no means wealthy. They had two span of mules with accompanying harness and wagons. The family consisted of parents and four children. Later on they built a house 18x26 feet, with a wing 16x30 feet, and a barn 30x50 feet, with numerous outbuildings and a nicely-adjusted windmill, surmounting a never-failing well. As our subject was prospered by virtue of hard work and good management, he added to his land until he possessed sixteen hundred acres, five hundred being under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Tennsssee, Debember 4, 1828, and was the son of Jacob and Rebecca Coffman, natives of the Big Bend State—Tennessee, who had a family of three children—John T., Marion, and Pleasant, deceased. Our subject lived in Tennessee until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, where they bought an improved farm,which they cultivated until 1864. He went to Virginia City, Col., remained one season and came to this county.

Mr. Coffman was united in marriage in January, 1849, to Malinda Croft, the daughter of John and Margaret Croft, natives of Virginia, who were the parents of John, Malinda, Louisa and Susan. By this marriage union two children were born—Josephine and Lafayette. The mother of these children, our subject's first wife, died from a snake bite.

For his second wife he married his first wife's sister, Susan Croft, April 25, 1858. By this marriage union six children were born—Don B., Charles Emero, Margaret R., Elmer, William, and Alfred, deceased.

After having spent over three score years in laboring to build for himself and family a home, where peace and plenty should abound, he met with an accident which caused his death, taking from his home circle and the community in which he had lived so many years as an honored member of society. In 1890 while engaged in operating a cornsheller, his hand was caught by the machinery, fracturing his hand and taking off his right finger, which accident necessitated part of its

amputation. As a result lock-jaw set in, causing his death February 17, 1890.

He of whom we write this memoir was a member of the Magnolia Masonic Lodge, and both he and his estimable wife were identified with the Latter Day Saints Church.

Politically he held to the principles of the Democratic party, was a Justice of the Peace for many years and held other local office. He stood high in the community in which he had lived for so many years.

JOHN D. GARRISON, ex-Sheriff of Harrison County, and ex-President of the Iowa Sheriff's Association, who has been a resident of the county since 1871, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He was born in Orleans County, N. Y., June 3, 1837, the son of Ezra and Charlotta (Butts) Garrison, natives of the Empire State, who trace their ancestry back to Holland. John D. is the youngest of a family of twelve children. His parents are both deceased, and buried in Rock County, Wis. He spent his early life, and received his early education, in the common schools of New York, and finished in Milton, Rock County, now quite a noted place as an educational town. The family came to Rock County, Wis., in 1848; and in 1854 our subject went to Illinois, and from there to Delbi, Delaware County, Iowa, where he was engaged on a brickyard one year, and then went to Butler County, remained until 1866, and engaged in the grain business at Madison, Wis. We next find our subject in the grain and stock business in Harrison County, Iowa, which he followed until 1879, and then went to Pottawattamie County. He was elected Sheriff of Harrison County in 1883, by one hundred and eighty-seven majority; was re-elected in 1885 by a majority of forty-four; in 1887 by a majority of five hundred and thirty-seven; and in 1889 by a majority of four hundred and fifteen.

Politically, Mr. Garrison is a radical Democrat, of the old line stripe. He is a member of the Baptist Church at Logan, and belongs to Masonic Lodge No. 423, (Neola) A. F. & A. M.; Avoca Royal Arch Chapter; and Neola Lodge, No. 410, of I. O. O. F.

He was united in marriage January 1, 1857, at Clarksville, Iowa, to Mary Farlow, daughter of Alfred and Sinah (Frakes) Farlow. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are the parents of three living children—Tillie, born October 3, 1857; Orra A., November 11, 1860; and Sherman L., June 9, 1865.

Our subject enlisted August 20, 1862, at Waverly, Iowa, as a member of Company B., Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, as Fourth Sergeant. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and up the Yazoo on special service, and discharged at New Orleans November 1, 1863.

WILLIAM H. COLLINS, a resident of section 9, Raglan Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1878, first locating near Woodbine, where he rented land for four years. He states that upon his arrival in Harrison County, he had but fifteen cents in his pocket. He succeeded in securing one hundred and twenty acres of wild land on section 10, of Raglan Township, which he improved by breaking, building

a one-story and a half house 16x24 feet, together with accompanying outbuildings. He kept this place one year and sold it for twice what he had given. He then bought a quarter-section of wild land in Little Sioux Township, where he made improvements, building the necessary buildings, enclosed it all within a good fence, and set out shade trees and planted out a fine orchard. He still owns this place. In 1887 he bought his home farm which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, upon which he has remained ever since.

Our subject was born in Monroe County W. Va., in September, 1856. He is the son of Edward and Elizabeth Collins, natives of Ireland and Virginia respectively, whose family were as follows: Mary, Peter, deceased; James, John, Sarah, William H., and Elizabeth. Our subject's educational advantages were very limited, only having an opportunity to attend school two weeks.

He remained in the "Old Dominion" State until twenty-two years of age, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa.

April, 1876, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was during that month that he was united in marriage with Mary A. Macenur, daughter of Major Anson and Cynthia Macenur, natives of Virginia, whose only child was our subject's wife.

For his second wife our subject married Susan South, February 26, 1880, daughter of Jackson and Rebecca South, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. They were the parents of nine children, of whom our subject's wife was the third child. The names of the children are as follows: Francis, deceased; William, Susan, Jefferson, deceased; David Albert, Ransom, Minnie and Jane. Seven of these children are still living; all are in Iowa except Ransom, who is a resident of Nebraska.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children, born and named in the following order: Connie, August 2, 1877; Thomas E., August 13, 1881, deceased; Cora, May 27, 1883: Minnie, April 14, 1885; Edith, December 25, 1889; Nancy May, July 4, 1891.

SAMUEL I. KING, an attorney-at-law of Logan, Iowa, accompanied his parents, Hon. Stephen King and wife, to Harrison County in the spring of 1852, Judge King, as his father is familiarly called, having been the first Judge of Harrison County, located on section 18, of Cass Township. Samuel's early life was spent on his father's farm, having the privileges of the common-school system of this county. Concerning the ancestry of our subject, the reader is referred to the biography of Stephen King, elsewhere in this work. Samuel was born in Edinburgh, N. Y., September 8, 1848. He is a son of Stephen and Frances L. (Marsh) King, natives of the Empire State, who were the parents of six children, four of whom still survive—Samuel I., our subject; Alva, deceased; Reuben, of Jefferson Township; Clara M., now Mrs. Wolle, living in Bethlehem, Pa.; Minerva, now Mrs. Winter, a resident of Woodbine, Iowa; and Willie, deceased.

In 1867, our subject began a classical course at the State University at Iowa City, continuing his studies for three years. From 1870 to 1875 his time was employed at teaching school, clerking in

a store and traveling for a Council Bluffs dry-goods house. At that time he attended the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines, graduating in June, 1876, after which he practiced law at Magnolia until the autumn of 1879, when he removed to Logan and opened a law office where he still continues to practice his chosen profession.

Mr. King was united in marriage December 24, 1874, with Abbie M. Mark, who was the daughter of Dr. Andrew J. Mark. Her mother's maiden name being Hannah M. Corey. Her parents were natives of New York State. Two children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. King—Mark D., born November 6, 1883; and Lucy Clare, June 16, 1887.

Our subject belongs to the Masonic Order, being a member of Chrysolite Lodge, No. 420, at Logan; Triune Chapter, No. 81, of Royal Arch Masons, at Missouri Valley and Ivanhoe Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 17, at Council Bluffs.

Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

MICHAEL MURRAY, one of the largest land owners in Harrison County, and a resident of Little Sioux Township, may justly claim space in this connection for a biographical notice, having lived in the county as he has, over a third of a century, coming in 1857.

He was born May 6, 1840, in Kilmarnock, Scotland; the son of Michael and Mary (Craig) Murray. The father was born in Dublin, and the mother was of Scoth-Irish extraction. The father came to the United States in 1860, and laid down the burden of life three years later. There were six children in his father's family—our subject and the following: Agnes, John, Rose, Mary, James.

When our subject first came to Harrison County in 1857, he carried the mail on horseback from Calhoun to Magnolia for one year; drove stage from Onawa to Shipman two years; came to Harrison County again in 1861 and located a preemption claim, but the big flood of 1862, swept down the valley, driving them away, causing them to lose everything they had, after which our subject rented a farm of Sam Ellis for one year. In 1863 he went to Denver, Colo., drove stage for the Overland Stage Company. In 1864 he started a ranch one hundred miles east of Denver, known as the Douglass ranch, which furnished feed for the overland trains. He continued this until 1865, when the Indian war broke out, and had all the horses and cattle he had stolen by them. He remained there until 1867, and then went to Cheyenne and Salt Lake, where they were building the Union Pacific Railroad. After that highway was completed he went to Bitter Creek, where he had a contract for furnishing wood for the company. In 1868, we find our subject again back in Harrison County, Iowa, farming on section 18, Little Sioux Township, on land originally pre-empted by Amos S. Chase. Our subject now owns thirteen hundred and seventy acres of land in Harrison County, five hundred and seventy acres in one piece and eight hundred in another. The lowest price paid for any of this land was $10 per acre.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage, April 3, 1869, to Luella Ellis, a daughter of John and Hannah (Martin) Ellis. By

this marriage union seven children have been born—Mary, Agnes, Lillie, Ada, James, Adolph and Thomas. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Murray laid the foundation for his present well-to-do circumstances by driving stage in Iowa, and working in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, as well as on the great Western plains. A quarter of a century ago it took great courage and endurance to live west of the Missouri River, for civilization had not moulded good society, or fashioned the laws, now found in that section. After accumulating considerable means in the West, Mr. Murray very wisely returned to the Hawk-eye State and invested his earnings in valuable lands, the possession of which has now placed him in an independent position in life.

He established his mercantile business in the fall of 1868, purchasing a general stock of Benjamin Tabor in an old building on the spot where Mr. Murray's present fine two-story frame now stands, which was erected in 1877, and the second story is used for a Masonic Hall.

ORVILLE GRANGER, (deceased) was born in Vermont, in 1827. He remained at home until the death of his mother, when he was sixteen years of age, after which he went to the pineries of Wisconsin, and then came to Chicago, which was but a small village at the time. He came to Harrison County, about 1856, and settled at Calhoun, remained two years and in the spring of 1859, moved to Cincinnati Township. His place was on section 11. At the time of his death he had two hundred and eighty acres of land. The house in which he lived was among the first houses built in Harrison County, and although it is still in use, it was built a least forty years ago. Mr. Granger bought and moved it from Cincinnati. Our subject was married to Miss Eliza A. Smith in Wisconsin, and they were the parents of six children. Our subject died in the eastern part of the State, while on his way to Chicago in the autumn of 1883. The mother lives at Missouri Valley, at the French-American Chop-House.

CHAMBERS HESTER. The man who heads this sketch, and who is a farmer of section 15, of Clay Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 15, 1838. His parents were Stephen A. and Sarah A. (Barnes) Hester, both natives of Kentucky. In 1838 they left Ohio and moved to Montgomery County, Ind., remained two years and then came to Des Moines County, Iowa. After a four years' residence there, they moved to Jones County, and remained until the spring of 1853, and came to Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, remained until the fall and then came to Harrison County, locating on section 22, of Clay Township. Upon coming to the county they had nothing but a team of horses and a wagon. They liked the country very much and made arrangements with Cassady & Test, a money loaning firm of Council Bluffs, to borrow money enough to enter a half section of land. The firm furnished the money and gave a bond for a deed; in this land our subject had a one-third interest. It was timber land, and

in the spring of 1854 they made arrangements with Thomas A. Dennis to bring in a sawmill, and go in company with him in the land, as well as in the mill. They sent to St. Louis for the mill, and in coming up the Missouri River it was thought the boat would sink, and they commenced throwing things overboard, including much of the mill machinery. The boiler they corked up and rolled into the river, and it floated and was thus saved. In the summer of 1855 this mill was in operation, but was burned in the autumn of 1856; however, the machinery was not injured except the wood-work and saws. This was the first mill located in Clay Township. Our subject sold his share in the mill in the fall of 1855, after which he followed various things. He bought a few calves, put up some hay and remained at home with his father until the fall of 1858. He entered eighty acres of land which belonged to the county, the same being heavily timbered. In 1862 he purchased forty acres more of county land on section 23, where he built a log house, and subsequently erected a frame house 16x24 feet, which burned a few years later, and was replaced by another 16x30 feet, with additions. His farm now consists of one hundred and seventy acres. In 1883, in order to give his children better educational advantages, Mr. Hester moved to Blair, Neb., where he remained four years, and then moved to his present place, upon which he erected a house that year.

Concerning our subject's domestic life, it may be stated that he was united in marriage in Clay Township, in December, 1859, to Miss Sarah J. Sharpnack, the daughter of Samuel and Lucretia (Long) Sharpnack. Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children—Jasper A., Laura L., Minnie M. (deceased), Levi F., Cancey A., Bertie C., Rena A. M.

Sarah J. (Sharpnack) Hester was born in Wetzel County, Va., and when quite small accompanied her parents to Harrison County, Iowa. She passed from the scenes of this life August 22, 1885. She was a member of the Advent Church.

Mr. Hester married for his second wife Miss Clara Hatcher, with whom he experienced an incompatibility which caused a separation within a few months. June 28, 1891, he was united to Miss Sarah Sharley.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, and in religious belief and profession he and his wife are members of the Free Methodist Church.

Our subject's father left Harrison County about 1882, then moved to Washington County, Neb., where he subsequently died. The mother died in Burt County, Neb., and the remains of both parents are buried in the Blair Cemetery.

WALTER A. GRANGER, of Cincinnati Township, was born on the farm he now lives upon, July 24, 1865, and has always lived on the same place. He is a son of Orville and Eliza A. Granger. He attended the High School at Missouri Valley, and gained a good education. He is now operating his mother's farm. He was married in Boone County, Iowa, April 2, 1891, to Miss Anna B. Williams, the daughter of Austin and Belle (Cornwall) Williams. She was born in Canada, September 29, 1864. She accompanied her parents to Boone County, when a small child, and at the age of

eighteen years, commenced to teach school, which profession she followed until the date of her marriage.

Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

HON. BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS, *et al*, will form the subject of this biographical notice. Among the early settlers of Harrison Township was William M. Roberts, a native of Vermont, of Welch and Scotch parentage. When a young man he left his native state and settled in Connecticut. In 1818 he was married to Miss Maria Mack, a native of Watertown, Conn. Thirteen children were the result of this marriage, nine sons and four daughters. Two sons two daughters having died previous to his removal to Iowa, they, therefore occupy no important place in this history. Of the remaining sons and daughters we will make especial mention hereafter.

Mr. Roberts, for many years after locating in Connecticut, was engaged in the book trade, and for a term of years was manager of the Buckland Hotel, or tavern as called in those days. He was quite prominent in politics, and twice elected to the State Legislature of Connecticut, besides holding many other important positions of trust. In Masonry he stood high and was for many years an active worker in the order. In the spring of 1860, with his wife, two daughters and one son he removed to Iowa, and settled in Harrison Township, where four of his sons who had already preceded him were there living. Here he passed the remainder of his days and died in February of 1869, at the age of seventy-eight years.

His wife suryived him three years and died at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Roberts was one of those quiet, unassuming women of New England type, who by her influence and example imparted to others those principles so necessary in the development of true character. She organized the Farmer's Wives Society, a full description and history of which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Jonathan W. Roberts, the oldest son, although at no time a resident of Iowa, manifested a deep interest in the early development of this portion of the state. In 1858, he employed a missionary, paying all his expenses for one year, to travel through Western Iowa establishing churches and Sabbath-schools, and otherwise encouraging religious societies among the early settlers.

George C. Roberts came to this place from Texas, in the spring of 1857, and purchased the James Welch farm, on section 33, the only land then under cultivation in the township. In 1859, he married Miss Emma Johnson and settled on Mill Creek, where he continued farming until 1877, when he removed to California. Here he found schools sadly neglected and prompted by his Iowa ambition for schools he set about at once organizing a district and soon secured the erection of the first school building in that vicinity.

James L. Roberts was the first of the family to settle in the township. He came here in the fall of 1856 and after enduring the privations of that hard winter of 1856-57, opened up a farm the following spring on section 23, and built the first frame house on Mill Creek. In 1859, his family consisting of a wife and two sons joined him in his new home. Mr. Roberts was one of the organizers of the township and recorded the proceedings of

the first meetings held for that purpose. For a term of years he held the position of County Supervisor. After engaging in agricultural pursuits for several years he entered the mercantile trade and finally in 1886 opened a ranch in Montana, where he engaged in cattle-raising.

J. H. Roberts, the only bachelor in the family, after spending many years in California and Mexico came to Iowa in 1868 and engaged in farming for a short period, but the monotony of farm life was more than his active and uneasy nature could withstand, he finally abandoned farming and engaged in more congenial pursuits in the Far West.

Albert F. Roberts settled in the township in 1857. He with an ox-team made the first track down Mill Creek Valley. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, but his health soon gave away under the exposure of camp life, and many months of his service was passed in the hospital and convalescent camp. At the close of the war he married Clara Havens, and a few years later removed to Michigan.

Benjamin F. Roberts, from whom was obtained much of the early history of the township, was born in Tolland County, Conn., in 1839. When seventeen years of age he came to Iowa and began farm life on Mill Creek, in Harrison Township, working on a farm at $10 per month, which at that time was fair wages. Two years later he opened up a small farm on section 23, and sold the products of his first year's labor, after hauling it with ox-teams fifty miles to Council Bluffs, at the following prices: corn, eighteen cents; wheat, forty cents; dressed hogs, $1.50 per hundred pounds. In response to the call for volunteers in 1862, he left his farm and enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He was soon promoted to be Corporal, and after the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, upon the recommendation of commanding officers, was promoted to be Sergeant. During this engagement, while charging a Confederate battery amid a shower of minie balls, his life was saved by the happy intervention of a frying-pan, which he carried in his haversack. He not only participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged but was for three months almost constantly under fire, being detached to sharp-shooters on the United States gunboat, "Prairie Bird," in Lower Mississippi Squadron. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, only to find his fences destroyed by prairie fires and buildings in a dilapidated condition. In the spring of 1866, he was married to Miss Ellen Rogers, a native of Michigan, but one of the pioneer school-teachers of Western Iowa, having taught her first school in a sawmill in North Grove, and her second term in a new barn built by Reuben Vore, of Crawford County. Mr. Roberts and his wife began house keeping in the house formerly occupied by J. L. Roberts on section 23, and in which they still reside. His deep interest in school matters led him to consider the education of his children paramount to all other interests. Although not an active politician, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected to represent Harrison County in the Twenty-Second General Assembly, but refused the candidacy for the second term. He is now one of the three among the first settlers of the township, who still reside within its borders.

Arthur S. Roberts, the youngest son, who came with his parents to Iowa, in 1860, was one of the youngest of the early

settlers, being but fifteen years of age. In 1875, he married Miss Maggie Bentley, a native of Canada. For a number of years he was engaged in farming, occuping the old homestead on section 14, after which he removed to Dunlap, where he now resides.

The two daughters, then young ladies, who came with their friends to Iowa, in 1860, found wide contrast between New England society and pioneer life. They soon found a field of labor and in many households, in time of sickness, new hopes were kindled by the cheering words and heavy burdens lifted by their ready hands.

Harriet A. Roberts, the oldest daughter, was married in 1867 to C. O. Hatch, a native of New York. She died eleven years later, leaving a family of five children, two of whom soon followed her.

Altha J. Roberts was married in 1869 to Perry J. Brown, of Clinton County, this State, and died September 7, 1873, leaving one child.

CHARLES WHEELOCK, of section 31, Magnolia Township, came to Harrison County in September, 1866, and settled on his present farm. Four years prior to this he bought two hundred acres—one hundred and sixty acres on section 31 and forty on section 30—same being wild prairie land, upon which he erected a frame house 16 feet square, in which he lived until 1863, and then built his present residence, which is a two-story brick structure 30x32 feet, with two brick partitions that reach to the eaves. It is a sixteen-room house, and considered one of the best in Harrison County. He now has two hundred and eighty acres in his home farm, and a farm of one hundred and forty-three acres in Jefferson Township, together with forty acres of grass land in Taylor Township.

Mr. Wheelock was born November 3, 1833, in Windsor County, Vt. In 1855 he left the old Green Mountain State and came to Iowa City, Iowa, remained one year, then moved to Mills County, where he remained until September 14, 1861, when he enlisted in Omaha, Neb., as a member of Company B, First Nebraska Cavalry, afterwards called "Curtis' Horse," and still later the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. After enlistment his company went to Benton Barracks, Mo., after which he participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, which commenced February 14, 1862, and surrendered two days later; Paris, Tenn., where our subject's horse received two shots. He was in three different fights at Fort Donelson, almost on the same ground. He was at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; also at Rolling Mills, seven miles from Fort Donelson, besides other small engagements. Christmas Eve, 1862, his command overtook a large number of rebels and made them prisoners of war. He was also at the Battles of Stone River, Waverly, Murfreesboro, Athens, Pulaski, Sugar Creek during two engagements, and Huntsville. Here he went with Gen. Rozecranz from Murfreesboro, and was with him in the capture of Shelbyville, Chattanooga, etc., also at the Battle of Chickamauga, and assisted in taking Lookout Mountain. At Pulaski, Tenn., January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted and came home on a month's furlough, joining his regiment at Nashville, Tenn, and was with Gen. Sherman until after the capture of Atlanta, Ga., and was in the prin-

cipal fights of that campaign. July 10, 1864, he started on a raid with Gen. Rousseau, and went within thirty miles of Montgomery and destroyed thirty-five miles of railroad track, being in the skirmish line all the time, and losing eighteen men at Marietta, and after that fight went with Gen. McCook on another raid lasting ten days, when they were under a constant fire. One night when he was on duty an encounter occurred between his comrades and the rebels, near Newman, when twenty-seven men were lost. He ran against the limb of a tree and ruptured himself. After this he returned to Vienna Station and went with Kilpatrick on one of his famous raids. Went with Col. Cline on a raid, and when near Atlanta, Ga., they destroyed the telegraph line and tore up the railroad track, and continued this work until the enemy became too strong for them, when they retraced their steps to Chattahoochie river. After the Battle of Atlanta they went with Sherman to Jonesboro, where they had a hotly-contested battle, after which only four of his company were left able for duty. They went into camp and stayed there until Sherman started for the sea, when our subject went with Thomas and encountered Gen. Hood, with whom they had several hard fights, one at Columbus, November 16, 1864, and November 18, at Franklin, also at Ralls Creek and Duck river. They went into camp at Nashville, and were there until the battle occurred at that point. At Pulaski, Mr. Wheelock had his beard shot off and his shirt collar torn, by rebel lead. On January 1 they crossed the Duck river and camped near Huntsville, and from there they went to Gravelly Springs. During the war our subject had sixteen bullet holes put through his clothing, and had his bootheel shot off. A cannon ball shot the nose off of his comrade's horse, at which time the bridle-bits were violently thrown against Mr. Wheelock's shoulder. This was at Nashville. In this campaign they burned everything they came to, and encountered skirmishes all the time. They captured Montgomery, Columbus and Macon. At the last named place news came that Lee had surrendered, also that President Lincoln had been assassinated; they also captured the school fund of the State of Tennessee, which they took to Nashville. Mr. Wheelock was ordered back to Macon, Ga., and from there to Nashville, where he was discharged August 11, 1865, and was mustered out at Clinton some time afterward.

After the war he returned to Mills County, Iowa, and worked in a sawmill one winter. He had entered a piece of land before the war, and in the spring of 1866 commenced to improve it. February 29, 1864, he was united in marriage at Red Oak, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Burris, by whom four children were born—Miranda, Nora, Ira and Alice. Mrs. Wheelock, the mother of these children, was born in Henry County, Ind., April 15, 1847, and in 1858 accompanied her parents to Montgomery County, Iowa.

Our subject started in life for himself with no means, the only money he remembers of ever having been given to him was fifty cents, on a Fourth of July, by his father; the balance of what he possesses, which is now a handsome competency, he worked for.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, is a member of the Grand Army Post at Magnolia, and in religious matters he and his wife are in sympathy with the Methodist Church.

In reviewing this man's life by the

above brief sketch the reader will be impressed with the fact that our subject had an excellent war record during the time of the Rebellion, and many times almost miraculously escaped. Since war times he has been a hard worker and a successful man, and if any one man above another is entitled to wear the crown of success, it is he who tramped, tented and fought under Southern skies during the Civil War.

WELLS F. WALKER, an enterprising farmer of section 16, Magnolia Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since May, 1857, and worked at the carpenter's trade at Magnolia most of the time until 1860, then went to Council Bluffs, and was there until the spring of 1861, and then went to the mountains, where he worked at mining until the autumn of that year returned to Council Bluffs, which he counted his home until 1863, during which time he was in the employ of Frederickson and Jackson, who were engaged in freighting across the plains, and he was employed as a weigh-master, and handled goods for them. In February, 1863, he started across the plains, taking charge of a train of wagons for them, his objective point being Denver, Col. When they left Council Bluffs, the snow was twenty inches deep, and he had a four-horse team, loaded with four thousand pounds of ham. They put runners under their loads, and lashed the wheels on and traveled with the sleds four days getting to Elkhorn fifteen miles West of Omaha, at which point he attached the wheels, and traveled for fifty days, when they reached Denver. The same year he made three trips for the company, and after two years in their employ he returned to Harrison County, Iowa and rented a farm in Magnolia Township, continuing to farm on rented land until 1867, and then bought eighty acres of wild land—his present place, and moved a log house from Magnolia for his residence. This house was first built on a claim west of Magnolia, by a Mr. George, and was one of the very first houses built in Harrison County. This served our subject until about 1877, when he built his present residence a two-story frame structure 16x22 feet, with an addition 14x16 feet. The pioneer cabin referred to above is still in existence, and is used as a calf stable, by Mr. Walker; could its rough logs but speak, a tale of wonderful interest of pioneer days it would relate.

In 1883 our subject erected a basement barn 30x40 feet. To his original farm Mr. Walker has added until he now has two hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty are under the plow, while the balance is in meadow and timber land, generally keeping about seventy head of cattle, and does a general farming business. When he commenced to farm, everything he marketed had to be hauled to Council Bluffs, where he also did most of his trading. He has sold dressed hogs at that point for $2 per hundred weight, and at the same time having to pay $160 for a farm-wagon, without a brake seat or double-box. When he first went on his farm, there was no schoolhouse, near enough to send his children to, but finally the district was divided, and by furnishing their own schoolhouse, they were enabled to draw on the public fund for money with which to pay their teacher. A few of the neighbors clubbed together, and went down on the Missouri bottoms,

where they bought cottonwood lumber enough to build a schoolhouse 12x14 feet. This building is now used by Mr. Walker for a granary.

To return to the boyhood days of our subject, the reader is informed that he was born in Fayette County, Ind., October 14, 1832, and remained there with his parents until about 1853, and then worked for an uncle in Wabash County until 1857, when he came to Iowa. He was married in Harrison County, April 5, 1863, to Miss Candace E. Hopkins, by whom eleven children have been born: Orrin B., January 6, 1864; Alberta, March 13, 1866; Mary M., November 23, 1867; Maude and Morton (twins), July 30, 1869; Charles W., December 19, 1871; Preston G., July 25, 1874; John W., July 25, 1876; William R., August 5, 1879; Jennie R., August 17, 1881 and Hattie J., March 4, 1883. Mary M. died September 3, 1868; Charles W., December 22, 1871; and William R., September 16, 1879. Candace E. (Hopkins) Walker was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 2, 1841, and in 1847 her parents removed to Wabash County, Ind., where they remained until 1859, then came to Harrison County, where Mrs. Walker remained until the time of her marriage.

Elbert Walker, the father of our subject, was born in Georgia, in 1790, came to Fayette County, Ind., with his mother, and remained there until his death in 1849. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Malone) Walker, was born in Ohio, in 1810; her parents coming to Fayette County, Ind., where she was married.

Mrs. Walker's father, Benjamin Hopkins, was born in Fleming County, Ky., July 15, 1800, and remained there until 1847, then came to Wabash County, Ind., where he remained until 1859, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, purchasing a farm in Magnolia Township, where he remained until his death, February 19, 1885. The mother of Mrs. Walker, Delilah (Jones) Hopkins, was born in Maryland, June 7, 1798, later removed to Kentucky, and was married to Benjamin Hopkins, December 4, 1824, and they were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Walker was the youngest and the only child now living. The mother died in Wabash County, Ind., March 2, 1849, the father being a member of the Christian Church, the mother a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Walker, our subject, is a member of Magnolia Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Walker joined the Christian Church in Indiana, and is still of that belief, but has not united since coming to Iowa.

JOHN DICKINSON, a farmer living on section 16, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the summer of 1882, and worked by the month that summer and in June, 1883, purchased one hundred and thirty acres of improved land, where he now lives. Since then he has bought eighty acres on section 17, which he uses as pasture land. His present farm now consists of one hundred and ninety acres, which is under a good state of cultivation.

Our subject was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 13, 1851. He remained there with his parents until the spring of 1876, when he came to Canada, remained one month, and then came to Blair, Neb., and worked on the railroad one year, as a section hand, and continued to follow railroad grading, etc. until he came to Harri-

son County. He was married in Harrison County, in February, 1883, to Miss Leona Brownrigg, and they are the parents of two children—John R. and William L. Mrs. Dickinson was born October 30, 1859, in Ohio, and came with her parents to Harrison County. They settled on a farm in Cincinnati Township. Her parents were John and Sarepta J. (Marquis) Brownrigg, who reared a family of twelve children, Mrs. Dickinson being the sixth child.

Of our subject's father, William Dickinson, it may be said he was a native of England, and died there about 1883. He was married to Sarah Spinks, of England, by which marriage union eleven children were born, our subject being the oldest. He has one brother living in this country, a resident of Washington (State).

Our subject in his political belief is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

JOHN S. EDWARDS, a farmer of Lincoln Township, whose well-situated home may be found on section 3, came to Harrison County in July, 1877, when he bought forty acres of wild land, built a small house 14x16 feet, which served as a dwelling until he could do better. He broke out his land, built stables with poles and a hay roof, and went through what so many other men, of small means have had to, in a new country. But being possessed of frugal and industrious habits, he is now in possession of a valuable farm of two hundred acres, all fenced, and one hundred and twenty acres of which is improved. His farm house, a model of neatness and good design, is 16x24 feet, with a wing 20x24 feet. He has a barn 18x30 feet, with fourteen-foot posts, and an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, besides a goodly amount of shade trees.

To acquaint the reader with his earlier life it may be said that our subject was born beyond the seas. He is a native of Wales, and was born November 22, 1841. His parents were William E. and Sarah Edwards, who were the parents of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, John, Belle, Mary, Sarah, Hattie, Edward. These children are all living, except Mary, and they are all residents of Johnson County, except John. Our subject was but ten years of age when his parents emigrated to America. They landed in New York, and went direct to Manitowoc County, Wis. There our subject remained until he had reached his majority, when he enlisted in the Union Army, becoming a member of Company I, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, who did their share towards putting down the great Civil War. He was in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Sherman. He was at the battle of Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg, and Black River, and remained with the army two years, when he received his discharge, on account of disability. After his return from the service he came to Johnson County, Iowa, and from there to Harrison County.

He was married October 15, 1872, to Mary Buker, daughter of James and Sophia Buker, natives of Maine and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were parents of five children: Mary, Emery, Hannah, Lucy and Carrie.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are the parents of three children: William E., born September 26, 1873; Carrie, November 12, 1877, and Earle, September 4, 1890.

Our subject belongs to Shields Post, No. 83, G. A. R. Mrs. Edwards is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BATES BRANSON, of St John's Township, will form the subject of this notice. It was in the autumn of 1855, that he pre-empted eighty-six acres of his present farm. He made some improvements that season and lived with Isaac Cox, whose land adjoined him, that winter. The following spring, he worked for him until May 15th. The balance of the summer he worked in Pottawattamie County, and in October, went back to Indiana, where he remained during that winter, and the following spring going to Coffee County Kan., remained two weeks in that locality and then returned to Harrison County, Iowa, where he worked on a farm by the month for two years, receiving what was then high wages—$20 per month. In the fall of 1858 he again visited his old home in the Hoosier State, and in the spring of 1860, brought his parents to Harrison County.

Our subject was born in Clay County, Ind., November 6, 1835, and is the son of Jonathan and Malinda (Moore) Branson. The father was a native of Tennessee, while the mother was born in Kentucky. Our subject received his education at the subscription schools in Indiana, and remained at home with his parents until he came to Harrison County, in 1855. He accompanied Evan and John S. Moreland, as far as Guthrie County, Iowa, and from there to Harrison County, with his two uncles, Ephraim Moore and Henry Mains. They only remained a short time leaving our subject in the country alone. At that date everything was new, wild flowers bedecked the prairies and the forests were filled with wild game and rank undergrowth of vegetation. A herd of deer or elk, might have been seen on almost any hill side, while the groves were alive with wild turkeys. The blue-joint, on the Missouri bottom, was higher than a man's head, and surged to and fro, against the passing wind, like the waves of an ocean. The whole appearance of Harrison County, at that date was that of one green, glad solitude.

Our subject was united in marriage October 25. 1859, with Mary Ann Evans, in Clay County, Ind., in the house in which he was born, his father having sold the homestead to William Evans, the father of our subject's wife—so they were both married "at home."

Mary Ann Evans (Branson), was born January 11, 1834, the daughter of William and Sarah (Phillips) Evans, and was the oldest of a family of ten children. Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children—Jennette, born September 6, 1860; now the wife of Oscar Kirkendall, of Logan, Iowa; Sarah Estella, born October 29, 1863, and died November 5, 1870; William T., born June 25, 1866, and married Joicy Gibson, September 29, 1889 and lives on, and helps operate the home-farm. Luella, born April 11, 1868, married John P. Martin of Missouri Valley; Carrie V. born March 11, 1875, died August 25, 1876; John Thomas, born April 23, 1877, and died January 28, 1879.

Our subject's mother died in Clay County, Ind., in the spring of 1855, after which the father again married and moved to Harrison County, Iowa, and died in Pottawattamie County in 1881. The stepmother is still living in Pottawattamie

County, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Branson's mother died September 14, 1877, aged sixty-seven years; her father died April 11, 1891, aged seventy-nine years.

To give the reader a more detailed account of Mr. Branson's father's family it should be stated that our subject was the third child of a family of ten children, the names were as follows—William H. a resident of St John's Township; Manervia, deceased, Bates, our subject; Daniel, of Fremont County, Iowa, Samantha (single) of Pottawattamie County; Jane, Mrs. Isaac Skelton Sr. of Pottawattamie County Milley, Mrs. Perry Reel residing in the same county, Elizabeth, deceased, Nancy, Mrs. Isaac Skelton Jr. and Isaiah deceased.

CHARLES G. SCOFIELD wended his way to Harrison County during during the month of October, 1856, and settled at Six-Mile Grove, where he remained until 1861, when he and his two oldest sons, William and Moses, enlisted in Company A, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. Charles G., he of whom we write this biographical notice, wore the loyal blue for three years and was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864. His sons served until the close of the war.

Mr. Scofield was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 22, 1816, and is the son of William and Lydia (Abbott) Scofield, and when he was eight years of age, he was bereft of his father who died, and was then bound out to John Jacoby, of Greene County, Ohio, at whose place our subject remained until sixteen years of age. He then went to work by the month, following that until the time of his marriage, the date of which was September 17, 1840. He married Matilda Frasier, daughter of Israel Frasier, who was a native of Virginia, and was the mother of seven children–William, Moses, Adelia, Stephen, Solomon, Diana, and George, who died, aged nine months.

In November, 1860, our subject's wife died at Six-Mile Grove, and soon after he entered the army as above referred to. After the close of the war and on March 5, 1865, he married Mary A. Richardson, widow of Marvin F. Richardson, and settled on the site of his present home on section 18, Jefferson Township.

By his last marriage five children have been born—Emma J., Charles Sherman, who died at the age of nine months; Oda I., Myra C. and Katie.

Mr. Scofield's sons, William and Moses, after coming out of the army, went to California in 1874, and now live in Colorado. In reviewing so much of this man's life it must now be recorded that since 1875, or for a period of sixteen years, the light of day has been shut out from the "windows of his soul," as he was stricken with blindness, as a result of his exposure and hardships while serving as a Union Soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

BENJAMIN F. MARKS, a highly respected farmer located on section 13, of Lincoln Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1865.

He was born January 3, 1835, and is a son of Jonathan N. and Adaline (Prior) Marks, natives of Connecticut, who had six children in the following order: Ed-

gar B., Merritt, Amelia, Benjamin F., Elnora H., and Isaac B.

Our subject, Benjamin F., left the High School when seventeen years of age, and clerked in a store for four years, and then went to Chicago, where he was a dry-goods clerk for six years. While there he had the opportunities to obtain lots at $100 each, which would be worth a fortune to-day, but they were so low and wet that he did not consider them worth $5 apiece. From Chicago he drifted to Texas, New Mexico and Florida. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry at Corinth, Miss. He wore the loyal blue for three years and two months, and received an honorable discharge in Washington in 1865. He then went to Iowa, locating in Harrison County, where he has been ever since.

He was united in marriage New Year's Day, 1868, with Mary Jane Johnson, daughter of Nathan and Margaret Johnson, natives of Virginia, who had two children, of whom our subject's wife was the youngest. Her father was an old settler in this county, and served a number of terms as County Supervisor from Lincoln Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks are the parents of eight children—Maggie E., born August 29, 1870; Marietta A., September 12, 1873; Harriet A., December 30, 1874; Katie E., March 30, 1876; Emma S., October 22, 1877; Harry B., September 19, 1879; James Wilson, November 26, 1884; and Edward E., August 13, 1886.

Mr. Marks has held many of the local offices, and has been Township Clerk for fifteen years. Mrs. Marks is a member of the Christian Church.

When our subject first came to the county, he worked in a sawmill on the Boyer River, in Harrison Township, the same being owned by A. K. Grow. and has since been washed away. After he had worked there between two and three years, he engaged in farming in Lincoln Township, which he still follows.

HOMER D. HULBURD, a farmer of section 15, Lincoln Township, has been a resident of Harrison County, since the autumn of 1868. He accompanied his parents here, he being only twelve years old at the time. He was born at Waterville, Vt., April 4, 1856, and lived there until he came to Harrison County. His father's name was Daniel, and his mother's name Mary J. (Betty) Hulburd, who had no other children but our subject.

He was married January 10, 1878, to Gertrude Evans, the daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth Evans, who had two children, Alexander M. and Gertrude, both of whom are living. Our subject and his wife have been blessed with four children: Lester A., born October 21, 1878; Loyal D., June 12, 1882; Edith J., September 14, 1883; and William F., December 15, 1885.

Upon coming to Harrison County, his father bought eighty acres of wild land on section 15, Lincoln Township, paying $3.80 per acre for this. He broke fifty acres of this land, the balance being young timber. Homer D. remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age and then bought the land he now occupies, paying $11 per acre for the same. This was a wild tract, which he improved by breaking, erecting buildings, sinking wells, etc. To his original tract he has added, until he now owns two hundred

acres, one hundred and thirty of which are under cultivation.

Politically Mr. Hulburd is identified with the Republican party. Commencing at the bottom of the ladder, he has carefully and gradually advanced and to-day is in the possession of a fertile farm and a comfortable home.

WILLIAM H. BOURN, a representative farmer of Clay Township, residing on section 24, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1855, and worked in a sawmill for Thomas A. Dennis, remaining with him most of the time up to the spring of 1858. Part of the time he worked at Florence, Neb., in a mill. In the spring of 1858 he bought eighty acres of county swamp land. In the spring of 1859, in company with four others, of whom one was Fred T. Evans, now proprietor of the Hot Springs, at Buffalo Gap, S. Dak., they started with ox-teams to Pike's Peak. At Ft. Kearney, Neb., they met parties returning from that section disgusted with the prospects. This party was not of that stripe, so they pressed boldly on and shortly after fell into company with an emigrant train going to Oregon, so they concluded to journey with them. The whole party stopped in the Walla Walla Valley, where our subject, and two others, went to work at the carpenter trade for the Government. It took them four months to make their trip. In the spring of 1860 they bought some ponies, (numbering about two hundred head) and drove them back with them. Upon his arrival in Iowa, from Oregon, Mr. Bourn commenced improving his place, upon which he built a small frame house. It was at this time that the Civil War cloud was darkening the national heavens, and secession threatened the life of this Union.

In August, 1862 he enlisted as a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, went South and took part in the following engagements: Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863; Little Rock, and from there went to Camden to support Gen. Banks, on his Red River expedition and also at Jenkin's Ferry. Mr. Bourn was sick at this time and John W. Stocker, of Logan, who was their Quartermaster, let Mr. .Bourn ride his horse. The above engagement lasted from daylight until 2 o'clock p. m. From there they went back to Little Rock, where they did provost and prison duty until February, 1865. They were then sent to Mobile, Ala., and took part in the battles of Spanish Fort and Ft. Blakely, and from there went to Mt. Vernon, Ala., were there a short time and took ship for the mouth of Rio Grande River, Tex. They remained in that vicinity one month, came back to New Orleans via Galveston, and on account of sickness Mr. Bourn was discharged at New Orleans July 29, 1865, one month before the remainder of his regiment was discharged. Upon his return from the army he came back to Harrison County, and resumed his farm labors.

To acquaint the reader with his earlier career, let it be said that he was born in Lancashire, England, August 1, 1839, and in about 1850, accompanied his parents to America, and located at Vincennes, Ind. He remained at that point with his parents until he was fourteen years of age and then came west to Council Bluffs. When he left home he ran as a cabin boy on the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri Rivers. He followed this for

about one year, coming to Council Bluffs in 1854. He worked at hauling brick from Council Bluffs across the river to a claim north of where Omaha now stands. When Mr. Bourn came to Clay Township, there were only eight or nine families in the township, all of which have long since moved away, except Chambers Hester, who was a boy at the time living with his parents.

Our subject was united in marriage in Clay Township, December 8, 1861 to Miss Rebecca Parcell, the daughter of Theodore and Catherine (Blackburn) Parcell. As a result of this union, ten children were born: William H., February 21, 1863; Emma A., June 29, 1866; Mary A., January 12, 1868; John J., August 22, 1870; Eliza J., December 19, 1872; Thomas T., June 26, 1874; Albert, April 25, 1877; baby girl born April 17, 1880; Nettie July 27, 1881; Clara December 31, 1883. Of these children, Eliza J. died July 20, 1873; baby girl April 27, 1880 and Mary A., (Mrs. Jewell) February 20, 1887.

Rebecca (Parcell) Bourn was born in Pennsylvania, July 3, 1845. When she was a small girl her parents removed to Ohio, and in 1860, came to Harrison County, Iowa, and settled in Clay Township, where she remained until the date of her marriage.

Thomas Bourn, the father of our subject was a native of England and died in Vincennes, Ind.; the mother Sarah (Faulkner) Bourn was also a native of England and died at Springfield, Ill., and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. They were members of the Episcopal Church. Their family consisted of two children: William H., and Mary B. (Mills) deceased, who was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Mr. Bourn is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Boyd Post at Modale. Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has held numerous local offices, including that of Assessor and Township Clerk.

His present residence was built in 1873. In 1884 he erected a barn 48x51 feet. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in Clay Township and one hundred and twenty acres in Jackson. In conclusion let it be said no man stands higher in the county than does he for whom this sketch is written.

J. W. HENDERSON, was born in Ohio in February, 1817 and is the son of James and Mary (White) Henderson, who came to Greene County, Ill., in 1818. Our subject embarked in life for himself in March, 1842, he being married at that time to Miss Elizabeth M. Peters, by whom twelve children were born. There has never been a death under his roof although two daughters have died since growing to womanhood, away from home. Our subject at an early day was a great hunter and noted for his good marksmanship.

RICHARD CHATBURN, was born in Lancashire, England, August 3, 1823, about 1864 came with his family to America, to Harrison County, where his brother, Jonas Chatburn, was then living. The first year our subject was here, he rented land of his brother Jonas; he had been an engineer in the Old Country, but two years prior to coming here, his health failed him and he lived on

a farm. He now owns two hundred and ten acres of land in Harrison County, which is operated by his son, Thomas.

Our subject was married in England, August 31, 1844 to Miss Mary Duxberry, and they are the parents of ten children: John, Richard, Jonas, William, Ellen, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane and Thomas. Richard, William, Elizabeth and Mary are deceased.

Our subject's wife was born in Lancashire, June 19, 1825, and died in Magnolia Township, September 29, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Chatburn are both members of the Latter Day Saints Church.

PETER C. HENDERSON, became a pioneer of Harrison County in April, 1853, accompanying his parents to this county, and at first settled on section 24, in Jefferson Township, buying a little Mormon hut and entering land on sections 24 and 25, remaining there about one year, then removed to section 25, near where his father now lives.

He was born in Illinois January 3, 1843; his parents were James W., and Elizabeth M. (Peters) Henderson. Our subject is the eldest child in a family of twelve. He attended school in Illinois, also in Harrison County, and was married May 12, 1872 to Amanda Billeter, a native of Indiana and the daughter of William and Mary Ann (Wells) Billeter, she being the eldest of a family of nine children. Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children.

Our subject remained at his parents' home until he had reached the years of his majority and then commenced working out by the month, on a farm, but being convinced that there was a more rapid road to financial success than by this farm labor, he began buying calves and the second year he commenced farming for himself, and in 1869 bought land on section 13, of Jefferson Township, which he held three years and then exchanged the same for a part of his present place; he moved into the latter in 1874, where he has made substantial improvements providing his place with a fine growing orchard, etc.

In 1869 he went to Saunders County, Neb., and there pre-empted a piece of land, remaining there two years, traded his land to an old soldier, simply getting pay for the improvements he had put on the same.

J. W. Henderson, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio February 10, 1817, and was the son of James and Mary (White) Henderson who came to Greene County, Ill. He started for himself when he was married, March 30, 1842, his wife being Elizabeth M. Peters, by whom twelve children were born. There has never been a death under this family's roof but two daughters died away from home after growing to womanhood.

JOHN W. BROWNRIGG (deceased) was born in Morgan County, Ohio, February 26, 1825, and was married in Noble County, Ohio, June 10, 1847, to Miss Sarepta J. Marquis, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Timberlake) Marquis.

Of this marriage union nine children were born—William J., Mary E., Samuel, Leila A., Henry L., Sarah Leona, Charles E., Francis M., Eleanor, Marion, John

and Luellen. The deceased are Mary E., Samuel, Henry L., Francis M. and Eleanor.

The family came to Harrison County in May, 1860, and located near Parrish City, on the river, and Mr. Brownrigg kept the ferry which crossed over to De Soto, Neb. He also took a homestead on the river, which, however, all washed away soon after he got his deed. He died in Harrison County, December 28, 1881.

His wife was born in Harrison County, Ohio, February 15, 1832, and remained at home until her marriage. She now makes it her home with her son-in-law, John Dickinson.

WILLIAM HOWARD has been a resident of Jefferson Township since the autumn of 1851. He was born in North Carolina about 1819, and came from there to Illinois, and from there to this county, where he endured the hardships of pioneer days.

His son, William D., was born in Mason County, Ill., January 31, 1849, and was two years old upon coming to Harrison County, and as soon as he was old enough became the mainstay of the family. At the age of seventeen years he commenced working out by the month, following this for two years, when he married Minerva Wood November 24, 1868, the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Merrill) Wood. He lived upon a rented farm two years, and then bought his present place, eighty acres of which cost him $2.50 per acre. He built a house from lumber hauled from Council Bluffs, which cost him $30 per thousand feet. He has since added to his farm until it contains two hundred and eighty acres, one half of which is under the plow. The hardest times our subject ever experienced were from 1878 to 1880, during the grasshopper raid.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard have a family of eight children—William S., Henry F., George W., Minnie E., David, Fred A., Mary L. and Charles.

WILLIAM A. PLATH was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1860, and remained at home with his mother until he was fifteen years old, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa, to his uncle, Charles Dahn, and worked for him and for others until the spring of 1891, when he went to work for himself. Our subject was married in Magnolia Township, in January, 1891, to Miss Anna Menshing, who was born in Minnesota in 1873, and came to Harrison County with her parents in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Plath are members of the German Lutheran Church.

ALBERT E. SELLECK was born in La Salle County, Ill., June 14, 1851, and he accompanied his parents to Harrison County in 1855. He remained at home until 1872, and then moved to his own place on section 11, Boyer Township, the same having been given him by his father when he became of age. His home place consists of one hundred and twenty acres. After eight years he bought a farm on section 33, of Lincoln Township, consisting

of four hundred and five acres. In April, 1889 he moved back to his old place in Boyer Township.

Mr. Selleck was married to Miss Ella Edgerton, of Woodbine, Iowa, October 9, 1872, by whom four children were born—Ray M., born July 31, 1873: Carrie E., October 4, 1877; Nellie M., January 25, 1879; and Maude B., October 27, 1882.

Mrs. Sellek was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., November 14, 1851. She remained with her parents until 1870, when they removed to Woodbine, Iowa.

JOHN VALENTINE WALKER, a native of Indiana, born in Franklin County, April 10, 1829, came to Harrison County in 1868. He is the son of Albert and Elizabeth (Malone) Walker, both deceased. Our subject's parents had nine children. His early life was spent in the Hoosier State and was educated in the common-schools, and began farming for himself in 1850. He was a soldier of the Civil War, a member of Company E, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of Tennessee. He was under Gen. John A. Logan, and after the war returned to Indiana and resumed farming. When he came to Harrison County he located in Magnolia Township and remained there until 1883, then moved to Allen Township, remained three years, and then moved to his present home on section 25, of Little Sioux Township, where he owns six hundred and ninety-five acres of land.

Our subject was married in Indiana in September, 1851, to Miss Rachel Whitelock. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children now living and two who died in infancy. The living are Ozias and Viola, now Mrs. Smith of Missouri. Mr. Walker is a Republican, "voting as he shot." He is a member of Magnolia Masonic Lodge.

JACOB S. VANDERHOOF, a farmer living on section 3, of La Grange Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1854 and located in La Grange Township, where he worked by the month for one year and then went to Crawford County, and worked for Judge Dow until the spring of 1846, when he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 11, of La Grange Township. He improved the same, held it three years, sold out and bought on section 5. This place consisted of two hundred and forty acres. He never lived upon this tract however, and afterward sold it to Mr. Longman. Our subject then bought two hundred and forty acres of his present farm, built a house in which they lived for fifteen years, and then erected his present residence. He has a fine orchard of eight acres, a part of which he planted in 1864 and during the present year, 1891, he will harvest two thousand bushels of apples.

Our subject was born in Cass County, Mich., November 20, 1831, and, when fourteen years of age, he had neither father nor mother, and had to shift for himself. He came from Cass County, Mich., to this county without means and has made a complete success of life.

He was married in La Grange Township March 23, 1856, to Miss Jane Jewell, and they are the parents of two children—

Chloe A. and Martha. Mrs. Vanderhoof was born in Cass County, Mich., in November, 1838, and came to Harrison County with her parents in 1852.

CAPT. CHESTER M. HAMILTON, a resident of Morgan Township, is a native of Ohio, and came to Harrison County, in 1852. He was born February 4, 1820, and was the son of Jacob and Sarah (Malony) Hamilton, of Vermont and Massachusetts respectively. The father's father was Jacob Hamilton, who was a brother to Alexander Hamilton, of Revolutionary fame, and was a Captain in the French and Indian War, and was in the Revolutionary struggle with the "Green Mountain Boys." Our subject's early life was spent in the Buckeye State, and his education obtained in Ohio and Wisconsin. The family came to Iowa in 1833, and was among the first settlers to locate on the strip of land known as the Blackhawk purchase. The family remained near Dubuque until 1848. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Hamilton crossed the plains to Colorado, and was six months en route. He went to work in the gold mines in California, remained eighteen months, and made a financial success. He returned to Dubuque, and in 1852 came to what is now Harrison County, and was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to locate the county seat at Magnolia. He first located in Raglan Township, on section 25, and remained until 1855. He was elected the first Sheriff of Harrison County, having for an opposing candidate Richard Johnson. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors and a Justice of the Peace several terms. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was with old Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista; and at the time of the Indian war in Nebraska, he raised a company and was made Captain, and helped quell the raids, under Gen. Harney in Missouri.

He was married at Dubuque in May, 1845, to Emmentine Jinks, and reared a family of seven children–Marshall, Charles, Jennie, Emily, Alexander, Isaac, and Clarence. His wife died in 1874.

Politically, he is a Democrat. He stands well in his community as a man of honor.

JOHN M. ERVIN, a farmer, living on section 32, of Calhoun Township, came to Harrison County in November, 1856, and at first located at the town of Magnolia, where he remained through that never to be forgotten "hard winter," and well remembers going to Galland's Grove in company with Michael Rogers after corn, when the thermometer was forty degrees below zero; and if it had not been for Mr. Rogers, he would have perished, as he had to be kept awake by slapping him on the cheek. In the spring of 1857 our subject moved on the Boyer, in Boyer Township, where he rented land one year, and then moved to Magnolia, rented land three years, and then started for Texas, and got as far as Holt County, Mo., but could go no further, on account of the army, so he rented land there for four years, during which time he saw many a man shot down by the enemies of the Union. Our subject returned to Harrison County in the autumn of 1865 and located in Jefferson

Township, but bought his present place in the spring of 1856. Our subject was born in Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, February 24, 1828, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Moorhead) Ervin, who are of Irish descent. In the summer of 1856 his father and family of five children started overland for Iowa, being sixty days on the road. They first located at Harris Grove, where the father died in 1863, and the mother about five years later. Our subject was first married to Sarah Early, a native of Virginia, and by this marriage had two children—Lucy and Ellen. The mother of these children died, and for his second wife our subject married Mary Highthbathom, by whom eight children were born—Gideon T., John L., James L., Amia, Mary, Edward, William, and Minnie.

JEROME SEELEY, a farmer living on section 7, of Magnolia Township, has been a resident of Harrison County, since 1858; locating at Magnolia in the autumn of that year. He drove stage from Magnolia, to where Blair now stands in Nebraska, for one year and then followed teaming and working by the month for Judge Hardy, and other odd work and with the money thus earned bought eighty acres of wild land, being his start in real estate. He was a single man at the time and did not live upon his land, but in 1873, improved the same. He also bought land in 1866, when he got back from a trip across the plains, driving a freight wagon. He followed railroad grading work for one year, returned to Magnolia and worked for John Raymond over a year, and then went to farming on his own land. He was married in Magnolia Township, in March 1874, to Miss Rosetta Patch, and they are the parents of one child—Eva E., born December 1879.

Rosetta (Patch) Seeley, died in Magnolia Township, April 5, 1887. Our subject was again married in Magnolia Township, in April 1891, to Miss Orra Stebbins who was born in Minnesota, and came to Harrison County, with her parents in 1868.

The father of our subject, Daniel Seeley, was born in Vermont at the foot of the Green Mountains, in 1803, and accompanied his parents when a small boy to Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood in Erie County. In 1840 he moved to Knox County, Ohio, and afterwards moved to Michigan where he died February 1885.

The mother of our subject, Sophia (Hart) Seeley, was born in New York State and died in Michigan. They were the parents of seven children, of whom our subject was the third. He was born in Erie County Pa., March 1837, and remained with his parents until 1858, and then came West.

ALBERT M. SMITH, of St John's Township, was among the settlers who found their way to Harrison County, in the autumn of 1856. He came from Putnam County, Ind., in a covered wagon, requiring twenty-one days for the trip. He was a single man at the time and made his home with his brother J. M., who came the year before. He worked at various things including the herding of cattle, in this county and in Pottawattamie. In 1858 he rented a farm in the last named county, and remained

there about three years. In 1864, he bought forty acres of wild land of John Jenkins in St. John's Township, and has since added forty acres more land to his place. He was born in 1838, in Tennessee. He is one of a family of nine children. His father was Andrew Smith, a native of Tennessee, who married Lucinda Walker.

Our subject was married to Martha McIntosh, daughter of M. B. and Elizabeth McIntosh, in St. John's Township, February 12, 1860. Her parents came to Harrison County, in 1856 and located where Missouri Valley now stands. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children—Robert Boone, born June 1861, and died in 1863, and Max, born October 31, 1864, now living in Oklahoma, Millie E., born October 17, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, are members of the Baptist Church at Loveland.

LUCIUS D. WILLETT came to Harrison County in September, 1868, and settled on Allen Creek, in Magnolia Township, where he bought a piece of wild land, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. He improved and lived upon this until the spring of 1877, when he sold and went to Nebraska, remained a short time, but sold, and came back to Harrison County, and bought the place on which he now lives, on section 33, of Boyer Township.

Mr. Willett hails from the old Green Mountain State, and was born in Franklin County, Vt., May 28, 1845, when seventeen years of age, went to Malone, N. Y., where he remained a year, and then enlisted in Company A, Third Vermont Infantry. This was under the last call of President Lincoln for troops to subdue the Rebellion. He served six months and was discharged at Burlington, Vt., after which he soon drifted West.

He was married to Miss Frances Hillis in Magnolia, March 14, 1871, and by this union six children were born—Abbie L., Sarah S., Harry C., Pansy M., Frederick E. and Samuel N.

Mrs. Willett was born in Jones County, Iowa, January 6, 1846, and when but a small child accompanied her parents to Harrison County, where she has lived ever since, with the exception of the time she was attending the college at Grinnell, of which school she is a graduate. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willett are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES McCOID, proprietor of Rock Bottom Roller Mills at Logan, located at Jeddo in 1856, when he bought the general store of Thorpe & Kirby, and operated the same for four years, when he sold out and moved to a piece of land on section 23, of Jefferson Township, where he remained until 1868, when he purchased Henry Reel's flouring mill at Logan. In the autumn of 1889, Mr. McCoid built his present roller mill, which has a sixty-barrel capacity per day.

He was born in Blue Rock Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, in July, 1828, and is the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Sarchett) McCoid. The father was a native of Ireland, but came to this county when he was two years old. Our subject's mother was born on the Isle of Guernsey, France, and died in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, as did her husband.

James started in life for himself, when

eighteen years of age, by working on a farm at $6.50 per month in Indiana. He was married in August, 1861, to Emeline Striker, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McCoid are the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living—Mary, Geneva M., Allie, Effie, Berta, James V., Thomas, Lee, Winnie and Harry.

JOSIAH B. GUMP, a resident of Calhoun Township, was born in Bedford County, Pa., October 25, 1828, and when twenty years of age removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio, and a year later to Indiana, where his mother died. Our subject left the Hoosier State in 1851, and went to St. Paul, Minn., where he was engaged in the employ of the North American Fur Company, and he helped survey what is now the Northern Pacific Railroad Line, from St. Paul to Puget Sound, and came down the Missouri River to Council Bluffs in the autumn of 1853 and worked at the carpenter's trade until he came to Harrison County.

He was married July 4, 1855, to Rachel Earnest, by whom four children were born, two living in HarrisonCounty,Iowa, one in Chadron, Neb., and one in Deadwood, S. Dak.

DR. C. B. McCOLM, of Persia, Iowa, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1886, engaging in the practice of medicine and drug business.

He was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 10, 1853, remained at home until nineteen years of age, and then taught school. His parents removed to Wayne County, Iowa, when he was three years of age, where he taught school seven years, studying medicine in the meantime. Subsequently he moved to Nodaway, Adams County, Iowa, where he ran a drug store for two years, then went to Hepburn, Page County, Iowa, where he conducted a drug store, practiced medicine and was Postmaster. While residing there, he attended Keokuk Medical College, also the one at St. Joseph, Mo.

He was married in Wayne County, Iowa, to Miss Eva Easley, March 11, 1877, and they are the parents of two children —Arthur, born May 26, 1881, died June 12, 1881 and Glennie V., born August 8, 1885.

FRED BECKER, a farmer living in section 13, of Cincinnati Township, came to Harrison County in the autumn of 1877, and worked out by the month on a farm until the spring of 1882, when he moved on the farm he now lives upon, which he bought in the fall of 1881. It consisted of eighty acres that had twenty acres of breaking on. In the spring of 1882 he built a frame house 16x24 feet, with a kitchen 12x14 feet, and broke out forty acres more of his land. In the spring of 1883 he bought eighty acres more land, upon which forty acres were broken. He now has forty acres of tame pasture land and fourteen acres of wild meadow, while the balance is under the plow. In the spring of 1882 he erected a barn 16x24 feet, and is now making preparations the present year to build a barn 58x60 feet. Our subject was born in Rock

County, Wis., January 31, 1852, and remained with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, and then went to the big woods lumber region of Michigan and remained there until the spring of 1873. We next find him working on a farm by the month in Fayette County, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1875, and then went to Sedgwick County, Kan., and bought eighty acres of land and remained until the spring of 1877, when he came to Harrison County. Since that time he has sold his land in Kansas.

Our subject was united in marriage in Harrison County, Iowa, February 26, 1879, to Miss Margaret J. Richardson, and they are the parents of three children—George R., born April 8, 1880; Ora B., March 12, 1882; and Robert W., October 20, 1884.

Margaret J. (Richardson) Becker, was born in Middlesex County, Canada, July 19, 1856, and in the spring of 1857 came with her parents to Harrison County, Iowa, and remained with them until she was married. Both our subject and his wife received their education at the district schools. Politically, Mr. Becker is a Republican.

The father of our subject, who is George W. Becker, was born in the State of New York in 1821, and remained there until after his marriage, and then moved to Rock County, Wis. He was a ship-carpenter while in New York, but after going to Wisconsin, worked at plain carpentering for about ten years prior to his death. He was also in the grain business at Footville, and died there in the spring of 1865. His wife, Lucretia (Johnson) Becker, was born in New York, near Syracuse, in 1831, and remained there until her marriage. They were the parents of eight children, two daughters and six sons, our subject being the fifth child. There are four living at this time, two brothers in Bremer County, Iowa; a sister, now Mrs. Charles Viney, living in Harrison County. After the death of our subject's father, the mother was again married in Rock County, to Abraham Peak, who was a farmer, and they came to Fayette County, Iowa, in the spring of 1874. By this marriage union one child was born—Sarah M., deceased.

Mr. Peak had in his employ, during haying, a young German, by the name of Schmidt, who was in the habit of getting drunk. He went to town one day and came back the next, under the influence of liquor. Mr. Peak was away from home, and he wanted Mrs. Peak to pay him off; but she wanted him to go over and see her husband. But he would not, and went away angry, and stopped with a man in the neighborhood. Mr. Peak had a neighbor by the name of Leonard, who was a widower, and the man, Smith, with whom the German had stopped, was living on Mr. Leonard's place. They had trouble some nights after Schmidt left Mr. Peak's, and it happened that Mr. Leonard was at Mr. Peak's over night, and the man Smith told Schmidt that he would give him $500, if he would go over and kill Mr. Leonard. And, according to Schmidt's confession, they both went. Schmidt crawled in at the window, went to the bed of Mr. Leonard, and shot him through the body, but the ball glanced around a rib, so he was not killed. Mr. Peak rushed out to where Leonard was, and the man left the room. He then went and got a bundle of hay and set fire to it in the next room, calculating to burn the house. Mrs. Peak then saw him and recognized that it was Schmidt, and she tried to get out of a window and go and

arouse the neighbors, but as she stuck her head out of a window, she was shot, the ball entering her head just below the eye. She lived two weeks, but had her reason during this time. As soon as this had occurred, Mr. Peak went out of the house after the murderer, and was killed outside, and beat over the head with a club until his brains were knocked out. The young German was arrested next day at church, and was hung in Fayette County, after having made a full confession upon the trial, which implicated Smith, against whom no positive proof could be found, so he was not convicted. Our subject's mother died as above related September 20, 1886—two weeks and one day after she was shot. A half sister of our subject—Sarah M.—was away from home during the evening of this tragedy. Subsequently she went to California, and at SantaAnna married a Mr. Sharp, and about eighteen months later she died, leaving a boy baby by the name of Archie.

The father and mother of our subject were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. MARTIN, a grain dealer at Modale, Iowa, was born in West Virginia March 9, 1854, the son of B. F. and Christine (Minor) Martin, and came to Harrison County with his parents when quite small, the family settling on a farm in Taylor Township. He remained at Modale until 1876, and then went to buying grain for H. C. Champlain at Modale, and bought for other parties three years, rented a farm, which he tilled four years, at the end of which time he went to Washington Territory. At the end of nine months he returned to Modale and engaged in the grain business on his own account. August 3, 1876, he married Miss Rosina McCrillis, the daughter of John McCrillis. By this union the following children were born—Myrtle, Elbert, Bessie, Clyde and Esta. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are both members of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

COLUMBUS M. PATTON, a farmer living on section 11, of Magnolia Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since June, 1857. He first settled in Harris Grove, LaGrange Township, where, in 1856, he had purchased two hundred and forty acres of land. The first year he came to the county he worked at the carpenter's trade at Magnolia. In 1865 he moved from LaGrange Township to Magnolia Township, and bought sixty acres of improved land on section 14, which he sold in 1866, and moved to his present home, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land. This land, on account of defective title was taken from him, and he had to repurchase it. To the original tract he has added until at one time he had seven hundred and twenty acres.

He was born in Monroe County, Va., in March, 1828, and remained at home with his mother until 1847, and then worked at the carpenter business until 1850, when he embarked in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, and continued until 1857, when he came to Harrison County.

He was married in Virginia, in 1852, to

Miss Mary A. Dunsmore, and they are the parents of eight children—Mary A., Mareldia J., Austin N., Maggie E., Nelson F., Anna L,, Frank W., Edward E.

MERRITT BARREY located on section 36, of Allen Township, came to Harrison County twenty-one years ago, a poor man, and went to work by the month on a farm near Magnolia, continuing this for two years, and then bought twenty acres of improved land in Bigler's Grove, and remained there for two years, and soon after bought the farm he now occupies.

Mr. Barrey was born in Orleans County, N. Y., and is the son of Benjamin and Louisa (Cady) Barrey, natives of the Empire State, who had a family of five children, four of whom still survive. Our subject remained at home until nineteen years old, and then came to this county. He was married in June, 1871, to Ellen Chatburn, daughter of Richard and Mary Chatburn, natives of England, who had ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Barry are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—James; William, deceased; Benjamin, Mary, Serene, Adell, Louisa and Sicily.

JAMES KIRKLAND, deceased, was a farmer of St. John's Township, and counted among the pioneer band, who wended their way to Harrison County, in 1855, and pre-empted the farm, now known as the Charles Gilmore place. He improved this place, finally sold it and moved to the village of St. John's, where he remained a year, and rented a small farm of his father. He bought the homestead now occupied by his wife, on section 35, which consisted of eighty acres.

Mr. Kirkland was born in Licking County, Ohio, in February, 1830. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Blair) Kirkland. The father was a farmer and subsequently moved to Hardin County, Ohio, where he cleared up a farm, from out the big woods. Our subject was educated at the common schools of the Buckeye State, and remained in that country until he came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1854.

He was married in April 1854, to Miss Rachel Deal, of Indiana. By this marriage union ten children were born: Joseph, Sarah, Almeda, Robert, Margaret, Candace, John, Harvey, Eliza and May. Politically, Mr. Kirkland was a Democrat. He died July 1, 1882, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, near old St. Johns.

MOSES B. McINTOSH, (deceased), was a farmer in St. John's Township, who figured conspicuously in the early settlement of Harrison County, coming in as he did in 1856. His first land was a half section owned by himself and brother, and is now the present site of Missouri Valley. When he came there, there was no settlement west of the Missouri River, and as far south as Loveland and the Cox settlement was the only one between the Valley and Harris Grove. He improved this place, and remained there until 1866, when he sold to the Northwestern Railroad Company, and

moved a mile and a half to the south, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, but subsequently sold that and removed to Jewell County, Kan., where he remained eight years, came back to St. John's Township and bought land north of Missouri Valley, on sections 3 and 4, where he remained until his death, which occurred in February, 1888. The deceased was born April 27, 1818. He was a son of George McIntosh, a native of Kentucky, who married Miss Elizabeth Boone, a relative of the famous "Hunter of Kentucky," Daniel Boone. Among their children, was our subject, Moses B., who spent his early life in Kentucky. The family removed to Putnam County Ind., at an early day. His father was a farmer and a miller, and Moses was engaged in the mill for a number of years. January 6, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Marksbury, of Kentucky. This union resulted in the birth of twelve children.

WILLIAM ROSS, a resident of section 21, Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1866. The first three years he rented land, and then had the use of forty acres, by paying the taxes on the same. He lived there fourteen years, and then bought the place he now occupies, consisting of two hundred and sixty-four acres. Here he made good improvements, and kept adding to his land, until he now has seven hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres of which are under the plow.

He was born in England, in September, 1834, the son of Jonathan and Ann Ross. He came to America in 1846, when he was eleven years of age. His parents first located in New Jersey, remaining there five years. He lived at home until he was of age, and then went into the cooper business. He was married in November, 1853, to Salena Johnson, daughter of John and Ann Johnson, natives of England. Our subject and his wife were the parents of nine children: Ephraim, George, Bert, John, Nettie, Ida, Lizzie, Frank and Dora.

ELIJAH R. PECKENPAUGH, deceased, was a cooper by trade, and was born in Crawford County, Ind., January 8, 1880. He was the son of Peter and Millie (Abbott) Peckenpaugh. He was married in Warren County, Ill., January 1, 1840, to Caroline Roe, a native of Indiana, born June 1st, 1821, and was the fifth child of a family of nine children. From Indiana they emigrated to Harrison County, Iowa, arriving in June, 1854, and were back and forth for about two years, Mrs. Peckenpaugh being so homesick that it seemed as though she could not survive in this wild country. But in 1856 they made a permanent settlement, and commenced building for themselves a home. At that time wild deer and other game abounded nearly as thick as the rabbits do to-day. They first located on section 25, of Jefferson Township, and there remained until removing to their present home, which was in August, 1867. All marketing for some years was of necessity done at Council Bluffs, and with a limited means, together with a large family, it was hard to make a living, and had it not been for the trade he possessed which furnished him employment

at Council Bluffs, and the assistance rendered him by Mrs. Peckenpaugh, who remained at home on the farm and managed to keep the family in the necessaries of life, they could not have remained in the county. Mr. Peckenpaugh made barrels at home, under contract for parties at Council Bluffs, a little later on.

Mr. and Mrs. Peckenpaugh have been blessed with a family of twelve children—Martin V., Lovina E., Joseph R., Rice, Anderville P., Harver V., Willis W., William J., Stephen D., Bertha C., Millie V., and Charles F., all living but Martin V., Joseph R. and Rice.

Mr. Peckenpaugh was killed by a team running away, which threw him from a wagon. This sad event occurred September 25, 1884.

ELI P. MENDENHALL came to Harrison County in May, 1856, and settled in Boyer Township, claiming one hundred and sixty acres of land. He built a log cabin and lived there until he moved to Woodbine. In March, 1879, he engaged in the real-estate business, which he now follows. He saw his share of early-day hardships, including the never-to-be-forgotten hard winter of 1856–57.

Mr. Mendenhall is a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1826. When ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Miami County, Ind., where he remained until about 1849, when he bought a farm of his own.

He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Hupp, whose maiden name was Rector. They were the parents of three children —Charles W., Omer H., and Mary C. Our subject's father was Himelius Mendenhall, who was also born in North Carolina. He removed to Indiana in 1836, where he remained until his death.

THOMAS A. MILLER, of Washington Township, first came to Harrison County in October, 1879, and in the following spring located on section 2, where he purchased ninety acres of wild land, forty acres of which he broke the first year. He remained on this place until 1890, when he sold and removed to his present farm.

Mr. Miller was born in the old Keystone State, Westmoreland County, Pa., November 26, 1852, and is a son of Nicholas and Susan (Rinsel) Miller, who were of German descent. They were united in marriage in 1848, and had a family of six children, of whom our subject was the third. When he was but two years old the family removed to Moline, Ill., while the father worked at carpentering in Henry County. They were living at the town of Kewanee, where our subject commenced his school days, which, however, were broken off by their removal to Iowa County, Iowa, where they located on a farm and remained until the time of their coming to Harrison County in 1888. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and did contract work with him for a number of years.

Our subject was married May 10, 1877, to Elizabeth Frummer, a native of Ohio, one of a family of six children, of German extraction. Her mother died in Ohio when she was a small child, and her father

closed his eyes to earthly scenes, in Harrison County, Iowa, in November, 1888.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children, Carrie E. and Andrew N.

G H. LONGMAN, a farmer living on section 8, of La Grange Township, was born in Harrison County, in April, 1855, and remained with his father on the farm until 1883, when he bought the farm he now occupies, and has made all the improvements upon it.

Our subject was united in marriage in Harrison County, Iowa, in December, 1880, to Miss Maggie E. Johnson, and they are the parents of five children—Effie, Daisy, Annie, Benjamin and William.

Mrs. Longman was born in Polk County, Iowa, in September, 1859, and came to Harrison County with her parents when a child. She attended the college at Oskaloosa, about one year, while our subject graduated at the Keokuk Business College in 1877.

JAMES PERRY COX, an enterprising farmer of section 11, St. John's Township, is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Fox) Cox, and was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 3, 1845, and was the second child of a family of five; he came to Harrison County when eight years of age, with his parents, who settled in Pottawattamie County, but came to this county in the autumn of 1854, and located on section 12, of St. John's Township. Our subject remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he returned to the Hoosier State, remained eight months, and came back to Harrison County, rented land after he had worked out two years and then moved to his present home.

He was united in marriage October 25, 1869, to Barbara Barnett, a native of Putnam County, Ind., who was born July 9, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of nine children—Dexter, George, Charles, Edgar, Thomas, Pearl, Sarah, Alex. and Bertha.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

DR. EDWARD J. CHAPMAN, of Missouri Valley, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1871, and has been a practicing physician ever since he came to the county. He was born in La Porte, Ind., in 1845, the son of Frederick and Esther (Woodard) Chapman, the former from Vermont and the latter from New York State. The father was in the carriage business and the family left the Empire State, about 1832, and moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., remained six years and moved to La Porte, Ind., where the father died in March, 1870, and the mother, in April, 1887, in Missouri Valley. Our subject received his early education in La Porte, and when sixteen years of age began a course at Oberlin College, Ohio. In 1867, he began the study of medicine at La Porte, and finished his course at Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating in February, 1871. The following August he located at Missouri Valley.

He was married May 19, 1873, at Missouri Valley, to Mary Goltry, a native of Erie County, N. Y., whose parents came to Harrison County in 1869. The father died in 1876, and the mother, in 1882. Dr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of one daughter—Lola E., who is a graduate of the Missouri Valley High School, and has entered Wellesley College at Wellesley, Mass., where she will take a complete collegiate course.

Dr. Chapman and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

CHARLES W. MENDENHALL, of Boyer Township, came to Harrison County, May 30, 1856, and settled on a farm with his father, on section 22, Boyer Township, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. About the time Woodbine started, our subject's father left the farm and purchased the hotel at that place, but after eighteen months returned to the farm. Our subject remained at home until September 29, 1873, when he was united in marriage to Miss Cora A. Edgerton, at Woodbine. By this union three children were born—E. Clay, born August 11, 1875; Hattie E., March 23, 1881; Howard C., May 18, 1888.

To return to the personal sketch of our subject, it may be said that he was born in Miami County, Ind., October 7, 1849 at the village of Peru. His grandfather, Charles Rector, was a Revolutionary soldier. Charles W. remained in that county with his parents until they came to Iowa. They were five weeks en-route, and upon their arrival found but few settlers in the county. Their nearest market was Council Bluffs. Mr. Mendenhall purchased the place he now lives upon, in February, 1875. It consisted of eighty acres, partly improved. To this place he has added until he now has three hundred and forty acres. He is an extensive farmer and keeps fine horses and thoroughbred cattle, including the Hambletonian and Short-horn breeds. When ten years of age he raised potatoes with which he bought a calf, and kept that with its increase, until the time he was of age, when he had about $1,000 worth of stock. He moved from his farm to Woodbine in the spring of 1883, and was engaged in the real-estate business until 1885, having his father for a partner.

Mrs. Mendenhall was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 18, 1857, came to Harrison County, September 7, 1870, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Edgerton.

WILLIS B. KEITH, one of the representative farmers of Clay Township, residing on section 9, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1866, and purchased a sawmill in Clay Township, which he operated for about three years, and then bought a partly improved farm on sections 16 and 21, which he cultivated for one year, and then exchanged his place for four hundred and forty acres of land near Mondamin, in which his brother, Henry N., owned a half interest. This was an unimproved tract, which they at once commenced to improve, but were thwarted in their plans by

the great floods of the Missouri River, which destroyed much of their property. In the spring of 1871, our subject rented a farm in Morgan Township, and in the spring of 1872, he built the first livery and feed stable at Mondamin, operating the same for three years, at the end of which time he sold out and followed other business in the place for two years, and then moved to River Sioux and engaged in the grocery business, being the first to engage in business at that point. After one year he sold his business and took a trip to Colorado with a view of locating, but after looking at the Western world for four months, he returned to Harrison County and purchased one hundred and twenty acres, where he now lives on section 9. There was a small house upon the place with a few acres of breaking, but from year to year he has made substantial improvements, and has just completed a tasty farm house. One hundred acres of his place are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture land.

Mr. Keith was born in Quincy, Ill., December 30, 1845. The year following his father died, and in 1858 he was bereft of his mother. After his father's death the mother and our subject, who was but an infant, visited New York where they remained two years, and then returned to Illinois. After the death of his mother in 1858, our subject lived with an uncle in New York State for a year, and in the autumn of 1859 he went to live with another uncle in Terre Haute, Ind., where he lived until May, 1861, and then went into camp with the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, and remained there two weeks, but was too young to be mustered into service, being a little past fourteen years of age. Being defeated in his plans of becoming a soldier, he engaged in a woolen mill, where he remained until October of that year, when he succeeded in enlisting in Company B, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, at Indianapolis and went South. He saw the following service: was at Gallatin, Tenn., and was under Buel after Gen. Bragg through Kentucky. Our subject was taken prisoner at Bardstown, Ky., and was paroled there and sent to Indianapolis, where he remained eight months and was then exchanged. He then joined his regiment at McMinnville, Tenn., and was at the battle of Chickamauga, which took place Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, 1863. During those two eventful days his company lost twenty-eight men. From there his command went to Chattanooga, where they were surrounded by Bragg's army, and nearly starved to death, for the period of forty days. He also participated in the battle of Lookout Mountains, November 24, 1863, and took part in the struggle at Mission Ridge, and then followed Bragg to Ringgold, Ga., where they had an engagement with him, and fell back to Shell Mound, Tenn., where on the 16th of December, 1863, our subject re-enlisted "for three years or during the war." He took a thirty days' furlough in Indiana, after which he returned to Cleveland, Tenn., where he remained in camp until May 1, 1864, and then started on the Atlanta campaign with Gen. William T. Sherman, and was one who participated in the following engagements: Resaca, Ga., Dalton, Kingston, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station. From the last named place they went back to Atlanta and started after Hood, on his raid North. They overtook him at Columbia, Tenn., had a hard fight and

was also at Franklin, Tenn., and at the battle of Nashville, December 12 and 13, 1864. They then followed Hood to Huntsville, Ala., and from that point they went to Knoxville, Tenn., and from there to Bulls' Gap, N. C. We next find them at Nashville, Tenn., and then via. New Orleans crossed the Gulf of Mexico, to Indianola, Tex., from which point they marched fifty miles to Victoria, at which point they were mustered out September 25, 1865. Our subject received his final discharge at Indianapolis, Ind., October 23, 1865. He then returned to his uncles' at Terre Haute, remained until December of that year, and then came to Mills County, Iowa, coming the following spring to Harrison County. Our subject has an army record with but few parallels. being in the service as he was, four years and eight days, every day of which he was with his regiment, except the eight months that he was a paroled prisoner.

He was united in marriage in Harrison County, Iowa, January 8, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Yoakum, the daughter of Moab and Druzilla (Morgan) Yoakum. By this marriage union the following eight children were born: George, Mary, John W., Fannie, Anna and Edward (twins), Alice, Irvy. George, Anna and Edward are deceased.

Sarah E. (Yoakum) Keith, was born in Ohio, October 21, 1846, and came with her parents to Harrison County, in 1864. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject's father, Madison Keith, was a native of New York, as was also his wife, Mary (Peck) Keith. They both died in Illinois.

Willis B., of whom we write this sketch, in his political belief is a stanch Republican. He has held numerous local offices, including that of Justice of the Peace and Constable. He also took the census of his township in 1890. He is Post Commander of Barnes Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 103, at Mondamin, and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being an honored member of Lodge No. 392, at Mondamin.

JOHN DONNER, a farmer of section 33, township 80, range 43, of Magnolia, Civil Township, came to Harrison County in the month of May, 1871, and purchased eighty-five acres of improved land in St. John's Township, and lived there eight years, then sold and bought a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Jackson Township, which was partly improved. He lived there two years sold out and moved to Magnolia Township, purchasing the farm upon which he now lives, the same being a two-hundred acre improved tract.

Mr. Donner was born in Germany, September 6, 1836, and remained in his native land until 1862, when with his parents he came to America, stopping in New York State seven years, and in 1869 moved to Webster County, Iowa, leaving his folks in New York. While in Webster County he worked at Ft. Dodge, then a small place. After one year in that place he came to Harrison County, retaining a piece of land he had in Humboldt County, Iowa, which he sold some years later.

He married in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1862, Miss Recak Kata, by whom one child was born—Minnie. His wife died in Ft. Dodge in 1867, she only living one week after arriving in Iowa. After this sad affliction our subject re-

turned to New York State and remained three years. He was again married in May, 1871, to Miss Ida Mow, by whom four children were born—Ida, John, Hattie and Effie. The mother of these children died in December, 1889, and our subject was married in January, 1891, to Mrs. Augusta Wollet.

Our subject has seen his share of the afflictions that come to this life, but has borne up under all with a Christian fortitude and tried to make the most of every event in life. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES R. CASE, of Cass Township, has been a resident of the county since October, 1865. He first rented land of Luke Jefferson, in Boyer Township, remained there two years and then went to Jeddo, where he worked land and ran a shingle machine, and finally bought an interest in a sawmill, but after two or three years he moved from Jeddo, and in 1870, bought forty acres of land, which had an old house upon it, and about ten acres of breaking. He paid $400 for this land, having to run in debt for a portion of it. He remained here until 1878, then sold and moved to Cass Township where he now lives.

Mr. Case was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in April, 1823. He is a son of Abner and Olive (Rolland) Case, who had a family as follows: George, Hiram, Lewis, Thaddeus, Betsy, Sarah, John, James R., Ruth Ann.

Our subject, when he was twenty-five years of age, was married to Alice Hurn, who was born May 13, 1834, in the County of Cork, Ireland, landing in New York City, in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Case are the parents of seven children—Frances Ann, James M., George A., Thaddeus A., Orin L., Effie and Cora M.

Our subject's father was a native of Connecticut, and served under Gen. Scott in the War of 1812, and died in Wisconsin, in 1854, his wife being buried in the same grave. Our subject's grandfather, Case, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

CELIJAH COBB, deceased, was a native of New York and came to Iowa in 1856. He was born in Chautauqua County, in 1830, and was the son of Roland and Eliza (Butts) Cobb. His early life was spent in the Empire State and in 1845 his father and mother joined the Mormons at Nauvoo, and accompanied them to Kanesville, now Council Bluffs. He attended school at Gerry, and afterward at Jamestown, N. Y. Upon arriving at Council Bluffs, a division in the church arose, and this family returned to the East, and went into the lumber business in Pennsylvania, and continued until 1856, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa. The family now owns three hundred and sixty acres in Little Sioux and Jackson Townships. The deceased also established a hardware and lumber business in 1865, at Little Sioux, and in 1885 established a bank. He served the county as a member of the Board of Supervisors, a number of terms.

He was married September 24, 1854, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Alice Lyman, of New York. By this marriage six children were born, five of whom are still living: Wayne, deceased; Lois, Carrie Bess, Ruth and Grace.

Politically, our subject voted with the Republican party. He was a member of the Latter Day Saints Church, and belonged to the Masonic Lodge at Little Sioux. He passed from this life October 24, 1885.

SILAS W. CONDIT, deceased, a native of New Jersey, came to Harrison County among the very earliest pioneers, arriving as he did in 1848. He was the son of Jeptha and Charlotte Condit, who were natives of New Jersey. Mr. Condit was a shoemaker by trade and emigrated to Ohio, about 1838, where he worked at shoemaking. He and his brother Amos joined the Mormon Church, and came West to Nauvoo, Ill., where they were to establish that city, and when the Mormons started West they went with them, and stopped to winter at Trader's Point, near Council Bluffs. While the Mormons were platting and surveying for a town site, at old Trader's Point, his brother Amos, while a party were surveying, was murdered in cold blood, by one of the Mormons, who thought the streets they were surveying encroached on his land. They pursued the murderer to Oskaloosa, where he was captured and brought back to Trader's Point and placed in a log jail, but being aided by outsiders, he managed to make his escape and was never re-captured. Mr. Condit thought that the Elders of the church had something to do with the escape of the man, and he at once left the church and removed with his family to what is now Harrison County, and settled on the Little Sioux River, and subsequently laid out the town of Little Sioux, on his own land. For years, his nearest neighbor was Daniel Brown, of Calhoun, who was seventeen miles away. He built his first cabin of logs, and its roof was made of bark.

Mr. Condit was the first Postmaster of Little Sioux village, and established the first ferry-boat on the Little Sioux River. He was thrice married. Parker L., a son by his first wife, lives in Omaha; Sarah, Adaline, John, Henry, Leonard and Dana S., by his second wife, live at Malta, Idaho. Mrs. Cordelia Condit, his widow, with three children, Lottie, Bertha and Frank, live near Albion, Idaho.

THOMAS CALLENDER came to Woodbine in the spring of 1867, and in 1868 commenced to work on the railroad, as a track hand and followed the same for fourteen years. He purchased forty acres of land in Boyer Township, which he improved and lived upon for ten years, when he sold and bought a residence in Woodbine, where he is now living a retired life. He is a native of Ireland, and remained there until he was about thirty years old, when he came to America, making a stop in New York but shortly came to Racine, Wis., where he remained until the time of his coming to Harrison County.

Mr. Callender married Miss Jane Longmoore, in Ireland, and they are the parents of eight children: Jane, William J., baby died in infancy: Samuel, Anna, twins died in infancy; and Lucinda.

When our subject came to this county there were but a few houses in Woodbine, and on account of sickness in his family

and large doctor bills, he was unable to make much progress.

Mr. and Mrs. Callender are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected people in the community in which they live.

L. HAYNES BUXTON, M. D., a practicing physician at Woodbine, is a native of Londonderry, Vt., born July 15, 1859, the son of Stephen A., and Laura S. (Haynes) Buxton, both natives of Vermont, but of English extraction. The parents are both living, aged sixty-five years. The father has been an extensive farmer in his native State, and in 1888 came to Woodbine, Iowa, where he is now leading a retired life. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. The family are among the early settlers in the Green Mountain State and date back in this country for six generations. James Buxton, came to America about 1700 and from him descended Jonathan, Nathan and Stephen. The father of our subject had three brothers in the Civil War, showing the patriotism of the family. They were Charles, who was killed at Winchester, after serving his country for three years, and holding the rank of Major; Albert, who was Captain of a company of United States Sharp-shooters. and was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. Horace was a Corporal, and died in the hospital at Washington, which left the father of our subject the only male survivor of the family.

The father of our subject's mother was a physician at Plattsburg, N. Y. He was a strong abolitionist, and an active member of the "Underground Railroad" (a system by which slaves were secreted and helped from the Slave States, over into Canada.) The parents of our subject had three children: L. Haynes, William Albert, of Harvard, and Charles S., deceased. Our subject's early life was devoted to attending and teaching school. At the age of twenty, he commenced the study of medicine, and attended medical school at the University of the city of New York, graduating June 19, 1884, from the medical department of the University of Vermont, after which he practiced one year in Plymouth, Vt., and in 1885 came to Iowa, and began his practice at Woodbine in 1888. He is a member of the drug firm of S. L. Berkley & Co. He is a member of the State Medical Society and became a registered pharmacist in 1888. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Charter Oak Lodge, of A. F. & A. M., and also to Lodge No. 405, I. O. O. F.

He was united in marriage December 25, 1883, to Ella G. Hoey, at Plattsburg, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton have a family of four children: Clarence C., Grant, Gertrude, and an infant daughter.

Politically, the Doctor is a Republican, and was elected as Superintendent of Public Schools at Plymouth, Vt.

CARL F. PETERSON, a resident of section 20, Allen Township, came to this county in July, 1873, and first located on the Missouri Bottom, in Taylor Township, and worked for his uncle by the month. He continued to work by the month for eight years, and then bought the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of partly

improved land, upon which he built a house, 14x20 feet, also built a barn, granary, cribbing, etc. Set out an orchard of one hundred trees, besides a grove of shade trees. He now owns two hundred acres, one-half of which is under the plow. He was born in Sweden, in December 1852, the son of Peter and Christena Larson, who had eight children, six of whom are still living, all in this country but one. Our subject left Sweden when twenty years of age and came direct to Harrison County. He was married October 21, 1883 to Eliza Follett, daughter of Nelson and Ellen Follett, of Indiana, who had seven children.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children—Emma, Edgar, Charles and Ellen.

LEVI M. KNAUSS, a successful farmer of Jefferson Township, residing on section 13, and who owns two hundred and sixty-eight acres of well improved land in Harrison County, is justly entitled to be called a self-made man, only having $100 when embarking on the sea of life for himself.

He was born in Nobles County, Ind., June 7, 1844, and came to Harrison County with his father in 1855. He was married March 26, 1865, to Miss Anna Eliza Henderson, a native of Illinois, born in December, 1842, and died June 4, 1886, leaving a family of three children—John Wesley, Vira B., Vinnia L.

After first starting for himself, our subject rented land of his father for one year and then moved to Kansas, where he remained about nine months and then returned to Harrison County, and a year later purchased a part of his present farm, where he has built for himself a beautiful as well as valuable home. "Hard work" has been the motto by which he has conquered, and his success is an example of what may be done by temperance and industry.

JACOB KIRK ranks among the earliest pioneers of Harrison County, coming as he did in the autumn of 1853, and took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near the present site of Logan, but two years later removed to Douglas County, Neb., twenty miles west of Omaha, where he made another claim and remained four years, but upon account of the sickness of his wife, went back to Jefferson County, leaving part of his goods in his house and some with his neighbors. He returned after about one year to find his house and goods reduced to ashes. He then returned to Harrison County and bought his present farm on section 3, of Jefferson Township.

Mr. Kirk was born in Claiborn County, Tenn., in January, 1824, and is the son of Alexander and Catherine (Bolinger) Kirk. He started for himself when twenty-two years of age, then worked out a year by the month, but returned home to assist his father, who had been afflicted with the palsy. In 1850 he was married to Amelia Smothers, by whom three children were born. His wife died in Harrison County, and he was again married, Alice White becoming his wife, and she died in about seven months. In January, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Mary J. Young, who was born in 1836, and was married in Putnam County, Ind., in 1848, to David D. Young,

who died at St. Joseph, Mo., at the hospital, while he was in the United States service. Mr. Young settled in Harrison County, at Elk Grove, in 1850, and remained there until he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry.

CHARLES MILLS located on section 32, of Lincoln Township, Harrison County, in August, 1867, and in the spring of 1868 became a permanent resident. He bought eighty acres of wild land, now a part of his present farm. He built a house 18x28 feet, stables, cribs, etc., and set out an orchard of three hundred trees. He fenced his place with wire and improved it with an artificial grove.

Mr. Mills was born in Russelltown, Canada, in December,1828. He is the son of John and Maria Mills, natives of Vermont, who reared a family of nine children, he being the fourth in order—Judith, John, deceased; Hannah, Charles, Thomas, deceased; Deborah; Mary, deceased; John, deceased, and Helen, deceased.

Charles lived in Canada until six years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Clinton County, N. Y., where they engaged in farming and remained there until 1849, when our subject went to Franklin County, and bought one hundred acres of land. In 1882 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Regiment and was sent from Ogdensburg to Fairfax Courthouse. His first engagement was at Fredericksburg, he being in the Army of the Potomac. During his service he lost one finger. He was mustered out at Arlington Heights, in June, 1865, arriving home on the 26th of that month, and found his wife hoeing potatoes upon his return, which however she quit for the day! They remained on this farm until coming to Iowa.

Mr. Mills was united in marriage March 31, 1849, to Mehitabel Ladd, the daughter of Ezekiel and Catherine Ladd, natives of New York State, who had eleven children, our subject's wife being the seventh in order of birth, and of whom only three are still living. Their names are as follows—Eliza, an infant, Catherine, Mordecai, John, Alice, Delana, Mehitable, Catherine, Mary and Ezekiel.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of ten children, all of whom are living. They were born in the following order—Harriet E., Francis M., Walter T., Schuyler J., Mehitable E., Lillie E., Roxy E., Elias E.,Eva and Charles A.

When our subject enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War he was the father of five children, the youngest being only eleven days old and it is quite evident that he went into the army out of patriotism, because he only received a bounty of $50.

HENRY HERRING, of Little Sioux Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1856. He was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1832, and is a son of Michael and Mary Herring, natives of the Keystone State. Our subject's early life was spent in Pennsylvania, where he received but six weeks' schooling, yet, through hard work work upon his own part, the school of life has made him a number one business man. Upon coming to Harrison County, he engaged at carpentering and also split nine

thousand rails for Solomon Smith; he also worked in a sawmill on Soldier River, and cut shingles with John Ellis, also cut wood for the steamboats. In 1859, he bought a farm on section 34, and farmed that until 1877, and then started a store in River Sioux, carrying a general stock, including lumber, machinery, wagons, etc.

Our subject was united in marriage at Fairfield, Adams County, Pa., March 8, 1866 to Mary Musselman, by whom five children were born—John, Christian, Charles, Millie and Olive.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He started the first store in River Sioux, and built the second dwelling in the place.

SETH PALMER, a farmer living in Little Sioux Township, is a native of Ohio, and came to this county in 1852, being among the earliest pioneer band. He was born in Medina County in 1824, the son of Ambrose Palmer, of Richfield, Conn., and of Scotch-Welsh extraction.

Our subject accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1836, and received his education in Ohio and Missouri. The family removed in 1839 to Nauvoo, Ill., lived ten years and in 1846, came to Council Bluffs. Our subject returned to Nauvoo the same fall, and followed steamboating for three years. We next find him in Montrose, Lee County, Iowa, and in 1852, made a claim in Harrison County, on section 36, of Little Sioux Township, where he still lives. He owns three hundred acres of land in Harrison County.

He was married March 16, 1844, to Daphin Roberts, who died November 21, 1845, and March 8, 1847, he was united in marriage to Harriet Newberry, who was the mother of two children. She died July 27, 1849, and October 11, 1860, our subject was again married to Miss Sylvia Goldsmith, and by this union two children were born—Edmund A., and Valens A. Our subject is a Republican in his political belief.

NATHANIEL NEELEY, (deceased), was one of the early pioneers in Harrison County, coming in 1852, and located in Little Sioux Township. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Fayette County, October 1794, the son of James and Margaret Neeley. He spent his early life and obtained his education in Kentucky and moved to Green County, Ohio, in 1835, and in 1850 to Des Moines, Iowa, and from there to Harrison County. The sons, Thomas and Robert, came in 1850, owned several farms, and helped plat the village of Little Sioux. Thomas was the first Representative the county had in the General Assembly. Mr. Neeley first located on section 18, where he bought a claim of Sission A. Chase, who went to Salt Lake with Brigham Young.

Our subject was married in 1821 to Melinda Butler, a native of Scott County, Ky. They reared a family of nine children—Sarah A., (Mrs. Sharpe); James, (deceased); Robert H., (deceased); Thos. B., in the State of Washington; Melinda, (Mrs. Knight), of Washington: Louisa, (Mrs. McEvers), (deceased), who was the first person married in Harrison County;

Mary J., (Mrs. McCollough); Martha E., (Mrs. Porter). (deceased); Hugh, lives at Mapleton, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch, who will long be remembered by the early settlers of Harrison County, passed from the scenes of this life, in March, 1875. His wife died in 1861. Mrs. Malinda (Butler) Neeley belonged to the Presbyterian Church, while he held to the Universalist faith. They were both buried in the Murray Cemetery.

NOEL FOUTS, an extensive farmer, living on section 24, of Harrison Township, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born May 18, 1826. He is the son of Noel and Jane (Wright) Fouts, who were from North Carolina and among the early settlers of Indiana. When our subject was twenty-three years of age he, in company with the family, came to Shelby County, Iowa, where the parents both died. They were the parents of twelve children: Abner, Reuben, Delilah, Rachel, Andrew and Mary, all deceased; Nancy, wife of Ed Sandy, a resident of Shelby County; Martha, deceased; Sarah, widowed; Noel, our subject; Cynthia and Eli, deceased.

Our subject received his education in the subscription schools of the Hoosier State, and bought a claim in Elk Grove, Harrison County, Iowa, in 1850, which he farmed one year, then sold and moved to Galland's Grove, Shelby County, where he bought a claim of three hundred and twenty acres. He remained in that county until 1879, and then returned to this county, where he had a farm of eighty acres. He now possesses two hundred and forty-five acres in this county, and eighty acres in Shelby County.

He was united in marriage in November, 1848, to Martha Simpson, and they have a family of nine children—Cynthia, widow of R. T. Laird; Mary, wife of W. J. Benjamin, of Harrison County; Sarah, wife of Luther McCord, a resident of Shelby County; William T., a resident of Harrison Township; Martha E., wife of Walter Smithers, of Shelby County; Nancy, wife of E. D. McCord, of Shelby County; George B., a resident of Dunlap; James W., a resident of Harrison Township, and Edith, at home.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and is one of the leading and enterprising citizens of his county. Mrs. Fouts is a member of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC W. COX, a farmer of section 34, Allen Township, has been a resident of the county since the autumn of 1862, when he located near Missouri Valley, where he purchased two hundred acres of wild land, upon which he made improvements and remained one year, and afterward bought two hundred and forty acres in Calhoun Township, and has owned various tracts of land from that time to this.

Mr. Cox was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in November, 1817, and is the son of Abraham and Lydia Cox, natives of Tennesse and Virginia, who reared a family of eight children, seven of whom still survive. Our subject remained in the Buckeye State until he was six years old, and then removed to Indiana, and remained at home until he was of age; then

buying land of his own in Putnam County, from which he cleared up a farm, and remained until 1851, and then came to Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

Our subject was married in May, 1844, to Mary Ann Deal, the daughter of John and Sarah Deal, natives respectively of Tennessee and Indiana. Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children.

ALMA M. FYRANDO, a merchant at the village of Magnolia, together with interesting facts concerning his parents, will form the subject matter of this notice. He was born at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, July 26, 1865, and when nine months old his parents started with ox-teams for Omaha, reaching that point in the spring of 1866, and remained there until the spring of 1869, when they moved to Blair, Neb., and resided there until the spring of 1874, and then came to Magnolia. Here our subject remained with his parents until the spring of 1887, when he went into the general merchandise business in partnership with J. F. Mintun, the firm being known as J. F. Mintun & Co. In March, 1889, our subject's father bought Mr. Mintun's share in the business, when the style of the firm was changed to M. Fyrando & Son, and so stands at this time, his father having died November 22, 1890.

Politically our subject occupies a neutral position, though naturally a Democrat. He belongs to the Latter Day Saints Church and is President of the Magnolia Branch. He united with the church July 26, 1874, and was ordained as Elder December 8, 1888, and chosen District Secretary the same day; December 15, 1888, he was chosen President of the Magnolia Branch.

Magnus A. Fyrando, the father of our subject, was born in, or near, Malmo, Sweden, September 28, 1836, and remained in his native country until 1857, when, with a company of emigrants, he sailed for America, having Utah their objective point. Upon landing in New York Harbor they came direct to Omaha, from which point they made an ox-team overland trip to Utah, arriving in the "Promised Land" in the spring of 1859, and there remained until 1866, when they returned to Omaha by ox-train, and remained there until 1869, and in 1874 came to Magnolia. He embraced the religion of the Latter Day Saints, in Sweden, when only sixteen years old, and was ordained an Elder at the age of seventeen. He suffered persecution in Sweden, on account of his religious belief, in some instances amounting to whipping and imprisonment, and even to the day of his death there were marks upon his body, which he received from these persecutions in Sweden, when he was yet a youth. He received the Gospel according to this faith, without hearing or knowing anything about the practice of polygamy, and knew nothing about it until he got to Salt Lake City, and always denounced the same. He made several attempts to leave there, was branded as an "apostate," and his oxen and wagons taken from him, to prevent him from escaping, from under the tyrannical rule of Brigham Young. Finally after seven years he and his family escaped, under the protection of armed friends.

In 1866, at Omaha, he was baptized into the Re-organized Church. In 1875 he was sent to Sweden, as a missionary, continuing until 1878, and was then sent as a

missionary to Utah, where he remained one year. At the time he came back from Utah, in 1866, he and his family were penniless and without clothes. He was a tailor by trade, and worked at this for some time in Omaha, Blair, and Magnolia, also at Weeping Water, Neb.

The mother of our subject Elsie (Oleson) Fyrando, was born at Malmo, Sweden, December 8, 1826, and remained there until the date of her marriage, in 1857. She is now living at Magnolia; she and her husband were the parents of seven children, five of whom are deceased.

Josephine E., our subject's sister, was born on the Sweet Water River, Utah, August 29, 1859, while her parents were en-route for Salt Lake City. She was married December 16, 1879, to D. R. Chambers, now living in Magnolia. One son has been born to them—Magnus.

EVAN T. MATHEWS came to Harrison County in June, 1855, with his parents, who settled in the old town of Calhoun, when our subject was about thirteen years old. The father bought an interest in the sawmill and devoted his time and attention to that for about five years and went to farming after that, on section 24, where he lived until his wife's death, in 1878, and then lived with his son, our subject, until his death in 1879. Evan T. was born October 4, 1842, and was the third child of a family of seven, and remained at home until 1873, when he married Laura E. Nelson, a native of Council Bluffs, born in February, 1850. After their marriage they settled in Taylor Township, on a forty-acre farm, which they improved and lived upon until 1876, and then sold and moved to his present place. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews are the parents of two interesting children—Laura M. and Willie Dean, both at home.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and stands well in the community in which he lives, being an honest and industrious citizen of the county.

JAMES KENNEDY, a farmer living on section 16, of Calhoun Township, has been a resident of the county since April, 1857. In February, 1859, he and his brother William and others started for Pike's Peak, with those who went with the expectation of finding plenty of gold, but were not very successful. After his return he made up his mind that Harrison County soil was the most sure gold mine he would ever find, and consequently commenced to build him a home in these parts. He now possesses a good farm of two hundred and thirty acres and is surrounded with all the comforts of life. He was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, in March, 1830. He is the son of James and Mary (Dohonay) Kennedy. Our subject remained at home and attended school in his native country until the autumn of 1851, and then started with his sister Johanna, for America, arriving at New Orleans October 17, of the same year. The following April he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and for five years was switchman for the Union Belt Railroad company. We next find him in Harrison County, Iowa.

Our subject was united in marriage while in Indianapolis to Johanna Dooly, a

native of Ireland, who came to America with her parents in 1854. Our subject and his wife have reared a family of nine children—James J., Mary, John W., Katie C., Maggie, Johanna, Michael, Ellen and William. Our subject and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

PETER R. SHUPE, a resident of section 17, Calhoun Township, came to Harrison County in January, 1851, and located on section 22, of Raglan Township, where he claimed a quarter-section of land before any survey had been made, and before scarcely anyone inhabited the county. He was born in Virginia in 1830, the son of Peter and Sarah (Wright) Shupe. Peter Shupe left Virginia with a family in 1842, and went to Brown County, Ill., and remained until the spring of 1846, when he went to Nauvoo and started for the West, and got as far as Council Bluffs. This was in the time of the Mexican War and the Government demanded a Battalion and they made up about five hundred men, among whom were two brothers of our subject—Andrew Jackson and James. After the men had gone, the rest of the party went into winter quarters, on Kegg Creek, Mills County, where they found rush-beds and there they pitched their tent, and his father and mother both died the same day of ague and congestive chills. The same evening his brother came and took the children and started for Farmington, on the Des Moines River, but upon reaching Soap Creek he died, and Peter, who was also sick, was taken back to their former camping place, while the remainder of the family went on; one of the children dying near Farmington, and within a short time every member of the family died at Farmington except Thurza, now of Woodbine. Our subject, Peter R., remained at the house of Franklin Steward until July 4, when they started to Holt County, Mo., for provisions, and on the way there he found a place to work out at $4 per month. He remained in that locality over a year and the following summer worked for the Government, hauling freight to Ft. Laramie, and was thus engaged until 1851, when he came to Harrison County. He was married in Harrison County in May, 1851, to Sintha Lockling, a native of Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Shupe have no children of their own, but have adopted four. Politically our subject has usually voted with the Democratic party, but now votes for the best man regardless of party lines.

GEORGE J. BLACKMAN, a farmer of section 29, Magnolia Township, came to Harrison County, in the spring of 1851, with his family, (having been here the year previous alone), when he located his land and commenced to build a log house on the farm he now lives. He claimed three hundred and twenty acres. He was born in Canada, April, 1828, and in 1833, his parents moved to Missouri, and owing to the feeling against the Mormons they went to Nauvoo, Ill., and in 1846, came to Council Bluffs. Here he remained with his parents until 1849, when he commenced working for himself, coming to Harrison County. He was united

in marriage, in Pottawattamie County, to Miss Harriet Staley, June 11, 1850. By this marriage the following children were born—Stephen, Charles, Helena, John, Juliet, George, Hattie, Harry, Laura.

Mrs. Blackman, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., July 1829, and came with her parents to Illinois, in 1847. They came from Nauvoo, to the eastern part of Iowa, in 1848 or 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Blackman are both members of the Latter Day Saints Church, and all their children except Stephen and Harry.

ASAPH MILTON SILSBY, a resident of Little Sioux Township, is a native of the old Green Mountain State, and came to Harrison County, in July 1868. He was born in Washington County, Vermont, December 1838, the son of Asaph and Olive (Stelle) Silsby, both deceased, the mother dying in 1883, and the father in 1884. Asaph Silsby was born in New Hampshire in 1800. His father Lasell Silsby was also a native of New Hampshire, born in 1775. His father was Henry Silsby born in Connecticut about 1740, and moved to New Hampshire in 1769. He was the first settler in the town of Acworth; the first Selectman and Town Clerk. His father Jonathan Silsby was born in Massachusetts about 1700, and his father, whose name was also Jonathan was one of the Puritan Fathers. The family moved from Vermont to New York, and were near neighbors of John Brown of Harpers Ferry fame. They remained there until 1868 on a farm, and then came to Harrison County, Iowa. In 1839, our subject established himself in the agricultural implement business at Little Sioux. It should be stated here however that during the Civil War, our subject was a member of Company H., of the Eighty-third New York Infantry, enlisting in July 1862, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. During that terrible conflict was in the battle of the Wilderness, Williamsburg, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and numerous minor engagements. He was shot in the leg at Gettysburg, and received his discharge in December 1865.

Mr. Silsby was married in New York, September 1859, to Miss Abbie Clifford, by whom ten children have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Silsby belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. WOOD, a farmer and stock-raiser, of section 2, township 79, range 43, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1865, and settled in Magnolia, where he engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with P. J. Rudasill and James Low, and was in that business until 1871. He was elected to the office of County Treasurer, in the fall of 1872, and served two terms, and after going out of office he remained in Magnolia, until the spring of 1877, when he purchased the farm he now lives upon which then consisted of two hundred and forty acres. He now has seven hundred and twenty acres.

He was born in Rappahannock County, Va., in December, 1833, in 1854 came to Missouri, and embarked in the mercantile business and remained until the time he came to Harrison County in 1865.

Our subject was married in Atchinson County, Missouri, in September 1859, to Eliza Hopkins, and by this marriage eleven children were born—Charles, Mary, William, Frank, Kate (deceased), Anna E., Lucy, Ella, Effie, J. B., and Edward J.

Mrs. Wood was born in Clinton County, Mo., in 1842, and remained with her parents until the date of her marriage. Mr. Wood is a member of the Masonic lodge at Logan. In his political belief is a Democratic, and in religious matters he and his wife are connected with the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM S. CHURCH, now a resident of Stanton County, Neb., first came to Harrison County, Iowa, in March, 1858, locating in Clay Township, where he operated a sawmill one year, then moved to Hall County, Neb., and there worked at the carpentering business for one year. He located a claim in that county, which is a part of the present site of the city of Grand Island. In 1864 his family were driven out by the Indians, after building up a beautiful home, in which a daughter, Callie C., was born. Three hours after her birth, on account of the Indian troubles, she with her mother was loaded into a wagon and driven to Kearney, and before they were out of sight their house was on fire. On the advice of physicians they started for Omaha, and in due time arrived at that city, crossed the Missouri river and pushed on to Mondamin, Harrison County. In August of 1864 Mr. Church purchased a farm in section 16, in Cincinnati Township, consisting of a quarter section, where he resided until February, 1882, when he sold and moved to Stanton County, Neb., where he now owns an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved.

Our subject was born in Cortland County, N. Y., September 9, 1831. In his early life he learned the carpenter's trade, which became very valuable to him in after years. He first settled West in 1852, and was at different places until 1858, when he was operating the sawmill above referred to, in Clay Township, Harrison County.

November 11, 1860 he was united in marriage to Melvina D. Burcham, by whom four children were born—Henry L., Callie C., Ida J., and Emma. Mr. Church was quite prominently identified with the political as well as the business interests of Harrison County during his residence here, hence very naturally finds a place in this volume, which is a record of the comings and goings of the pioneers.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, of Little Sioux, came to Iowa in 1854, and lived in Monona County until 1865, and has been a resident of Harrison County since 1884, farming until 1868 on the Soldier River, and then returning to Preparation, Monona County, where he had formerly lived. Mr. Scott was born in Medina County, Ohio, in October, 1835, and is a son of Samuel and Amy (Lyman) Scott, natives of Connecticut and New York, our subject being the youngest son. The parents are both deceased. The father was born in 1800, and died in 1889, while the mother died in 1853. Our subject's early life was spent in Southern

Illinois, and moved from there to St. Joseph, Mo., and in 1854, moved to Monona County, Iowa, engaging in farming and stock-raising until 1882, and then engaged in the mercantile business, at Preparation, of the firm of Scott & Englehorn. In 1884, he came to Little Sioux and conducted a general store until February, 1891; then formed a partnership with B. F. Croasdale, and is now transacting business in the general merchandise line.

Politically, our subject is a Prohibition Republican. He was elected as County Supervisor of Monona County, in 1874, and re-elected in 1877 and in 1880; he was also Mayor of Little Sioux at one time.

He was married in September, 1860, at Preparation, to Miss Maria C. Cobb, the daughter of Roland and Eliza (Butts) Cobb. Four children were the result of this union—Laura A., George L., deceased; Willard R. and Harlan A., at home.

Our subject is a member of the Latter Day Saints Church, and belongs to Frontier Masonic Lodge.

SOLOMON J. SMITH, (deceased), came to Harrison County, in 1855, being a pioneer of the pioneers. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., June 7, 1827, and was the son of John and Nancy (Jennings) Smith, of Canada, where our subject spent his early life and received his early education. He followed farming throughout his days; went to California in 1849, followed mining when gold was first discovered there, returning to New York, and went from there to Dixon, Ill., and from there to Council Bluffs and located on section 30, of Little Sioux Township, where he owned four hundred and twenty-five acres of land. Smith's Lake is on this farm.

He was married in 1855, to Miss Julia Pratt, the daughter of John Pratt. By this union three children were born—Alice, Charles and Emma. Mr. Smith died January 18, 1887: he was a Republican in politics, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the Masonic lodge, at Little Sioux.

URIAH HAWKINS, next to the first actual settler in Harrison County, is deserving of a biographical notice in this connection, so we will invite the attention of the reader to a little hamlet in New York State, where he was born September 27, 1800. He was the son of Edward and Charity (Shipman) Hawkins. Edward was a farmer, and came from New York to Missouri, and after roughing it for a time in that State, went to Illinois, and when eighty-nine years of age, and in 1846, his son, Uriah, took him to Jackson County, Iowa, where he died September 16, of that year.

Uriah had come to Jackson County in 1835, and July 10, 1847, he landed in Harrison County, and settled in what is now Cass Township, where he "squatted" on one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he subsequently paid the Government price of $1.25 per acre for. When he came to the county, he had a wife and five children. Jane, who married William J. Esley, who died in 1863; Edward is now on the old homestead; Emma died in October, 1863, and was buried on the farm in a private cemetery; Mary died in Au-

gust, 1888, and is buried in the home cemetery; Esther married Adam Conrad in Harrison County and died in February, 1874.

Uriah Hawkins was a poor man when he came to Harrison County, having two yoke of oxen, two yoke of cows, a yearling heifer, a wagon and a little household furniture, but at the time of his death, September 29, 1869, he was in fair circumstances. He had been a member of the Latter Day Saints Church for thirty-eight years.

Edward Hawkins, the only son of pioneer Uriah Hawkins, was born in Jackson County, Iowa in 1841, and came to Harrison County with his parents in 1847. When twenty-seven years of age, he left home and conducted a farm of his own for seventeen years. He was married in March, 1884, to Miss Lydia Ann Thorn Thomas, a native of England, who came to America in 1883.

SARAH J. HALL, widow of Dr. D. M. Hall, now of Washington, but a former resident of Harrison County, is the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Marshall Kennedy, and was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1830. In 1854, she came West with her people and settled in Crawford County, Iowa, where May 15, 1856, she was united in marriage to David M. Hall, who was a native of Ohio, born June 26, 1818, and removed to Harrison County, February 23, 1857, settling near Magnolia. In the fall of the same year, he removed to Jeddo, Jefferson Township, remained one winter and in April, 1858, moved to Douglas Township, where he remained until February, 1862, then moved to Crawford County, lived until 1865, and returned to Jeddo and in the spring of 1866, moved to section 10, of Jefferson Township. Dr. Hall then practiced medicine at Woodbine and died at the home of his son—J. S. Hall, in Douglas Township, June 2, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of four children—David Marshall, Lillie A., Willard S. and Arthur K.

Mrs. Hall disposed of her property in Harrison County in the fall of 1891, and removed to Vancouver, Wash. Dr. Hall was among the most successful practitioners, who ever followed the healing art in Harrison County, and will be remembered by many of the early settlers of the county.

SAMUEL McGAVREN is numbered among the pioneers of Harrison County, having settled on his present farm, on section 21, Jefferson Township, February 18, 1853, and purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid $250; he entered the land as soon as it came into the market. His farm now comprises two hundred and forty acres. When he came to the county his family consisted of six children, and their nearest market place was Kanesville, now Council Bluffs.

He was born on the Conemaugh River, near Johnstown, Pa., February 20, 1812, and is the son of George and Nancy (Ewert) McGavren, who came from Ireland in 1800, and settled in York County, Pa. After two years they removed to Indiana County, Pa., and in the fall of 1829 removed to Columbiana County, Ohio. The father died August 27, 1853, in Auglaize

County, Ohio, and the mother died at the village of St. Johns, Harrison County, Iowa, July 7, 1861, having been in the county since 1854.

Our subject is of a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, he being the second son. When twenty years of age he started in life for himself, his first work being the threshing of fourteen hundred bushels of grain with a flail. After which he worked as an apprentice, as wheelwright, for three years. He followed this and the cabinet business for twenty-six years in Ohio. September 15, 1852, he started with an ox-team for the West and arrived at Council Bluffs, November 6, and two days later at St. Johns.

Mr. McGavren was married August 16, 1834, to Jane Hoon, who died January 15, 1851, leaving a family of six children: Nancy J., Wallace, Mary Amanda, Scott, Goorge, and Smith. He was again married August 16, 1853, to Margaret Hadden, by whom two children were born. The mother of these children died October 1, 1856, and he was again married January 27, 1857, to Sarah Morgareidge, daughter of Richard and Amy (Scott) Morgareidge. By this wife four children have been born: Amy C., born November 15, 1857, and died December 5, 1863; Laura E., born August 11, 1859; Arthur H., June 30, 1861; Addie M., May 17, 1864.

JONATHAN L. PERKINS, of Little Sioux Township, has been a resident of Harrison County since 1853. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1834, the son of Erastus and Sarah (Huntly) Perkins, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Jonathan L. was the youngest of a family of eleven children, and his early life was spent in Ohio, the family coming to Jackson County, Iowa, in 1844. He began farming for himself in 1852, in Clayton County, Iowa, and there remained until he came to Harrison County, in 1853.

He was married in 1852, to Miss Mary Alloway, daughter of William and Alice Alloway. She died in 1853, and our subject remained single until 1864, when he married Miss Orphy Mead, in Little Sioux, the daughter of Thomas and Frances (Clark) Mead. By this marriage six children were born—Erastus, Cora, Justine, Ermina, Newton and Sarah still living. Mrs. Perkins died in 1887.

AUGUSTUS H. GLEASON, of Little Sioux, came to Harrison County, in 1856. He is a native of Connecticut, born September 8, 1826. He is the son of Asahel and Etna (Judd) Gleason, who were also natives of Connecticut. The grandparents on the father's side were David H. and Isabel (North) Gleason. The grandfather was a brother to Eland and Peter B. Gleason, one of the first to work at the printing trade in Saybrook, and Hartford, Conn. The Gleasons are of Irish extraction. The grandmother Gleason was a niece of Lord North, of England, and was of English origin.

In our subject's father's family there were five children, he being the eldest. The children were: Augustus H., Elizabeth, John, killed by the Indians; Mary and Julia.

Our subject's early life was spent in Connecticut, receiving his early education

in the common and High Schools, and was a Civil Engineer for the New Haven & Northampton and the New York & New Haven Railroads, as well as Deputy County Surveyor of Hartford, Conn. He remained in the county of his birth, engaged in various pursuits until July, 1856, when he came to Harrison County, Iowa. In 1859 he went to Denver, Col., going with the first steam sawmill ever taken to that country, after which he engaged in gold mining, and went from there to Oregon and in 1862 engaged in mining and ranching. While crossing the plains then known as the Great American Desert, he saw very hard times, being attacked by the Indians, and running low on provisions, an experience which he does not care to pass through again. While gold prospecting he was in Colorado, New Mexico, Old Mexico and Arizona, and remained in Oregon three years, and was in Idaho, Wyoming and British America, returning to Iowa in August, 1864, and purchased land on section 25, of Little Sioux Township, where he now owns five hundred acres all of which is under cultivation. This land has cost him from $2 to $30 per acre. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and is a very successful agriculturist.

Our subject was married November 14, 1865, at Little Sioux, Iowa, to Miss Cynthia F. Scofield, the daughter of James and Olive (Hathaway) Scofield. The latter is still living but the former died in 1882. Her father came to Harrison County in 1857, and erected the first mill in the township, that was propelled by steam; first putting in a sawmill and afterward adding a gristmill.

Mr. and Mrs. Gleason are the parents of six children: Gertrude O., now the wife of Mr. Pitts, of Omaha; Eva A., at home; John A., deceased; Isabel, Dora and James. Mrs. Gleason is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Lodge, No. 382, at Little Sioux.

Politically, our subject is radically a Democrat. Mrs. Gleason taught the first school in Belvidere Township, Monona County; this school was taught in 1859.

THOMAS F. VANDERHOOF, came to Harrison County, landing at Harris Grove, May 16, 1852, taking a claim and remained there about two years when he removed to Magnolia Township, lived three years, and removed to the site of his present home on section 30, of Jefferson Township. He now has five hundred and sixty acres of farm land, besides ninety-five acres of timber. At the time he came to the county he only possessed $130, which was the corner stone for his present valuable property.

He was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1827, and is the son of Thomas and Rebecca Vanderhoof. When our subject was three years old his parents removed to Cass County, Mich., that being in 1830, and in 1840 his mother died, and the father in 1851. After the death of his parents our subject came to Harrison County, Iowa. He was married July 4, 1854, to Miss Jane Dungan, a native of Clay County, Ind., the daughter of James Dungan. As a result of this marriage, four children were born—Mary R., William H., Amelia and David W. All are deceased but Amelia, who married Dr. J. L. Witt, of Logan, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

It may be stated in this connection that Mr. Vanderhoof commenced to learn the harness-maker's trade when seventeen years old, at Cassopolis, Mich., and served two years as an apprentice, and then in company with two or three others, bought out a tanyard, and ran a boot, shoe and harness shop in connection, with which he was connected three years, at the end of which time he sold and bought a harness shop at Dowagiac, Mich., which he sold in 1851, but was unfortunate in the securities he took, and lost $4,000 by the operation.

EDWARD A. JONES, located on section 15, of Jackson Township, came to the county in the fall of 1867, and first located in Morgan Township, where he bought fifteen acres of land, and an interest in the Amos Chase sawmill. He remained there six years and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, a part of his present farm.

Mr. Jones was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in 1842. His parents, Thomas and Hannah Jones, were natives of the Empire State, and had a family of eleven children. Our subject remained at home until of age, then went to work on a farm by the month. He was drafted in Cortland County, N. Y., to serve as a soldier in the Union Army, but was rejected, and was again drafted for the Home Guards, and rejected.

He was married in 1870, to Helen A. Silsby. By this marriage three children were born—Thomas L., Henry W. and Fayette. Our subject was a member of the Board of Supervisors for four years. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Little Sioux, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

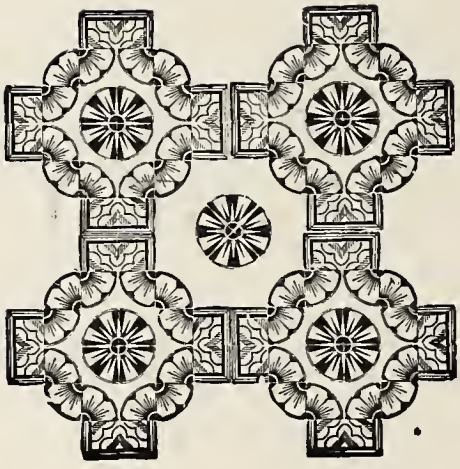
MELVIN MATSON settled at Persia in March, 1882, engaging in the hardware and agricultural implement business, and was Postmaster until the fall of 1885. His was the second business house in Persia. In 1885 he commenced handling grain for Remington Brothers.

He was born in Bureau County, Ill., October 11, 1855, and in 1856 his parents removed to Rice County, Minn., where he remained until 1881, and then came to Neola, Iowa, remained one year, and then came to Persia. He attended the Shattuck Cadet School, at Faribault, Minn., one year. He is Master of the Masonic Lodge at Persia, and was an officer of the Grand Lodge in 1889–90.

He was united in marriage at Faribault, Minn., June 21, 1876, to Miss Fannie E. Renslow, and they are the parents of four children: Guy M., born February 15, 1877; Roy W., January 2, 1879, Archie L., October 7, 1881; and Fay N., November 14, 1890.

Mrs. Matson was born in Rice County, Minn., January 29, 1859, and remained at home until the date of her marriage.

PART II.



PRESIDENTS

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES

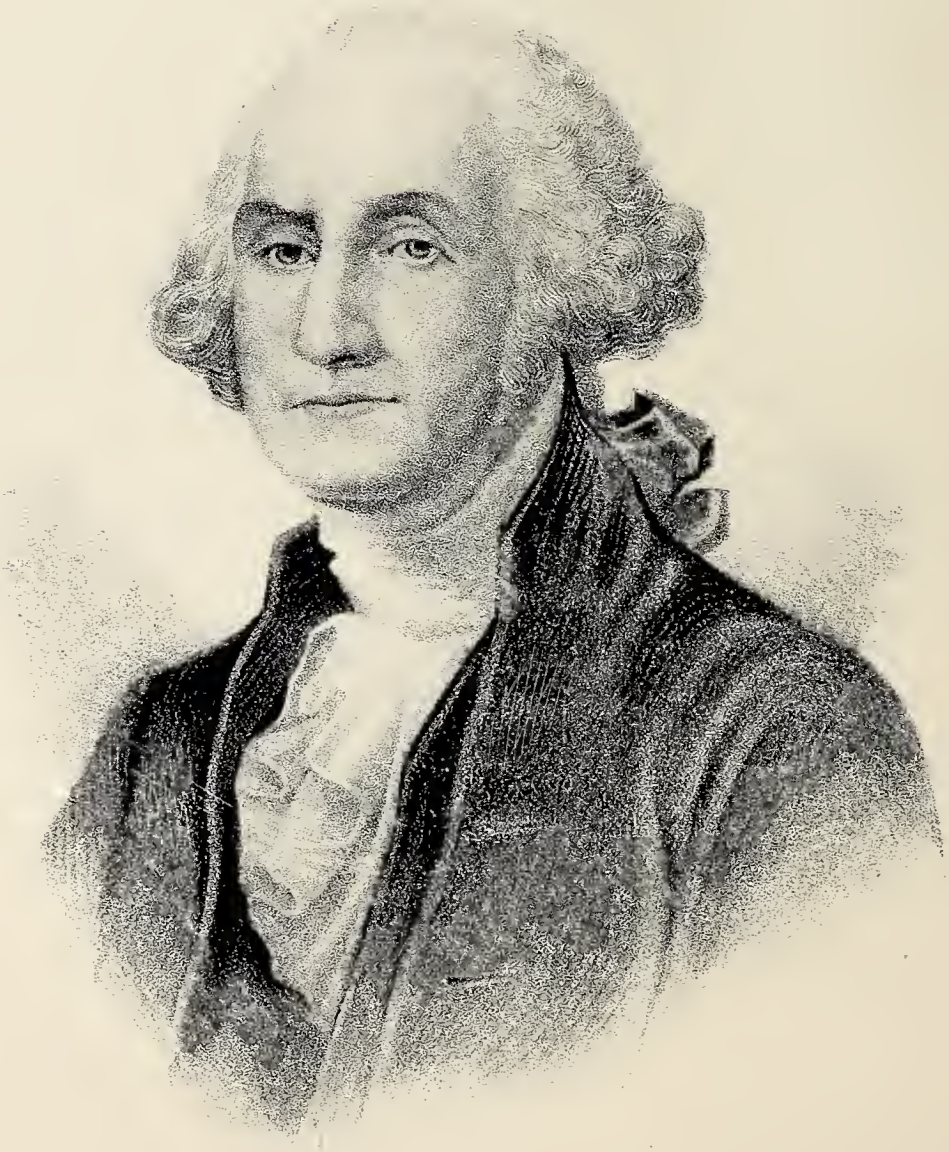
—AND—

GOVERNORS

—OF THE—

STATE OF IOWA.





G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE Father of our Country was born in Westmorland Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. His great-grandfather, John Washington, emigrated to Virginia about 1657, and became a prosperous planter. He had two sons, Lawrence and John. The former married Mildred Warner and had three children, John, Augustine and Mildred. Augustine, the father of George, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, two of whom, Lawrence and Augustine, reached maturity. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Augustine Washington, the father of George, died in 1743, leaving a large landed property. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he bequeathed an estate on the Patomac, afterwards known as Mount Vernon, and to George he left the parental residence. George received only such education as the neighborhood schools afforded, save for a short time after he left school, when he received private instruction in mathematics. His spelling was rather defective. Remarkable stories are told of his great physical strength and development at an early age. He was an acknowledged leader among his companions, and was early noted for that nobleness of character, fairness and veracity which characterized his whole life.

When George was 14 years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only 19 years of age, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of major in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies with his brother Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752 Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mount Vernon was given to George.

Upon the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie, as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, in 1752, the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four military districts, of which the northern was assigned to Washington as adjutant general. Shortly after this a very perilous mission was assigned him and accepted, which others had refused. This was to proceed to the French post near Lake Erie in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The distance to be traversed was between 500 and 600 miles. Winter was at hand, and the journey was to be made without military escort, through a territory occupied by Indians. The

trip was a perilous one, and several times he came near losing his life, yet he returned in safety and furnished a full and useful report of his expedition. A regiment of 300 men was raised in Virginia and put in command of Col. Joshua Fry, and Major Washington was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. Active war was then begun against the French and Indians, in which Washington took a most important part. In the memorable event of July 9, 1755, known as Braddock's defeat, Washington was almost the only officer of distinction who escaped from the calamities of the day with life and honor. The other aids of Braddock were disabled early in the action, and Washington alone was left in that capacity on the field. In a letter to his brother he says: "I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." An Indian sharpshooter said he was not born to be killed by a bullet, for he had taken direct aim at him seventeen times, and failed to hit him.

After having been five years in the military service, and vainly sought promotion in the royal army, he took advantage of the fall of Fort Duquesne and the expulsion of the French from the valley of the Ohio, to resign his commission. Soon after he entered the Legislature, where, although not a leader, he took an active and important part. January 17, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, the wealthy widow of John Parke Custis.

When the British Parliament had closed the port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest nation of earth. On Dec. 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army to to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis. He retired immediately to Mount Vernon and resumed his occupation as a farmer and planter, shunning all connection with public life.

In February, 1789, Washington was unanimously elected President. In his presidential career he was subject to the peculiar trials incidental to a new government; trials from lack of confidence on the part of other governments; trials from want of harmony between the different sections of our own country; trials from the impoverished condition of the country, owing to the war and want of credit; trials from the beginnings of party strife. He was no partisan. His clear judgment could discern the golden mean; and while perhaps this alone kept our government from sinking at the very outset, it left him exposed to attacks from both sides, which were often bitter and very annoying.

At the expiration of his first term he was unanimously re-elected. At the end of this term many were anxious that he be re-elected, but he absolutely refused a third nomination. On the fourth of March, 1797, at the expiraton of his second term as President, he returned to his home, hoping to pass there his few remaining years free from the annoyances of public life. Later in the year, however, his repose seemed likely to be interrupted by war with France At the prospect of such a war he was again urged to take command of the armies. He chose his subordinate officers and left to them the charge of matters in the field, which he superintended from his home. In accepting the command he made the reservation that he was not to be in the field until it was necessary. In the midst of these preparations his life was suddenly cut off. December 12, he took a severe cold from a ride in the rain, which, settling in his throat, produced inflammation, and terminated fatally on the night of the fourteenth. On the eighteenth his body was borne with military honors to its final resting place, and interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Of the character of Washington it is impossible to speak but in terms of the highest respect and admiration. The more we see of the operations of our government, and the more deeply we feel the difficulty of uniting all opinions in a common interest, the more highly we must estimate the force of his talent and character, which have been able to challenge the reverence of all parties, and principles, and nations, and to win a fame as extended as the limits of the globe, and which we cannot but believe will be as lasting as the existence of man.

The person of Washington was unusally tall, erect and well proportioned. His muscular strength was great. His features were of a beautiful symmetry. He commanded respect without any appearance of haughtiness, and ever serious without being dull.



John Adams

JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President and the first Vice-President of the United States, was born in Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., and about ten miles from Boston, Oct. 19, 1735. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, emigrated from England about 1640, with a family of eight sons, and settled at Braintree. The parents of John were John and Susannah (Boylston) Adams. His father was a farmer of limited means, to which he added the business of shoemaking. He gave his eldest son, John, a classical education at Harvard College. John graduated in 1755, and at once took charge of the school in Worcester, Mass. This he found but a "school of affliction," from which he endeavored to gain relief by devoting himself, in addition, to the study of law. For this purpose he placed himself under the tuition of the only lawyer in the town. He had thought seriously of the clerical profession but seems to have been turned from this by what he termed "the frightful engines of ecclesiastical councils, of diabolical malice, and Calvanistic good nature," of the operations of which he had been a witness in his native town. He was well fitted for the legal profession, possessing a clear, sonorous voice, being ready and fluent of speech, and having quick perceptive powers. He gradually gained practice, and in 1764 married Abigail Smith, a daughter of a minister, and a lady of superior intelligence. Shortly after his marriage, (1765), the attempt of Parliamentary taxation turned him from law to politics. He took initial steps toward holding a town meeting, and the resolutions he offered on the subject became very popular throughout the Province, and were adopted word for word by over forty different towns. He moved to Boston in 1768, and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause, and was chosen a member of the General Court (the Legislature) in 1770.

Mr. Adams was chosen one of the first delegates from Massachusetts to the first Continental Congress, which met in 1774. Here he distinguished himself by his capacity for business and for debate, and advocated the movement for independence against the majority of the members. In May, 1776, he moved and carried a resolution in Congress that the Colonies should assume the duties of self-government. He was a prominent member of the committee of five appointed June 11, to prepare a declaration of independence. This article was drawn by Jefferson, but on Adams devolved the task of battling it through Congress in a three days debate.

On the day after the Declaration of Independence was passed, while his soul was yet warm with the glow of excited feeling, he wrote a letter to his wife which, as we read it now, seems to have been dictated by the spirit of prophecy. "Yesterday," he says, "the greatest question was decided that ever was debated in America; and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.' The day is passed. The fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows

games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward for ever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

In November, 1777, Mr. Adams was appointed a delegate to France, and to co-operate with Bemjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were then in Paris, in the endeavor to obtain assistance in arms and money from the French Government. This was a severe trial to his patriotism, as it separated him from his home, compelled him to cross the ocean in winter, and exposed him to great peril of capture by the British cruisers, who were seeking him. He left France June 17, 1779. In September of the same year he was again chosen to go to Paris, and there hold himself in readiness to negotiate a treaty of peace and of commerce with Great Britian, as soon as the British Cabinet might be found willing to listen to such proposels. He sailed for France in November, from there he went to Holland, where he negotiated important loans and formed important commercial treaties.

Finally a treaty of peace with England was signed Jan. 21, 1783. The re-action from the excitement, toil and anxiety through which Mr. Adams had passed threw him into a fever. After suffering from a continued fever and becoming feeble and emaciated he was advised to go to England to drink the waters of Bath. While in England, still drooping and desponding, he received dispatches from his own government urging the necessity of his going to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. It was winter, his health was delicate, yet he immediately set out, and through storm, on sea, on horseback and foot,he made the trip.

February 24, 1785, Congress appointed Mr. Adams envoy to the Court of St. James. Here he met face to face the King of England, who had so long regarded him as a traitor. As England did not condescend to appoint a minister to the United States, and as Mr. Adams felt that he was accomplishing but little, he sought permission to return to his own country, where he arrived in June, 1788.

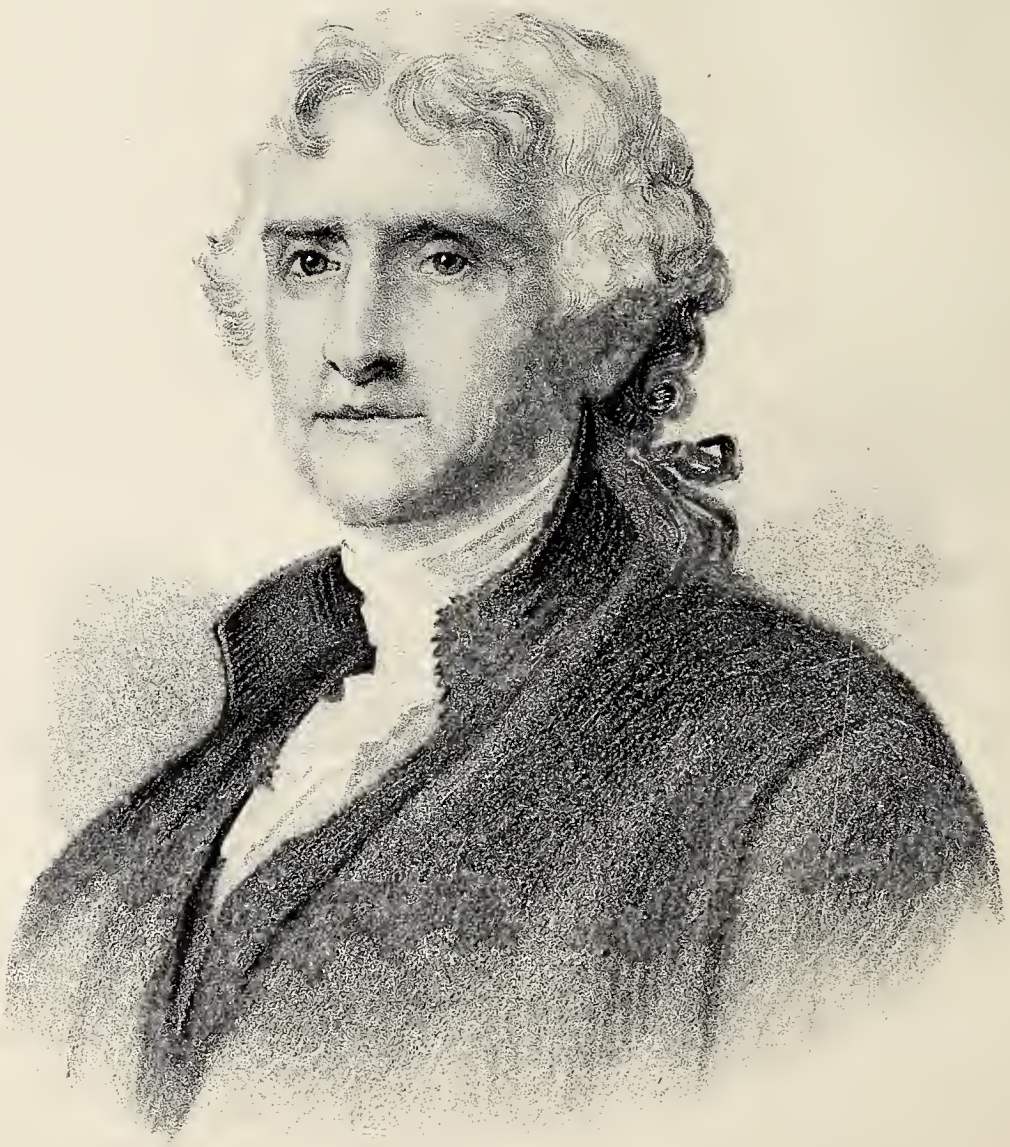
When Washington was first chosen President, John Adams, rendered illustiious by his signal services at home and abroad, was chosen Vice President. Again at the second election of Washington as President, Adams was chosen Vice President. In 1796, Washington retired from public life, and Mr. Adams was elected President,though not without much opposition. Serving in this office four years,he was succeeded by Mr. Jefferson, his opponent in politics.

While Mr. Adams was Vice President the great French Revolution shook the continent of Europe, and it was upon this point which he was at issue with the majority of his countrymen led by Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Adams felt no sympathy with the French people in their struggle, for he had no confidence in their power of self-government, and he utterly abhored the class of atheist philosophers who he claimed caused it. On the other hand Jefferson's sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the French people. Hence originated the alienation between these distinguished men, and two powerful parties were thus soon organized, Adams at the head of the one whose sympathies were with England and Jefferson led the other in sympathy with France.

The world has seldom seen a spectacle of more moral beauty and grandeur, than was presented by the old age of Mr. Adams. The violence of party feeling had died away, and he had begun to receive that just appreciation which, to most men, is not accorded till after death. No one could look upon his venerable form, and think of what he had done and suffered, and how he had given up all the prime and strength of his life to the public good, without the deepest emotion of gratitude and respect. It was his peculiar good fortune to witness the complete success of the institution which he had been so active in creating and supporting. In 1824, his cup of happiness was filled to the brim, by seeing his son elevated to the highest station in the gift of the people.

The fourth of July, 1826, which completed the half century since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, arrived, and there were but three of the signers of that immortal instrument left upon the earth to hail its morning light. And, as it is well known, on that day two of these finished their earthly pilgrimage, a coincidence so remarkable as to seem miraculous. For a few days before Mr. Adams had been rapidly failing, and on the morning of the fourth he found himself too weak to rise from his bed. On being requested to name a toast for the customary celebration of the day, he exclaimed "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER." When the day was ushered in, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons, he was asked by one of his attendants if he knew what day it was? He replied, "O yes; it is the glorious fourth of July—God bless it—God bless you all." In the course of the day he said, "It is a great and glorious day." The last words he uttered were, "Jefferson survives." But he had, at one o'clock, resigned his spirit into the hands of his God.

The personal appearance and manners of Mr. Adams were not particularly prepossessing. His face, as his portrait manifests,was intellectual and expressive, but his figure was low and ungraceful, and his manners were frequently abrupt and uncourteous. He had neither the lofty dignity of Washington, nor the engaging elegance and gracefulness which marked the manners and address of Jefferson.



Th. Jefferson

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, Albermarle county, Va. His parents were Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, the former a native of Wales, and the latter born in London. To them were born six daughters and two sons, of whom Thomas was the elder. When 14 years of age his father died. He received a most liberal education, having been kept diligently at school from the time he was five years of age. In 1760 he entered William and Mary College. Williamsburg was then the seat of the Colonial Court, and it was the obode of fashion and splendor. Young Jefferson, who was then 17 years old, lived somewhat expensively, keeping fine horses, and much caressed by gay society, yet he was earnestly devoted to his studies, and irreproachable in his morals. It is strange, however, under such influences, that he was not ruined. In the second year of his college course, moved by some unexplained inward impulse, he discarded his horses, society, and even his favorite violin, to which he had previously given much time. He often devoted fifteen hours a day to hard study, allowing himself for exercise only a run in the evening twilight of a mile out of the city and back again. He thus attained very high intellectual culture, alike excellence in philosophy and the languages. The most difficult Latin and Greek authors he read with facility. A more finished scholar has seldom gone forth from college halls; and there was not to be found, perhaps, in all Virginia, a more pureminded, upright, gentlemanly young man.

Immediately upon leaving college he began the study of law. For the short time he continued in the practice of his profession he rose rapidly and distinguished himself by his energy and accuteness as a lawyer. But the times called for greater action. The policy of England had awakened the spirit of resistance of the American Colonies, and the enlarged views which Jefferson had ever entertained, soon led him into active political life. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a very beautiful, wealthy and highly accomplished young widow

Upon Mr. Jefferson's large estate at Shadwell, there was a majestic swell of land, called Monticello, which commanded a prospect of wonderful extent and beauty. This spot Mr. Jefferson selected for his new home; and here he reared a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture, which, next to Mount Vernon became the most distinguished resort in our land.

In 1775 he was sent to the Colonial Congress, where, though a silent member, his abilities as a writer and a reasoner soon become known, and he was placed upon a number of important committees, and was chairman of the one appointed for the drawing up of a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. Jefferson, as chairman, was appointed to draw up the paper. Franklin and Adams suggested a few verbal changes before it was submitted to Congress. On June 28, a few slight changes were made in it by Congress, and it was passed and signed July 4, 1776. What must have been the feelings of that

man—what the emotions that swelled his breast—who was charged with the preparation of that Declaration, which, while it made known the wrongs of America, was also to publish her to the world, free, soverign and independent. It is one of the most remarkable papers ever written; and did no other effort of the mind of its author exist, that alone would be sufficient to stamp his name with immortality.

In 1779 Mr. Jefferson was elected successor to Patrick Henry, as Governor of Virginia. At one time the British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello, to capture the Governor. Scarcely five minutes elapsed after the hurried escape of Mr. Jefferson and his family, ere his mansion was in possession of the British troops. His wife's health, never very good, was much injured by this excitement, and in the summer of 1782 she died.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1783. Two years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Returning to the United States in September, 1789, he became Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. This position he resigned Jan. 1, 1794. In 1797, he was chosen Vice President, and four years later was elected President over Mr. Adams, with Aaron Burr as Vice President. In 1804 he was re-elected with wonderful unanimity, and George Clinton, Vice President.

The early part of Mr. Jefferson's second adminstration was disturbed by an event which threatened the tranquility and peace of the Union; this was the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. Defeated in the late election to the Vice Presidency, and led on by an unprincipled ambition, this extraordinary man formed the plan of a military expedition into the Spanish territories on our southwestern frontier, for the purpose of forming there a new republic. This has been generally supposed was a mere pretext; and although it has not been generally known what his real plans were, there is no doubt that they were of a far more dangerous character.

In 1809, at the expiration of the second term for which Mr. Jefferson had been elected, he determined to retire from political life. For a period of nearly forty years, he had been continually before the public, and all that time had been employed in offices of the greatest trust and responsibility. Having thus devoted the best part of his life to the service of his country, he now felt desirous of that rest which his declining years required, and upon the organization of the new administration, in March, 1809, he bid farewell forever to public life, and retired to Monticello.

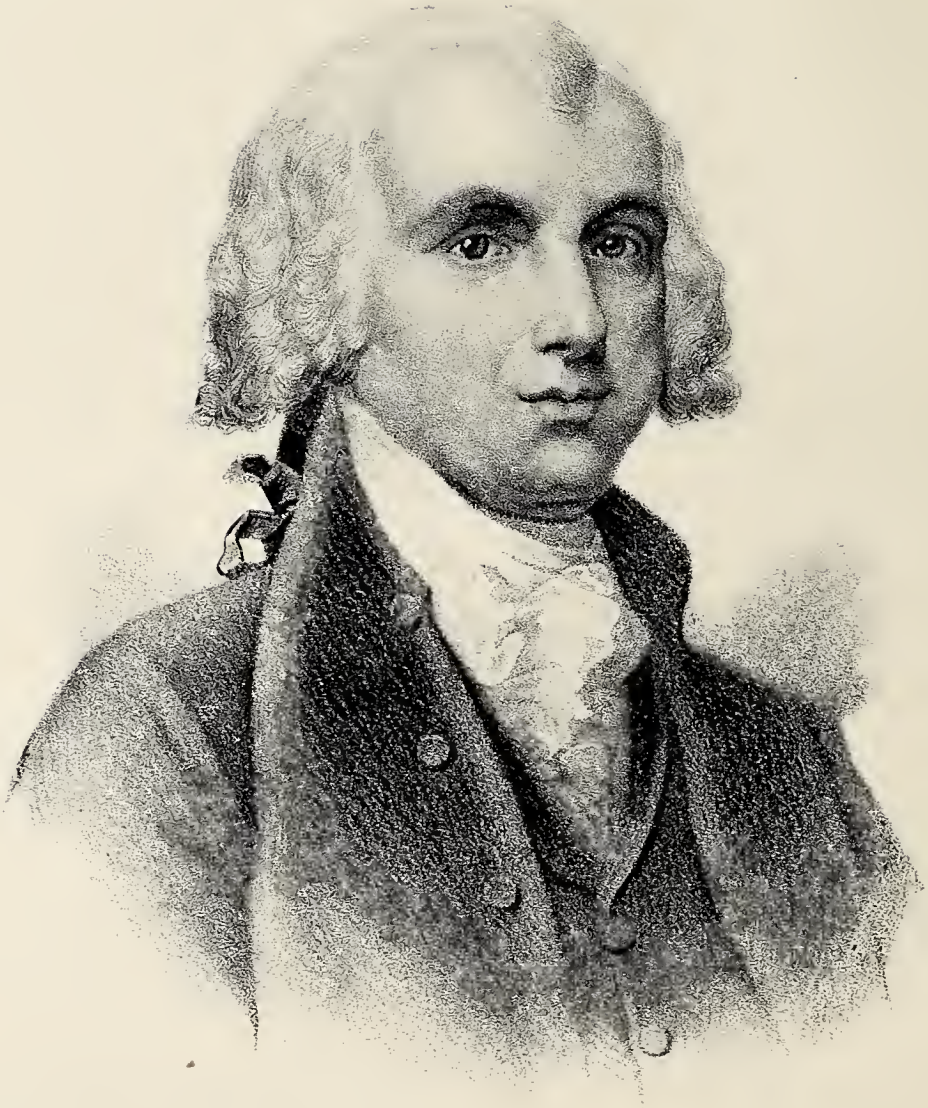
Mr. Jefferson was profuse in his hospitality. Whole families came in their coaches with their horses,—fathers and mothers, boys and girls, babies and nurses,—and remained three and even six months. Life at Monticello, for years, resembled that at a fashionable watering-place.

The fourth of July, 1826, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, great preparations were made in every part of the Union for its celebration, as the nation's jubilee, and the citizens of Washington, to add to the solemnity of the occasion, invited Mr. Jefferson, as the framer, and one of the few surviving signers of the Declaration, to participate in their festivities. But an illness, which had been of several weeks duration, and had been continually increasing, compelled him to decline the invitation.

On the second of July, the disease under which he was laboring left him, but in such a reduced state that his medical attendants, entertained no hope of his recovery. From this time he was perfectly sensible that his last hour was at hand. On the next day, which was Monday, he asked of those around him, the day of the month, and on being told it was the third of July, he expressed the earnest wish that he might be permitted to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary. His prayer was heard—that day, whose dawn was hailed with such rapture through our land, burst upon his eyes, and then they were closed forever. And what a noble consummation of a noble life! To die on that day,—the birthday of a nation,—the day which his own name and his own act had rendered glorious; to die amidst the rejoicings and festivities of a whole nation, who looked up to him, as the author, under God, of their greatest blessings, was all that was wanting to fill up the record his life.

Almost at the same hour of his death, the kindred spirit of the venerable Adams, as if to bear him company, left the scene of his earthly honors. Hand in hand they had stood forth, the champions of freedom; hand in hand, during the dark and desperate struggle of the Revolution, they had cheered and animated their desponding countrymen; for half a century they had labored together for the good of the country; and now hand in hand they depart. In their lives they had been united in the same great cause of liberty, and in their deaths they were not divided.

In person Mr. Jefferson was tall and thin, rather above six feet in height, but well formed; his eyes were light, his hair originally red, in after life became white and silvery; his complexion was fair, his forehead broad, and his whole countenance intelligent and thoughtful. He possessed great fortitude of mind as well as personal courage; and his command of temper was such that his oldest and most intimate friends never recollected to have seen him in a passion. His manners, though dignified, were simple and unaffected, and his hospitality was so unbounded that all found at his house a ready welcome. In conversation he was fluent, eloquent and enthusiastic; and his language was remarkably pure and correct. He was a finished classical scholar, and in his writings is discernable the care with which he formed his style upon the best models of antiquity.



James Madison

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, "Father of the Constitution," and fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1757, and died at his home in Virginia, June 28, 1836. The name of James Madison is inseparably connected with most of the important events in that heroic period of our country during which the foundations of this great republic were laid. He was the last of the founders of the Constitution of the United States to be called to his eternal reward.

The Madison family were among the early emigrants to the New World, landing upon the shores of the Chesapeake but 15 years after the settlement of Jamestown. The father of James Madison was an opulent planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," Orange Co., Va. The mansion was situated in the midst of scenery highly picturesque and romantic, on the west side of South-west Mountain, at the foot of Blue Ridge. It was but 25 miles from the home of Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men, from their early youth until death.

The early education of Mr. Madison was conducted mostly at home under a private tutor. At the age of 18 he was sent to Princeton College, in New Jersey. Here he applied himself to study with the most imprudent zeal; allowing himself, for months, but three hours' sleep out of the 24. His health thus became so seriously impaired that he never recovered any vigor of constitution. He graduated in 1771, with a feeble body, with a character of utmost purity, and with a mind highly disciplined and richly stored with learning which embellished and gave proficiency to his subsequent career.

Returning to Virginia, he commenced the study of law and a course of extensive and systematic reading. This educational course, the spirit of the times in which he lived, and the society with which he associated, all combined to inspire him with a strong love of liberty, and to train him for his life-work of a statesman. Being naturally of a religious turn of mind, and his frail health leading him to think that his life was not to be long, he directed especial attention to theological studies. Endowed with a mind singularly free from passion and prejudice, and with almost unequalled powers of reasoning, he weighed all the arguments for and against revealed religion, until his faith became so established as never to be shaken.

In the spring of 1776, when 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention, to frame the constitution of the State. The next year (1777), he was a candidate for the General Assembly. He refused to treat the whisky-loving voters, and consequently lost his election; but those who had witnessed the talent, energy and public spirit of the modest young man, enlisted themselves in his behalf, and he was appointed to the Executive Council.

Both Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were Governors of Virginia while Mr. Madison remained member of the Council; and their appreciation of his

intellectual, social and moral worth, contributed not a little to his subsequent eminence. In the year 1780, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. Here he met the most illustrious men in our land, and he was immediately assigned to one of the most conspicuous positions among them.

For three years Mr. Madison continued in Congress, one of its most active and influential members. In the year 1784, his term having expired, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

No man felt more deeply than Mr. Madison the utter inefficiency of the old confederacy, with no national government, with no power to form treaties which would be binding, or to enforce law. There was not any State more prominent than Virginia in the declaration, that an efficient national government must be formed. In January, 1786, Mr. Madison carried a resolution through the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting the other States to appoint commissioners to meet in convention at Annapolis to discuss this subject. Five States only were represented. The convention, however, issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draft a Constitution for the United States, to take the place of that Confederate League. The delegates met at the time appointed. Every State but Rhode Island was represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention; and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was, perhaps, no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and the pen of James Madison.

The Constitution, adopted by a vote 81 to 79, was to be presented to the several States for acceptance. But grave solicitude was felt. Should it be rejected we should be left but a conglomeration of independent States, with but little power at home and little respect abroad. Mr. Madison was selected by the convention to draw up an address to the people of the United States, expounding the principles of the Constitution, and urging its adoption. There was great opposition to it at first, but it at length triumphed over all, and went into effect in 1789.

Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress, and soon became the avowed leader of the Republican party. While in New York attending Congress, he met Mrs. Todd, a young widow of remarkable power of fascination, whom he married. She was in person and character queenly, and probably no lady has thus far occupied so prominent a position in the very peculiar society which has constituted our republican court as Mrs. Madison.

Mr. Madison served as Secretary of State under Jefferson, and at the close of his administration was chosen President. At this time the encroachments of England had brought us to the verge of war. British orders in council destroyed our commerce, and our flag was exposed to constant insult. Mr. Madison was a man of peace. Scholarly in his taste, retiring in his disposition, war had no charms for him. But the meekest spirit can be roused. It makes one's blood boil, even now, to think of an American ship brought to, upon the ocean, by the guns of an English cruiser. A young lieutenant steps on board and orders the crew to be paraded before him. With great nonchalance he selects any number whom he may please to designate as British subjects; orders them down the ship's side into his boat; and places them on the gun-deck of his man-of-war, to fight, by compulsion, the battles of England. This right of search and impressment, no efforts of our Government could induce the British cabinet to relinquish.

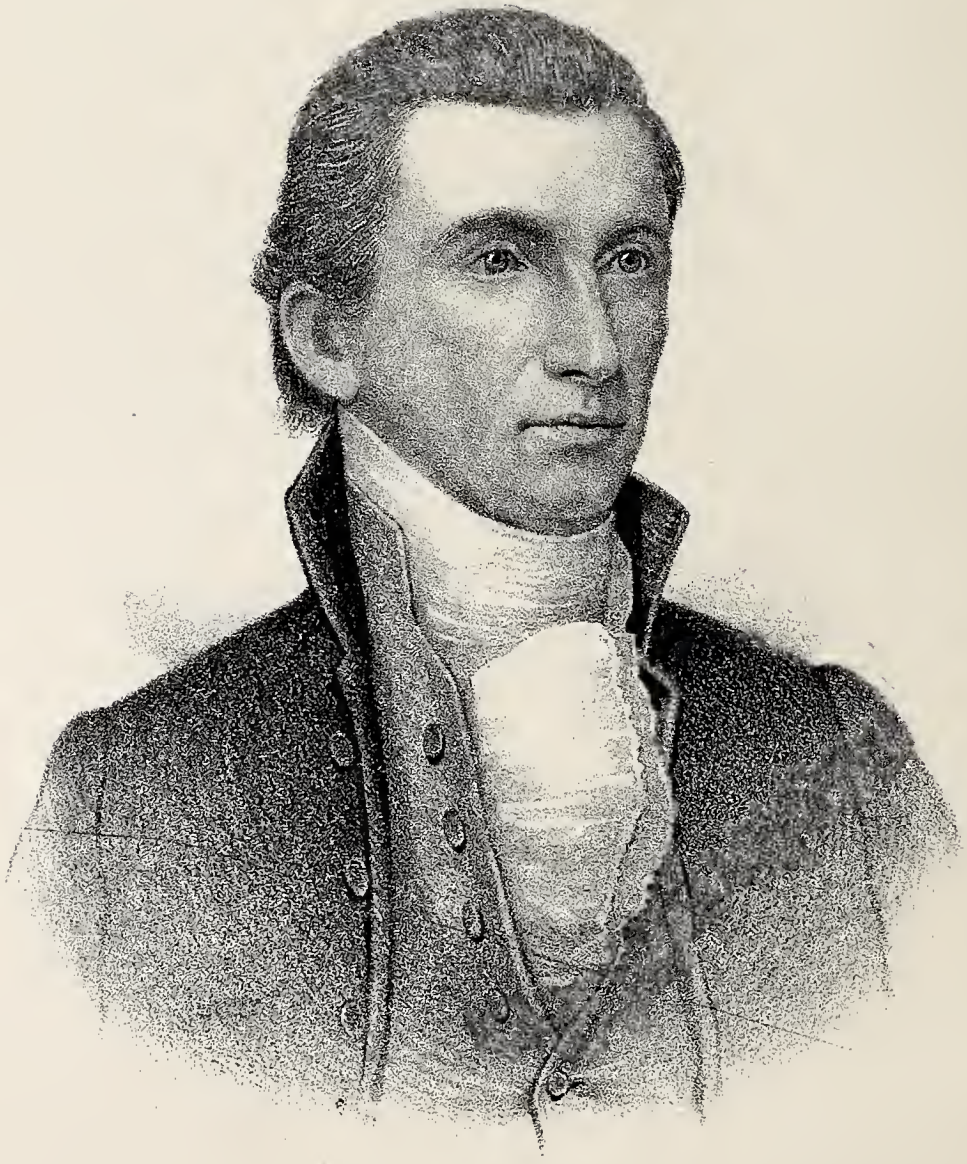
On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, 1813, was re-elected by a large majority, and entered upon his second term of office. This is not the place to describe the various adventures of this war on the land and on the water. Our infant navy then laid the foundations of its renown in grappling with the most formidable power which ever swept the seas. The contest commenced in earnest by the appearance of a British fleet, early in February, 1813, in Chesapeake Bay, declaring nearly the whole coast of the United States under blockade.

The Emperor of Russia offered his services as mediator. America accepted; England refused. A British force of five thousand men landed on the banks of the Patuxet River, near its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and marched rapidly, by way of Bladensburg, upon Washington.

The straggling little city of Washington was thrown into consternation. The cannon of the brief conflict at Bladensburg echoed through the streets of the metropolis. The whole population fled from the city. The President, leaving Mrs. Madison in the White House, with her carriage drawn up at the door to await his speedy return, hurried to meet the officers in a council of war. He met our troops utterly routed, and he could not go back without danger of being captured. But few hours elapsed ere the Presidential Mansion, the Capitol, and all the public buildings in Washington were in flames.

The war closed after two years of fighting, and on Feb. 13, 1815, the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

On the 4th of March, 1817, his second term of office expired, and he resigned the Presidential chair to his friend, James Monroe. He retired to his beautiful home at Montpelier, and there passed the remainder of his days. On June 28, 1836, then at the age of 85 years, he fell asleep in death. Mrs. Madison died July 12, 1849.



James Monroe

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of The United States, was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., April 28, 1758. His early life was passed at the place of nativity. His ancestors had for many years resided in the province in which he was born. When, at 17 years of age, in the process of completing his education at William and Mary College, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia to deliberate upon the unjust and manifold oppressions of Great Britian, declared the separation of the Colonies, and promulgated the Declaration of Independence. Had he been born ten years before it is highly probable that he would have been one of the signers of that celebrated instrument. At this time he left school and enlisted among the patriots.

He joined the army when everything looked hopeless and gloomy. The number of deserters increased from day to day. The invading armies came pouring in; and the tories not only favored the cause of the mother country, but disheartened the new recruits, who were sufficiently terrified at the prospect of contending with an enemy whom they had been taught to deem invincible. To such brave spirits as James Monroe, who went right onward, undismayed through difficulty and danger, the United States owe their political emancipation. The young cadet joined the ranks, and espoused the cause of his injured country, with a firm determination to live or die with her strife for liberty. Firmly yet sadly he shared in the melancholy retreat from Harleam Heights and White Plains, and accompanied the dispirited army as it fled before its foes through New Jersey. In four months after the Declaration of Independence, the patriots had been beaten in seven battles. At the battle of Trenton he led the vanguard, and, in the act of charging upon the enemy he received a wound in the left shoulder.

As a reward for his bravery, Mr. Monroe was promoted a captain of infantry; and, having recovered from his wound, he rejoined the army. He, however, receded from the line of promotion, by becoming an officer in the staff of Lord Sterling. During the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, he continued aid-de-camp; but becoming desirous to regain his position in the army, he exerted himself to collect a regiment for the Virginia line. This scheme failed owing to the exhausted condition of the State. Upon this failure he entered the office of Mr. Jefferson, at that period Governor, and pursued, with considerable ardor, the study of common law. He did not, however, entirely lay aside the knapsack for the green bag; but on the invasions of the enemy, served as a volunteer, during the two years of his legal pursuits.

In 1782, he was elected from King George county, a member of the Leglislature of Virginia, and by that body he was elevated to a seat in the Executive Council. He was thus honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens at 23 years of age; and having at this early period displayed some of that ability and aptitude for legislation, which were afterwards employed with unremitting energy for the public good,

he was in the succeeding year chosen a member of the Congress of the United States.

Deeply as Mr. Monroe felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States. Still he retained the esteem of his friends who were its warm supporters, and who, notwithstanding his opposition secured its adoption. In 1789, he became a member of the United States Senate; which office he held for four years. Every month the line of distinction between the two great parties which divided the nation, the Federal and the Republican, was growing more distinct. The two prominent ideas which now separated them were, that the Republican party was in sympathy with France, and also in favor of such a strict construction of the Constitution as to give the Central Government as little power, and the State Governments as much power, as the Constitution would warrant. The Federalists sympathized with England, and were in favor of a liberal construction of the Constitution, which would give as much power to the Central Government as that document could possibly authorize.

The leading Federalists and Republicans were alike noble men, consecrating all their energies to the good of the nation. Two more honest men or more pure patriots than John Adams the Federalist, and James Monroe the Republican, never breathed. In building up this majestic nation, which is destined to eclipse all Grecian and Assyrian greatness, the combination of their antagonism was needed to create the right equilibrium. And yet each in his day was denounced as almost a demon.

Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. All Europe was drawn into the conflict. We were feeble and far away. Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from a tyranny a thousand-fold worse than that which we had endured. Col. Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that, at whatever hazard, we should help our old allies in their extremity. It was the impulse of a generous and noble nature. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness, by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the minister of that Government to the Republic of France. Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held the office for three years. He was again sent to France to co-operate with Chancellor Livingston in obtaining the vast territory then known as the Province of Louisiana, which France had but shortly before obtained from Spain. Their united efforts were successful. For the comparatively small sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the entire territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana were added to the United States. This was probably the largest transfer of real estate which was ever made in all the history of the world.

From France Mr. Monroe went to England to obtain from that country some recognition of our rights as neutrals, and to remonstrate against those odious impressments of our seamen. But England was unrelenting. He again returned to England on the same mission, but could receive no redress. He returned to his home and was again chosen Governor of Virginia. This he soon resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State under Madison. While in this office war with England was declared, the Secretary of War resigned, and during these trying times, the duties of the War Department were also put upon him. He was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. Upon the return of peace he resigned the Department of War, but continued in the office of Secretary of State until the expiration of Mr. Madison's adminstration. At the election held the previous autumn Mr. Monroe himself had been chosen President with but little opposition, and upon March 4, 1817, was inaugurated. Four years later he was elected for a second term.

Among the important measures of his Presidency were the cession of Florida to the United States; the Missouri Compromise, and the "Monroe doctrine."

This famous doctrine, since known as the "Monroe doctrine," was enunciated by him in 1823. At that time the United States had recognized the independence of the South American states, and did not wish to have European powers longer attempting to subdue portions of the American Continent. The doctrine is as follows: "That we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and "that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling American governments or provinces in any other light than as a manifestation by European powers of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." This doctrine immediately affected the course of foreign governments, and has become the approved sentiment of the United States.

At the end of his second term Mr. Monroe retired to his home in Virginia, where he lived until 1830 when he went to New York to live with his son-in law. In that city he died, on the 4th of July, 1831



J. Q. Adams

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Mass., on the 11th of July, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. When but eight years of age, he stood with his mother on an eminence, listening to the booming of the great battle on Bunker's Hill, and gazing on upon the smoke and flames billowing up from the conflagration of Charlestown.

When but eleven years old he took a tearful adieu of his mother, to sail with his father for Europe, through a fleet of hostile British cruisers. The bright, animated boy spent a year and a half in Paris, where his father was associated with Franklin and Lee as minister plenipotentiary. His intelligence attracted the notice of these distinguished men, and he received from them flattering marks of attention.

Mr. John Adams had scarcely returned to this country, in 1779, ere he was again sent abroad. Again John Quincy accompanied his father. At Paris he applied himself with great diligence, for six months, to study; then accompained his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, then the University at Leyden. About a year from this time, in 1781, when the manly boy was but fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary.

In this school of incessant labor and of enobling culture he spent fourteen months, and then returned to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. This long journey he took alone, in the winter, when in his sixteenth year. Again he resumed his studies, under a private tutor, at Hague. Thence in the spring of 1782, he accompanied his father to Paris, traveling leisurely, and forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent examining architectural remains, galleries of paintings and all renowned works of art. At Paris he again became associated with the most illustrious men of all lands in the contemplations of the loftiest temporal themes which can engross the human mind. After a short visit to England he returned to Paris, and consecrated all his energies to study until May, 1785, when he returned to America. To a brilliant young man of eighteen, who had seen much of the world, and who was familiar with the etiquette of courts, a residence with his father in London, under such circumstances, must have been extremely attractive but with judgment very rare in one of his age, he preferred to return to America to complete his education in an American college. He wished then to study law, that with an honorable profession, he might be able to obtain an independent support.

Upon leaving Harvard College, at the age of twenty he studied law for three years. In June, 1794, being then but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by Washington, resident minister at the Netherlands. Sailing from Boston in July, he reached London in October, where he was immediately admitted to the deliberations of Messrs. Jay and Pinckney, assisting them in negotiating a commercial treaty with Great Britian. After thus spending a fortnight in London, he proceeded to the Hague.

In July, 1797, he left the Hague to go to Portugal as minister plenipotentiary. On his way to Portugal, upon arriving in London, he met with despatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive his instructions. While waiting he was married to an American lady to whom he had been previously engaged,—Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American consul in London a lady endowd with that beauty and those accomplishment which eminently fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

He reached Berlin with his wife in November, 1797; where he remained until July, 1799, when, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, he solicited his recall.

Soon after his return, in 1802, he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts, from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. Especially did he sustain the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance.

In 1809, Madison succeeded Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and he immediately nominated John Quincy Adams minister to St. Petersburg. Resigning his professorship in Harvard College, he embarked at Boston, in August, 1809.

While in Russia, Mr. Adams was an intense student. He devoted his attention to the language and history of Russia; to the Chinese trade; to the European system of weights, measures, and coins; to the climate and astronomical observations; while he kept up a familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics. In all the universities of Europe, a more accomplished scholar could scarcely be found. All through life the Bible constituted an important part of his studies. It was his rule to read five chapters every day.

On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe took the Presidential chair, and immediately appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Taking leave of his numerous friends in public and private life in Europe, he sailed in June, 1819, for the United States. On the 18th of August, he again crossed the threshold of his home in Quincy. During the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, Mr. Adams continued Secretary of State.

Some time before the close of Mr. Monroe's second term of office, new candidates began to be presented for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Adams brought forward his name. It was an exciting campaign. Party spirit was never more bitter. Two hundred and sixty electoral votes were cast. Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one; Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all the disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous and persistent assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream, upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There never was an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously and outrageously assailed.

Mr. Adams was, to a very remarkable degree, abstemious and temperate in his habits; always rising early, and taking much exercise. When at his home in Quincy, he has been known to walk, before breakfast, seven miles to Boston. In Washington, it was said that he was the first man up in the city, lighting his own fire and applying himself to work in his library often long before dawn.

On the 4th of March, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency, and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice President. The slavery question now began to assume portentous magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy and to his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected representative to Congress. For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post as representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House, he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. Probably there never was a member more devoted to his duties. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could be brought forward and escape his scrutiny. The battle which Mr. Adams fought, almost singly, against the proslavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the grand jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination, but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

It has been said of President Adams, that when his body was bent and his hair silvered by the lapse of fourscore years, yielding to the simple faith of a little child, he was accustomed to repeat every night, before he slept, the prayer which his mother taught him in his infant years.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress, with a paper in his hand, to address the speaker. Suddenly he fell, again stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless, as he was conveyed to the sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness, he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said "*This is the end of earth;*" then after a moment's pause he added, "*I am content.*" These were the last words of the grand "Old Man Eloquent."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, was born in Waxhaw settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, a few days after his father's death. His parents were poor emigrants from Ireland, and took up their abode in Waxhaw settlement, where they lived in deepest poverty.

Andrew, or Andy, as he was universally called, grew up a very rough, rude, turbulent boy. His features were coarse, his form ungainly; and there was but very little in his character, made visible, which was attractive.

When only thirteen years old he joined the volunteers of Carolina against the British invasion. In 1781, he and his brother Robert were captured and imprisoned for a time at Camden. A British officer ordered him to brush his mud-spattered boots. "I am a prisoner of war, not your servant," was the reply of the dauntless boy.

The brute drew his sword, and aimed a desperate blow at the head of the helpless young prisoner. Andrew raised his hand, and thus received two fearful gashes,—one on the hand and the other upon the head. The officer then turned to his brother Robert with the same demand. He also refused, and received a blow from the keen-edged sabre, which quite disabled him, and which probably soon after caused his death. They suffered much other ill-treatment, and were finally stricken with the small-pox. Their mother was successful in obtaining their exchange, and took her sick boys home. After a long illness Andrew recovered, and the death of his mother soon left him entirely friendless.

Andrew supported himself in various ways, such as working at the saddler's trade, teaching school and clerking in a general store, until 1784, when he entered a law office at Salisbury, N. C. He, however, gave more attention to the wild amusements of the times than to his studies. In 1788, he was appointed soliciter for the western district of North Carolina, of which Tennessee was then a part. This involved many long and tedious journeys amid dangers of every kind, but Andrew Jackson never knew fear, and the Indians had no desire to repeat a skirmish with the Sharp Knife.

In 1791, Mr. Jackson was married to a woman who supposed herself divorced from her former husband. Great was the surprise of both parties, two years later, to find that the conditions of the divorce had just been definitely settled by the first husband. The marriage ceremony was performed a second time, but the occurrence was often used by his enemies to bring Mr. Jackson into disfavor.

During these years he worked hard at his profession, and frequently had one or more duels on hand, one of which, when he killed Dickenson, was especially disgraceful.

In January, 1796, the Territory of Tennessee then containing nearly eighty thousand inhabitants, the people met in convention at Knoxville to frame a constitution. Five were sent from each of the eleven counties. Andrew Jackson was one of the delegates. The new State was entitled to but one member in the National House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was chosen that member. Mounting his horse he rode to Philedelphia, where Congress then held its

sessions,—a distance of about eight hundred miles.

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, Gen. Washington, whose second term of office was then expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve of the address, and was one of the twelve who voted against it. He was not willing to say that Gen. Washington's adminstration had been "wise, firm and patriotic."

Mr. Jackson was elected to the United States Senate in 1797, but soon resigned and returned home. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, which position he held for six years.

When the war of 1812 with Great Britian commenced, Madison occupied the Presidential chair. Aaron Burr sent word to the President that there was an unknown man in the West, Andrew Jackson, who would do credit to a commission if one were conferred upon him. Just at that time Gen. Jackson offered his services and those of twenty-five hundred volunteers. His offer was accepted, and the troops were assembled at Nashville.

As the British were hourly expected to make an attack upon New Orleans, where Gen. Wilkinson was in command, he was ordered to descend the river with fifteen hundred troops to aid Wilkinson. The expedition reached Natchez; and after a delay of several weeks there, without accomplishing anything, the men were ordered back to their homes. But the energy Gen. Jackson had displayed, and his entire devotion to the comrfort of his soldiers, won him golden opinions; and he became the most popular man in the State. It was in this expedition that his toughness gave him the nickname of "Old Hickory."

Soon after this, while attempting to horsewhip Col. Thomas H. Benton, for a remark that gentleman made about his taking a part as second in a duel, in which a younger brother of Benton's was engaged, he received two severe pistol wounds. While he was lingering upon a bed of suffering news came that the Indians, who had combined under Tecumseh from Florida to the Lakes, to exterminate the white settlers, were committing the most awful ravages. Decisive action became necessary. Gen. Jackson, with his fractured bone just beginning to heal, his arm in a sling, and unable to mount his horse without assistance, gave his amazing energies to the raising of an army to rendezvous at Fayettesville, Alabama.

The Creek Indians had established a strong fort on one of the bends of the Tallapoosa River, near the center of Alabama, about fifty miles below Fort Strother. With an army of two thousand men, Gen. Jackson traversed the pathless wilderness in a march of eleven days. He reached their fort, called Tohopeka or Horse-shoe, on the 27th of March. 1814. The bend of the river enclosed nearly one hundred acres of tangled forest and wild ravine. Across the narrow neck the Indians had constructed a formidable breastwork of logs and brush. Here nine hundred warriors, with an ample suply of arms were assembled.

The fort was stormed. The fight was utterly desperate. Not an Indian would accept of quarter. When bleeding and dying, they would fight those who endeavored to spare their lives. From ten in the morning until dark, the battle raged. The carnage was awful and revolting. Some threw themselves into the river; but the unerring bullet struck their heads as they swam. Nearly every one of the nine hundred warrios were killed A few probably, in the night, swam the river and escaped. This ended the war. The power of the Creeks was broken forever. This bold plunge into the wilderness, with its terriffic slaughter, so appalled the savages, that the haggard remnants of the bands came to the camp, begging for peace.

This closing of the Creek war enabled us to concentrate all our militia upon the British, who were the allies of the Indians No man of less resolute will than Gen. Jackson could have conducted this Indian campaign to so successful an issue Immediately he was appointed major-general.

Late in August, with an army of two thousand men, on a rushing march, Gen. Jackson came to Mobile. A British fleet came from Pensacola, landed a force upon the beach, anchored near the little fort, and from both ship and shore commenced a furious assault. The battle was long and doubtful. At length one of the ships was blown up and the rest retired.

Garrisoning Mobile, where he had taken his little army, he moved his troops to New Orleans, And the battle of New Orleans which soon ensued, was in reality a very arduous campaign. This won for Gen. Jackson an imperishable name. Here his troops, which numbered about four thousand men, won a signal victory over the British army of about nine thousand. His loss was but thirteen, while the loss of the British was two thousand six hundred.

The name of Gen. Jackson soon began to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but, in 1824, he was defeated by Mr. Adams. He was, however, successful in the election of 1828, and was re-elected for a second term in 1832. In 1829, just before he assumed the reins of the government, he met with the most terrible affliction of his life in the death of his wife, whom he had loved with a devotion which has perhaps never been surpassed. From the shock of her death he never recovered.

His administration was one of the most memorable in the annals of our country; applauded by one party, condemned by the other. No man had more bitter enemies or warmer friends. At the expiration of his two terms of office he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845. The last years of Mr. Jackson's life were that of a devoted Christian man.



M Van Buren

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He died at the same place, July 24, 1862. His body rests in the cemetery at Kinderhook. Above it is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high, bearing a simple inscription about half way up on one face. The lot is unfenced, unbordered or unbounded by shrub or flower.

There is but little in the life of Martin Van Buren of romantic interest. He fought no battles, engaged in no wild adventures. Though his life was stormy in political and intellectual conflicts, and he gained many signal victories, his days passed uneventful in those incidents which give zest to biography. His ancestors, as his name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a farmer, residing in the old town of Kinderhook. His mother, also of Dutch lineage, was a woman of superior intelligence and exemplary piety.

He was decidedly a precocious boy, developing unusual activity, vigor and strength of mind. At the age of fourteen, he had finished his academic studies in his native village, and commenced the study of law. As he had not a collegiate education, seven years of study in a law-office were required of him before he could be admitted to the bar. Inspired with a lofty ambition, and conscious of his powers, he pursued his studies with indefatigable industry. After spending six years in an office in his native village, he went to the city of New York, and prosecuted his studies for the seventh year.

In 1803, Mr. Van Buren, then twenty-one years of age, commenced the practice of law in his native village. The great conflict between the Federal and Republican party was then at its height. Mr. Van Buren was from the beginning a politician. He had, perhaps, imbibed that spirit while listening to the many discussions which had been carried on in his father's hotel. He was in cordial sympathy with Jefferson, and earnestly and eloquently espoused the cause of State Rights; though at that time the Federal party held the supremacy both in his town and State.

His success and increasing ruputation led him after six years of practice, to remove to Hudson, the county seat of his county. Here he spent seven years constantly gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State.

Just before leaving Kinderhook for Hudson, Mr. Van Buren married a lady alike distinguished for beauty and accomplishments. After twelve short years she sank into the grave, the victim of consumption, leaving her husband and four sons to weep over her loss. For twenty-five years, Mr. Van Buren was an earnest, successful, assiduous lawyer. The record of those years is barren in items of public interest. In 1812, when thirty years of age, he was chosen to the State Senate, and gave his strenuous support to Mr. Madison's adminstration. In 1815, he was appointed Attorney-General, and the next year moved to Albany, the capital of the State.

While he was acknowledged as one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party, he had

the moral courage to avow that true democracy did not require that "universal suffrage" which admits the vile, the degraded, the ignorant, to the right of governing the State. In true consistency with his democratic principles, he contended that, while the path leading to the privilege of voting should be open to every man without distinction, no one should be invested with that sacred prerogative, unless he were in some degree qualified for it by intelligence, virtue and some property interests in the welfare of the State.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the United States Senate; and in the same year, he took a seat in the convention to revise the constitution of his native State. His course in this convention secured the approval of men of all parties. No one could doubt the singleness of his endeavors to promote the interests of all classes in the community. In the Senate of the United States, he rose at once to a conspicuous position as an active and useful legislator.

In 1827, John Quincy Adams being then in the Presidential chair, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate. He had been from the beginning a determined opposer of the Administration, adopting the "State Rights" view in opposition to what was deemed the Federal proclivities of Mr. Adams.

Soon after this, in 1828, he was chosen Governor of the State of New York, and accordingly resigned his seat in the Senate. Probably no one in the United States contributed so much towards ejecting John Q. Adams from the Presidential chair, and placing in it Andrew Jackson, as did Martin Van Buren. Whether entitled to the reputation or not, he certainly was regarded throughout the United States as one of the most skillful, sagacious and cunning of politicians. It was supposed that no one knew so well as he how to touch the secret springs of action; how to pull all the wires to put his machinery in motion; and how to organize a political army which would, secretly and stealthily accomplish the most gigantic results. By these powers it is said that he outwitted Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and secured results which few thought then could be accomplished.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President he appointed Mr. Van Buren Secretary of State. This position he resigned in 1831, and was immediately appointed Minister to England, where he went the same autumn. The Senate, however, when it met, refused to ratify the nomination, and he returned home, apparently untroubled; was nominated Vice President in the place of Calhoun, at the re-election of President Jackson; and with smiles for all and frowns for none, he took his place at the head of that Senate which had refused to confirm his nomination as ambassador.

His rejection by the Senate roused all the zeal of President Jackson in behalf of his repudiated favorite; and this, probably more than any other cause, secured his elevation to the chair of the Chief Executive. On the 20th of May, 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the Democratic nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. He was elected by a handsome majority, to the delight of the retiring President. "Leaving New York out of the canvass," says Mr. Parton, "the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency was as much the act of Gen. Jackson as though the Constitution had conferred upon him the power to appoint a successor."

His administration was filled with exciting events. The insurrection in Canada, which threatened to involve this country in war with England, the agitation of the slavery question, and finally the great commercial panic which spread over the country, all were trials to his wisdom. The financial distress was attributed to the management of the Democratic party, and brought the President into such disfavor that he failed of re-election.

With the exception of being nominated for the Presidency by the "Free Soil" Democrats, in 1848, Mr. Van Buren lived quietly upon his estate until his death.

He had ever been a prudent man, of frugal habits, and living within his income, had now fortunately a competence for his declining years. His unblemished character, his commanding abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, and the distinguished positions which he had occupied in the government of our country, secured to him not only the homage of his party, but the respect of the whole community. It was on the 4th of March, 1841, that Mr. Van Buren retired from the presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald, he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. From this time until his death, on the 24th of July, 1862, at the age of eighty years, he resided at Lindenwald, a gentleman of leisure, of culture and of wealth; enjoying in a healthy old age, probably far more happiness than he had before experienced amid the stormy scenes of his active life.



W. H. Harrison

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was in comparatively opulent circumstances, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was an intimate friend of George Washington, was early elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was conspicuous among the patriots of Virginia in resisting the encroachments of the British crown. In the celebrated Congress of 1775, Benjamin Harrison and John Hancock were both candidates for the office of speaker.

Mr Harrison was subsequently chosen Governor of Virginia, and was twice re-elected. His son, William Henry, of course enjoyed in childhood all the advantages which wealth and intellectual and cultivated society could give. Having received a thorough common-school education, he entered Hampden Sidney College, where he graduated with honor soon after the death of his father. He then repaired to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instructions of Dr. Rush and the guardianship of Robert Morris, both of whom were, with his father, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian troubles, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends, he abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of Ensign from President Washington. He was then but 19 years old. From that time he passed gradually upward in rank until he became aid to General Wayne, after whose death he resigned his commission. He was then appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. This Territory was then entitled to but one member in Congress and Capt. Harrison was chosen to fill that position.

In the spring of 1800 the North-western Territory was divided by Congress into two portions. The eastern portion, comprising the region now embraced in the State of Ohio, was called "The Territory north-west of the Ohio." The western portion, which included what is now called Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, was called the "Indiana Territory." William Henry Harrison, then 27 years of age, was appointed by John Adams, Governor of the Indiana Territory, and immediately after, also Governor of Upper Louisiana. He was thus ruler over almost as extensive a realm as any sovereign upon the globe. He was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and was invested with powers nearly dictatorial over the now rapidly increasing white population. The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these responsible duties may be inferred from the fact that he was four times appointed to this office—first by John Adams, twice by Thomas Jefferson and afterwards by President Madison.

When he began his adminstration there were but three white settlements in that almost boundless region, now crowded with cities and resounding with all the tumult of wealth and traffic. One of these settlements was on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the third a French settlement.

The vast wilderness over which Gov. Harrison reigned was filled with many tribes of Indians. Abou

the year 1806, two extraordinary men, twin brothers, of the Shawnese tribe, rose among them. One of these was called Tecumseh, or "The Crouching Panther;" the other, Olliwacheca, or "The Prophet." Tecumseh was not only an Indian warrior, but a man of great sagacity, far-reaching foresight and indomitable perseverance in any enterprise in which he might engage. He was inspired with the highest enthusiasm, and had long regarded with dread and with hatred the encroachment of the whites upon the hunting-grounds of his fathers. His brother, the Prophet, was an orator, who could sway the feelings of the untutored Indian as the gale tossed the tree-tops beneath which they dwelt.

But the Prophet was not merely an orator: he was, in the superstitious minds of the Indians, invested with the superhuman dignity of a medicine-man or a magician. With an enthusiasm unsurpassed by Peter the Hermit rousing Europe to the crusades, he went from tribe to tribe, assuming that he was specially sent by the Great Spirit.

Gov. Harrison made many attempts to conciliate the Indians, but at last the war came, and at Tippecanoe the Indians were routed with great slaughter. October 28, 1812, his army began its march. When near the Prophet's town three Indians of rank made their appearance and inquired why Gov. Harrison was approaching them in so hostile an attitude. After a short conference, arrangements were made for a meeting the next day, to agree upon terms of peace.

But Gov. Harrison was too well acquainted with the Indian character to be deceived by such protestations. Selecting a favorable spot for his night's encampment, he took every precaution against surprise. His troops were posted in a hollow square, and slept upon their arms.

The troops threw themselves upon the ground for rest; but every man had his accourtrements on, his loaded musket by his side, and his bayonet fixed. The wakeful Governor, between three and four o'clock in the morning, had risen, and was sitting in conversation with his aids by the embers of a waning fire. It was a chill, cloudy morning with a drizzling rain. In the darkness, the Indians had crept as near as possible, and just then, with a savage yell, rushed, with all the desperation which superstition and passion most highly inflamed could give, upon the left flank of the little army. The savages had been amply provided with guns and ammunition by the English. Their war-whoop was accompained by a shower of bullets.

The camp-fires were instantly extinguished, as the light aided the Indians in their aim. With hideous yells, the Indian bands rushed on, not doubting a speedy and an entire victory. But Gen. Harrison's troops stood as immovable as the rocks around them until day dawned: they then made a simultaneous charge with the bayonet, and swept every thing before them, and completely routing the foe.

Gov. Harrison now had all his energies tasked to the utmost. The British descending from the Canadas, were of themselves a very formidable force; but with their savage allies, rushing like wolves from the forest, searching out every remote farm-house, burning, plundering, scalping, torturing, the wide frontier was plunged into a state of consternation which even the most vivid imagination can but faintly conceive. The war-whoop was resounding everywhere in the forest. The horizon was illuminated with the conflagration of the cabins of the settlers. Gen Hull had made the ignominious surrender of his forces at Detroit. Under these despairing circumstances, Gov. Harrison was appointed by President Madison commander-in-chief of the North-western army, with orders to retake Detroit, and to protect the frontiers.

It would be difficult to place a man in a situation demanding more energy, sagacity and courage; but General Harrison was found equal to the position, and nobly and triumphantly did he meet all the responsibilities.

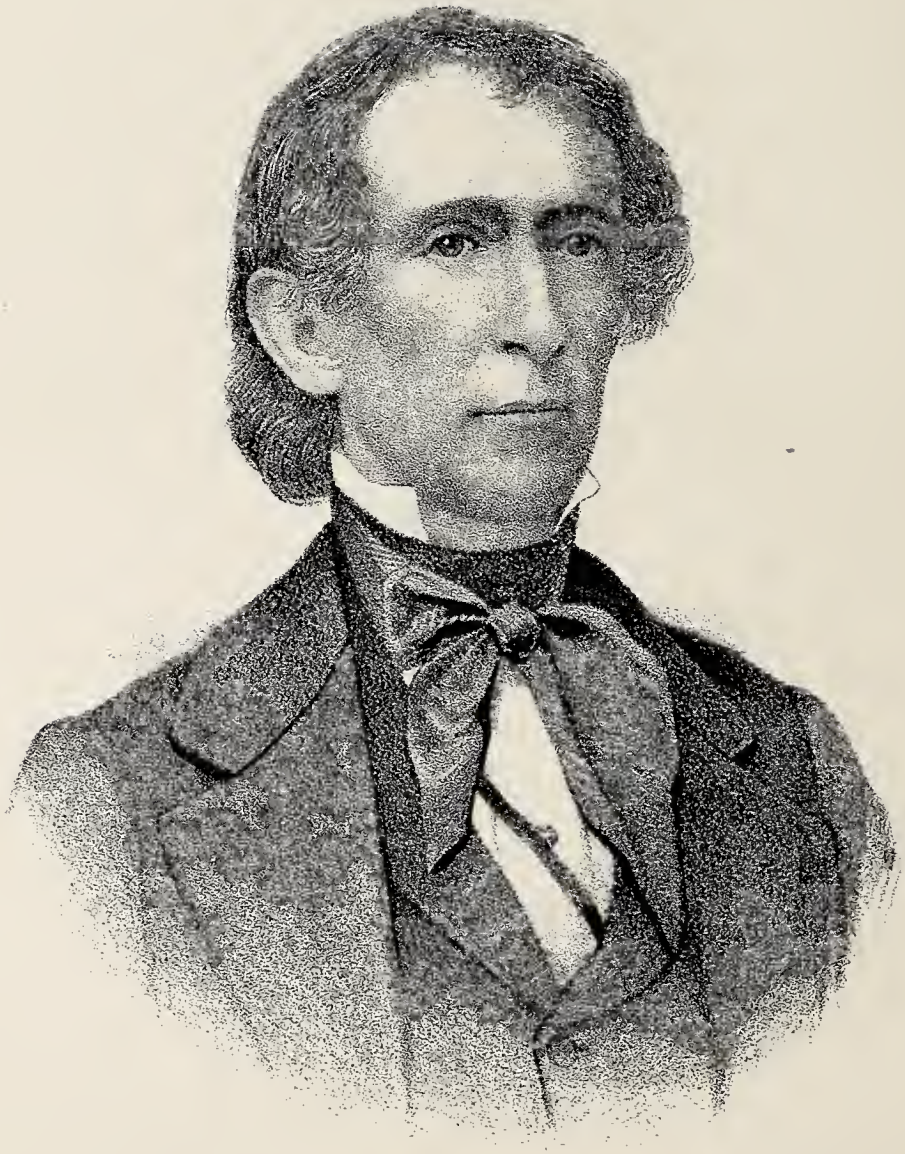
He won the love of his soldiers by always sharing with them their fatigue. His whole baggage, while pursuing the foe up the Thames, was carried in a valise; and his bedding consisted of a single blanket lashed over his saddle. Thirty-five British officers, his prisoners of war, supped with him after the battle. The only fare he could give them was beef roasted before the fire, without bread or salt.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives, to represent the District of Ohio. In Congress he proved an active member; and whenever he spoke, it was with force of reason and power of eloquence, which arrested the attention of all the members.

In 1819, Harrison was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote for Henry Clay. The same year he was chosen to the United States Senate.

In 1836, the friends of Gen. Harrison brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency against Van Buren, but he was defeated. At the close of Mr. Van Buren's term, he was re-nominated by his party, and Mr. Harrison was unanimously nominated by the Whigs, with John Tyler for the Vice Presidency. The contest was very animated. Gen Jackson gave all his influence to prevent Harrison's election; but his triumph was signal.

The cabinet which he formed, with Daniel Webster at its head as Secretary of State, was one of the most brilliant with which any President had ever been surrounded. Never were the prospects of an administration more flattering, or the hopes of the country more sanguine. In the midst of these bright and joyous prospects, Gen. Harrison was seized by a pleurisy-fever and after a few days of violent sickness, died on the 4th of April; just one month after his inauguration as President of the United States.



John Tyler

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States. He was born in Charles-city Co., Va., March 29, 1790. He was the favored child of affluence and high social position. At the early age of twelve, John entered William and Mary College and graduated with much honor when but seventeen years old. After graduating, he devoted himself with great assiduity to the study of law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia.

At nineteen years of age, he commenced the practice of law. His success was rapid and astonishing. It is said that three months had not elapsed ere there was scarcely a case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained. When but twenty-one years of age, he was almost unanimously elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He connected himself with the Democratic party, and warmly advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five successive years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote or his county.

When but twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of Congress. Here he acted earnestly and ably with the Democratic party, opposing a national bank, internal improvements by the General Government, a protective tariff, and advocating a strict construction of the Constitution, and the most careful vigilance over State rights. His labors in Congress were so arduous that before the close of his second term he found it necessary to resign and retire to his estate in Charles-city Co., to recruit his health. He, however, soon after consented to take his seat in the State Legislature, where his influence was powerful in promoting public works of great utility. With a reputation thus canstantly increasing, he was chosen by a very large majority of votes, Governor of his native State. His administration was signally a successful one. His popularity secured his re-election.

John Randolph, a brilliant, erratic, half-crazed man, then represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States. A portion of the Democratic party was displeased with Mr. Randolph's wayward course, and brought forward John Tyler as his opponent, considering him the only man in Virginia of sufficient popularity to succeed against the renowned orator of Roanoke. Mr. Tyler was the victor.

In accordance with his professions, upon taking his seat in the Senate, he joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff; he spoke against and voted against the bank as unconstitutional; he strenuously opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisting all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, and avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's view of nullification; he declared that Gen. Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress,—a record in perfect accordance with the principles which he had always avowed.

Returning to Virginia, he resumed the practice of his profession. There was a split in the Democratic

party. His friends still regarded him as a true Jeffersonian, gave him a dinner, and showered compliments upon him. He had now attained the age of forty-six. His career had been very brilliant. In consequence of his devotion to public business, his private affairs had fallen into some disorder; and it was not without satisfaction that he resumed the practice of law, and devoted himself to the culture of his plantation. Soon after this he removed to Williamsburg, for the better education of his children; and he again took his seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

By the Southern Whigs, he was sent to the national convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President in 1839. The majority of votes were given to Gen. Harrison, a genuine Whig, much to the disappointment of the South, who wished for Henry Clay. To conciliate the Southern Whigs and to secure their vote, the convention then nominated John Tyler for Vice President. It was well known that he was not in sympathy with the Whig party in the North: but the Vice President has but very little power in the Government, his main and almost only duty being to preside over the meetings of the Senate. Thus it happened that a Whig President, and, in reality, a Democratic Vice President were chosen.

In 1841, Mr. Tyler was inaugurated Vice President of the United States. In one short month from that time, President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler thus found himself, to his own surprise and that of the whole Nation, an occupant of the Presidential chair. This was a new test of the stability of our institutions, as it was the first time in the history of our country that such an event had occured. Mr. Tyler was at home in Williamsburg when he received the unexpected tidings of the death of President Harrison. He hastened to Washington, and on the 6th of April was inaugurated to the high and responsible office. He was placed in a position of exceeding delicacy and difficulty. All his long life he had been opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. He had ever been a consistent, honest man, with an unblemished record. Gen. Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with counsellors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or, on the other hand, should he turn against the party which had elected him and select a cabinet in harmony with himself, and which would oppose all those views which the Whigs deemed essential to the public welfare? This was his fearful dilemma. He invited the cabinet which President Harrison had selected to retain their seats. He reccommended a day of fasting and prayer, that God would guide and bless us.

The Whigs carried through Congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the United States. The President, after ten days' delay, returned it with his veto. He suggested, however, that he would approve of a bill drawn up upon such a plan as he proposed. Such a bill was accordingly prepared, and privately submitted to him. He gave it his approval. It was passed without alteration, and he sent it back with his veto. Here commenced the open rupture. It is said that Mr. Tyler was provoked to this measure by a published letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Virginia Whig, who severely touched the pride of the President.

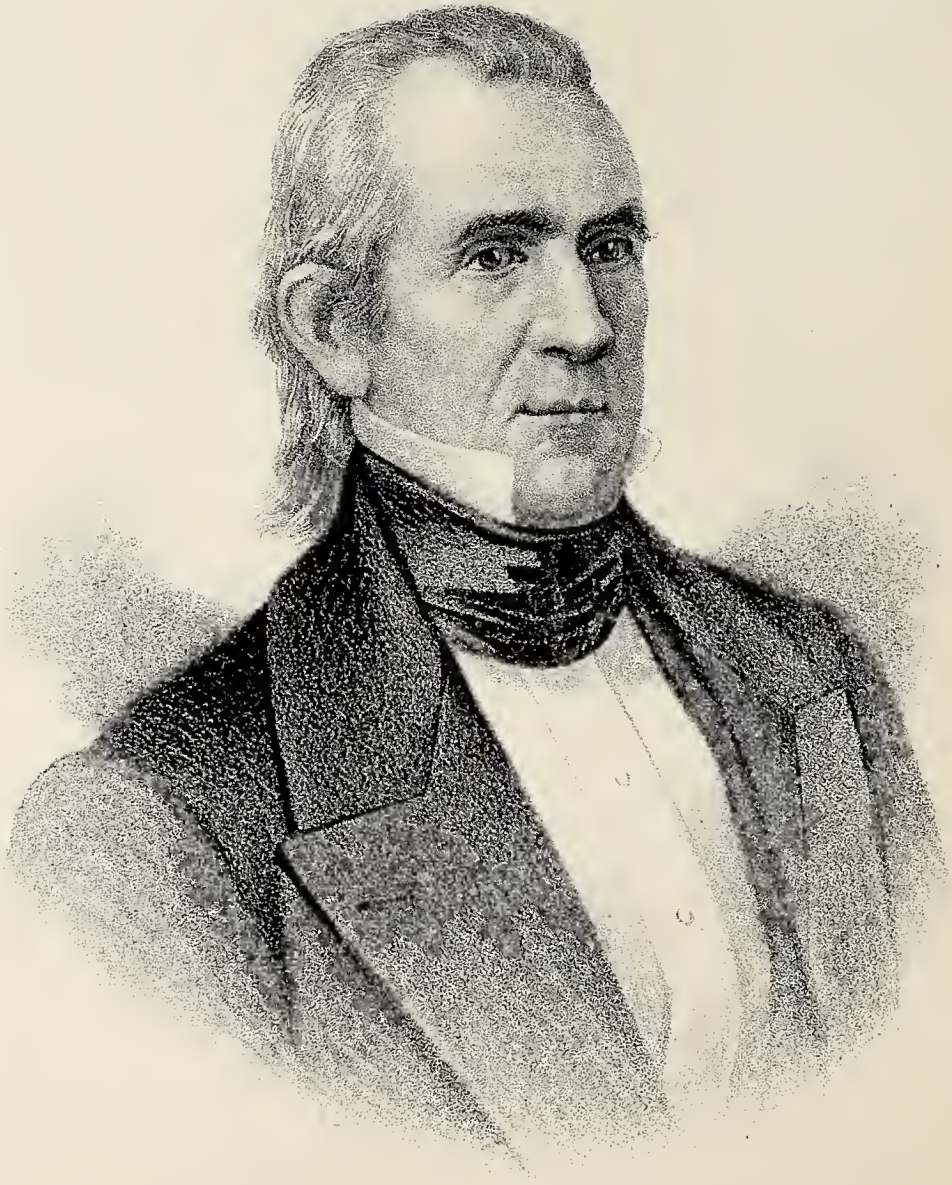
The opposition now exultingly received the President into their arms. The party which elected him denounced him bitterly. All the members of his cabinet, excepting Mr. Webster, resigned. The Whigs of Congress, both the Senate and the House, held a meeting and issued an address to the people of the United States, proclaiming that all political alliance between the Whigs and President Tyler were at an end.

Still the President attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet of distinguished Whigs and Conservatives, carefully leaving out all strong party men. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends. Thus the four years of Mr. Tyler's unfortunate administration passed sadly away. No one was satisfied. The land was filled with murmurs and vituperation. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. More and more, however, he brought himself into sympathy with his old friends, the Democrats, until at the close of his term, he gave his whole influence to the support of Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate for his successor.

On the 4th of March, 1845, he retired from the harassments of office, to the regret of neither party, and probably to his own unspeakable relief. His first wife, Miss Letitia Christian, died in Washington, in 1842; and in June, 1844, President Tyler was again married, at New York, to Miss Julia Gardiner, a young lady of many personal and intellectual accomplishments.

The remainder of his days Mr. Tyler passed mainly in retirement at his beautiful home,—Sherwood Forest, Charles-city Co., Va. A polished gentleman in his manners, richly furnished with information from books and experience in the world, and possessing brilliant powers of conversation, his family circle was the scene of unusual attractions. With sufficient means for the exercise of a generous hospitality, he might have enjoyed a serene old age with the few friends who gathered around him, were it not for the storms of civil war which his own principles and policy had helped to introduce.

When the great Rebellion rose, which the State rights and nullifying doctrines of Mr. John C. Calhoun had inaugurated, President Tyler renounced his allegiance to the United States, and joined the Confederates. He was chosen a member of their Congress; and while engaged in active measures to destroy, by force of arms, the Government over which he had once presided, he was taken sick and soon died.



James K. Polk

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES K. POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, the former a son of Col. Thomas Polk, who located at the above place, as one of the first pioneers, in 1735.

In the year 1806, with his wife and children, and soon after followed by most of the members of the Polk family, Samuel Polk emigrated some two or three hundred miles farther west, to the rich valley of the Duck River. Here in the midst of the wilderness, in a region which was subsequently called Maury Co., they reared their log huts, and established their homes. In the hard toil of a new farm in the wilderness, James K. Polk spent the early years of his childhood and youth. His father, adding the pursuit of a surveyor to that of a farmer, gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region. His mother was a superior woman, of strong common sense and earnest piety.

Very early in life, James developed a taste for reading and expressed the strongest desire to obtain a liberal education. His mother's training had made him methodical in his habits, had taught him punctuality and industry, and had inspired him with lofty principles of morality. His health was frail; and his father, fearing that he might not be able to endure a sedentary life, got a situation for him behind the counter, hoping to fit him for commercial pursuits.

This was to James a bitter disappointment. He had no taste for these duties, and his daily tasks were irksome in the extreme. He remained in this uncongenial occupation but a few weeks, when at his earnest solicitation his father removed him, and made arrangements for him to prosecute his studies. Soon after he sent him to Murfreesboro Academy. With ardor which could scarcely be surpassed, he pressed forward in his studies, and in less than two and a half years, in the autumn of 1815, entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Here he was one of the most exemplary of scholars, punctual in every exercise, never allowing himself to be absent from a recitation or a religious service.

He graduated in 1818, with the highest honors, being deemed the best scholar of his class, both in mathematics and the classics. He was then twenty-three years of age. Mr. Polk's health was at this time much impaired by the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his studies. After a short season of relaxation he went to Nashville, and entered the office of Felix Grundy, to study law. Here Mr. Polk renewed his acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, who resided on his plantation, the Hermitage, but a few miles from Nashville. They had probably been slightly acquainted before.

Mr. Polk's father was a Jeffersonian Republican, and James K. Polk ever adhered to the same political faith. He was a popular public speaker, and was constantly called upon to address the meetings of his party friends. His skill as a speaker was such that he was popularly called the Napoleon of the stump. He was a man of unblemished morals, genial and

courteous in his bearing, and with that sympathetic nature in the joys and griefs of others which ever gave him troops of friends. In 1823, Mr. Polk was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Here he gave his strong influence towards the election of his friend, Mr. Jackson, to the Presidency of the United States.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Sarah Childress, of Rutherford Co., Tenn. His bride was altogether worthy of him,—a lady of beauty and culture. In the fall of 1825, Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress. The satisfaction which he gave to his constituents may be inferred from the fact, that for fourteen successive years, until 1839, he was continued in that office. He then voluntarily withdrew, only that he might accept the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. In Congress he was a laborious member, a frequent and a popular speaker. He was always in his seat, always courteous; and whenever he spoke it was always to the point, and without any ambitious rhetorical display.

During five sessions of Congress, Mr. Polk was Speaker of the House Strong passions were roused, and stormy scenes were witnessed; but Mr. Polk performed his arduous duties to a very general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew on the 4th of March, 1839.

In accordance with Southern usage, Mr. Polk, as a candidate for Governor, canvassed the State. He was elected by a large majority, and on the 14th of October, 1839, took the oath of office at Nashville. In 1841, his term of office expired, and he was again the candidate of the Democratic party, but was defeated.

On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States. The verdict of the country in favor of the annexation of Texas, exerted its influence upon Congress; and the last act of the administration of President Tyler was to affix his signature to a joint resolution of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, approving of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. As Mexico still claimed Texas as one of her provinces, the Mexican minister, Almonte, immediately demanded his passports and left the country, declaring the act of the annexation to be an act hostile to Mexico.

In his first message, President Polk urged that Texas should immediately, by act of Congress, be received into the Union on the same footing with the other States. In the meantime, Gen. Taylor was sent with an army into Texas to hold the country. He was sent first to Nueces, which the Mexicans said was the western boundary of Texas. Then he was sent nearly two hundred miles further west, to the Rio Grande, where he erected batteries which commanded the Mexican city of Matamoras, which was situated on the western banks.

The anticipated collision soon took place, and war was declared against Mexico by President Polk. The war was pushed forward by Mr. Polk's administration with great vigor. Gen. Taylor, whose army was first called one of "observation," then of "occupation," then of "invasion," was sent forward to Monterey. The feeble Mexicans, in every encounter, were hopelessly and awfully slaughtered. The day of judgement alone can reveal the misery which this war caused. It was by the ingenuity of Mr. Polk's administration that the war was brought on.

'To the victors belong the spoils." Mexico was prostrate before us. Her capital was in our hands. We now consented to peace upon the condition that Mexico should surrender to us, in addition to Texas, all of New Mexico, and all of Upper and Lower California. This new demand embraced, exclusive of Texas, eight hundred thousand square miles. This was an extent of territory equal to nine States of the size of New York. Thus slavery was securing eighteen majestic States to be added to the Union. There were some Americans who thought it all right: there were others who thought it all wrong. In the prosecution of this war, we expended twenty thousand lives and more than a hundred million of dollars. Of this money fifteen millions were paid to Mexico.

On the 3d of March, 1849, Mr. Polk retired from office, having served one term. The next day was Sunday. On the 5th, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated as his successor. Mr. Polk rode to the Capitol in the same carriage with Gen. Taylor; and the same evening, with Mrs. Polk, he commenced his return to Tennessee. He was then but fifty-four years of age. He had ever been strictly temperate in all his habits, and his health was good. With an ample fortune, a choice library, a cultivated mind, and domestic ties of the dearest nature, it seemed as though long years of tranquility and happiness were before him. But the cholera—that fearful scourge—was then sweeping up the Valley of the Mississippi. This he contracted, and died on the 15th of June, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, greatly mourned by his countrymen.



Zachary Taylor

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth President of the United States, was born on the 24th of Nov., 1784, in Orange Co., Va. His father, Colonel Taylor, was a Virginian of note, and a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution. When Zachary was an infant, his father with his wife and two children, emigrated to Kentucky, where he settled in the pathless wilderness, a few miles from Louisville. In this frontier home, away from civilization and all its refinements, young Zachary could enjoy but few social and educational advantages. When six years of age he attended a common school, and was then regarded as a bright, active boy, rather remarkable for bluntness and decision of character He was strong, fearless and self-reliant, and manifested a strong desire to enter the army to fight the Indians who were ravaging the frontiers. There is little to be recorded of the uneventful years of his childhood on his father's large but lonely plantation.

In 1808, his father succeeded in obtaining for him the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; and he joined the troops which were stationed at New Orleans under Gen. Wilkinson. Soon after this he married Miss Margaret Smith, a young lady from one of the first families of Maryland.

Immediately after the declaration of war with England, in 1812, Capt. Taylor (for he had then been promoted to that rank) was put in command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about fifty miles above Vincennes. This fort had been built in the wilderness by Gen. Harrison, on his march to Tippecanoe. It was one of the first points of attack by the Indians, led by Tecumseh. Its garrison consisted of a broken company of infantry numbering fifty men, many of whom were sick.

Early in the autumn of 1812, the Indians, stealthily, and in large numbers, moved upon the fort. Their approach was first indicated by the murder of two soldiers just outside of the stockade. Capt. Taylor made every possible preparation to meet the anticipated assault. On the 4th of September, a band of forty painted and plumed savages came to the fort, waving a white flag, and informed Capt. Taylor that in the morning their chief would come to have a talk with him. It was evident that their object was merely to ascertain the state of things at the fort, and Capt. Taylor, well versed in the wiles of the savages, kept them at a distance.

The sun went down; the savages disappeared, the garrison slept upon their arms. One hour before midnight the war whoop burst from a thousand lips in the forest around, followed by the discharge of musketry, and the rush of the foe. Every man, sick and well, sprang to his post. Every man knew that defeat was not merely death, but in the case of capture, death by the most agonizing and prolonged torture. No pen can describe, no immagination can conceive the scenes which ensued. The savages succeeded in setting fire to one of the block-houses. Until six o'clock in the morning, this awful conflict continued. The savages then, baffled at every point, and gnashing their teeth with rage, retired. Capt. Taylor, for this galiant defence, was promoted to the rank of major by brevet.

Until the close of the war, Major Taylor was placed in such situations that he saw but little more of active service. He was sent far away into the depths of the wilderness, to Fort Crawford, on Fox River, which empties into Green Bay. Here there was but little to be done but to wear away the tedious hours as one best could. There were no books, no society, no in-

tellectual stimulus. Thus with him the uneventful years rolled on Gradually he rose to the rank of colonel. In the Black-Hawk war, which resulted in the capture of that renowned chieftain, Col Taylor took a subordinate but a brave and efficient part.

For twenty-four years Col. Taylor was engaged in the defence of the frontiers, in scenes so remote, and in employments so obscure, that his name was unknown beyond the limits of his own immediate acquaintance. In the year 1836, he was sent to Florida to compel the Seminole Indians to vacate that region and retire beyond the Mississippi, as their chiefs by treaty, had promised they should do. The services rendered here secured for Col. Taylor the high appreciation of the Government; and as a reward, he was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet; and soon after, in May, 1838, was appointed to the chief command of the United States troops in Florida.

After two years of such wearisome employment amidst the everglades of the peninsula, Gen. Taylor obtained, at his own request, a change of command, and was stationed over the Department of the Southwest. This field embraced Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Establishing his headquarters at Fort Jessup, in Louisiana, he removed his family to a plantation which he purchased, near Baton Rogue. Here he remained for five years, buried, as it were, from the world, but faithfully discharging every duty imposed upon him.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor was sent to guard the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande, the latter river being the boundary of Texas, which was then claimed by the United States. Soon the war with Mexico was brought on, and at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Gen. Taylor won brilliant victories over the Mexicans. The rank of major-general by brevet was then conferred upon Gen. Taylor, and his name was received with enthusiasm almost everywhere in the Nation. Then came the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista in which he won signal victories over forces much larger than he commanded.

His careless habits of dress and his unaffected simplicity, secured for Gen. Taylor among his troops, the *sobriquet* of "Old Rough and Ready."

The tidings of the brilliant victory of Buena Vista spread the wildest enthusiasm over the country. The name of Gen. Taylor was on every one's lips. The Whig party decided to take advantage of this wonderful popularity in bringing forward the unpolished, unlettered, honest soldier as their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was astonished at the announcement, and for a time would not listen to it; declaring that he was not at all qualified for such an office. So little interest had he taken in politics that, for forty years, he had not cast a vote. It was not without chagrin that several distinguished statesmen who had been long years in the public service found their claims set aside in behalf of one whose name had never been heard of, save in connection with Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista. It is said that Daniel Webster, in his haste remarked, "It is a nomination not fit to be made."

Gen. Taylor was not an eloquent speaker nor a fine writer. His friends took possession of him, and prepared such few communications as it was needful should be presented to the public. The popularity of the successful warrior swept the land. He was triumphantly elected over two opposing candidates,—Gen. Cass and Ex-President Martin Van Buren. Though he selected an excellent cabinet, the good old man found himself in a very uncongenial position, and was, at times, sorely perplexed and harassed. His mental sufferings were very severe, and probably tended to hasten his death. The pro-slavery party was pushing its claims with tireless energy; expeditions were fitting out to capture Cuba; California was pleading for admission to the Union, while slavery stood at the door to bar her out. Gen. Taylor found the political conflicts in Washington to be far more trying to the nerves than battles with Mexicans or Indians.

In the midst of all these troubles, Gen. Taylor, after he had occupied the Presidential chair but little over a year, took cold, and after a brief sickness of but little over five days, died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were, "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty." He died universally respected and beloved. An honest, unpretending man, he had been steadily growing in the affections of the people; and the Nation bitterly lamented his death.

Gen. Scott, who was thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Taylor, gave the following graphic and truthful description of his character:—"With a good store of common sense, Gen. Taylor's mind had not been enlarged and refreshed by reading, or much converse with the world. Rigidity of ideas was the consequence. The frontiers and small military posts had been his home. Hence he was quite ignorant for his rank, and quite bigoted in his ignorance. His simplicity was child-like, and with innumerable prejudices, amusing and incorrigible, well suited to the tender age. Thus, if a man, however respectable, chanced to wear a coat of an unusual color, or his hat a little on one side of his head; or an officer to leave a corner of his handkerchief dangling from an outside pocket,—in any such case, this critic held the offender to be a coxcomb (perhaps something worse), whom he would not, to use his oft repeated phrase, 'touch with a pair of tongs.'

"Any allusion to literature beyond good old Dilworth's spelling-book, on the part of one wearing a sword, was evidence, with the same judge, of utter unfitness for heavy marchings and combats. In short few men have ever had a more comfortable, [illegible] saving contempt for learning of every kind."



Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 7th of January, 1800. His father was a farmer, and owing to misfortune, in humble circumstances. Of his mother, the daughter of Dr. Abiathar Millard, of Pittsfield, Mass., it has been said that she possessed an intellect of very high order, united with much personal loveliness, sweetness of disposition, graceful manners and exquisite sensibilities. She died in 1831; having lived to see her son a young man of distinguished promise, though she was not permitted to witness the high dignity which he finally attained.

In consequence of the secluded home and limited means of his father, Millard enjoyed but slender advantages for education in his early years. The common schools, which he occasionally attended were very imperfect institutions; and books were scarce and expensive. There was nothing then in his character to indicate the brilliant career upon which he was about to enter. He was a plain farmer's boy; intelligent, good-looking, kind-hearted. The sacred influences of home had taught him to revere the Bible, and had laid the foundations of an upright character. When fourteen years of age, his father sent him some hundred miles from home, to the then wilds of Livingston County, to learn the trade of a clothier. Near the mill there was a small villiage, where some enterprising man had commenced the collection of a village library. This proved an inestimable blessing to young Fillmore. His evenings were spent in reading. Soon every leisure moment was occupied with books. His thirst for knowledge became insatiate and the selections which he made were continually more elevating and instructive. He read history, biography, oratory, and thus gradually there was enkindled in his heart a desire to be something more than a mere worker with his hands; and he was becoming, almost unknown to himself, a well-informed, educated man.

The young clothier had now attained the age of nineteen years, and was of fine personal appearance and of gentlemanly demeanor. It so happened that there was a gentleman in the neighborhood of ample pecuniary means and of benevolence,—Judge Walter Wood,—who was struck with the prepossessing appearance of young Fillmore. He made his acquaintance, and was so much impressed with his ability and attainments that he advised him to abandon his trade and devote himself to the study of the law. The young man replied, that he had no means of his own, no friends to help him and that his previous education had been very imperfect. But Judge Wood had so much confidence in him that he kindly offered to take him into his own office, and to loan him such money as he needed. Most gratefully the generous offer was accepted.

There is in many minds a strange delusion about a collegiate education. A young man is supposed to be liberally educated if he has graduated at some college. But many a boy loiters through university halls and then enters a law office, who is by no means as

well prepared to prosecute his legal studies as was Millard Fillmore when he graduated at the clothing-mill at the end of four years of manual labor, during which every leisure moment had been devoted to intense mental culture.

In 1823, when twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He then went to the village of Aurora, and commenced the practice of law. In this secluded, peaceful region, his practice of course was limited, and there was no opportunity for a sudden rise in fortune or in fame. Here, in the year 1826, he married a lady of great moral worth, and one capable of adorning any station she might be called to fill,—Miss Abigail Powers.

His elevation of character, his untiring industry, his legal acquirements, and his skill as an advocate, gradually attracted attention; and he was invited to enter into partnership under highly advantageous circumstances, with an elder member of the bar in Buffalo. Just before removing to Buffalo, in 1829, he took his seat in the House of Assembly, of the State of New York, as a representative from Erie County. Though he had never taken a very active part in politics, his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, and he found himself in a helpless minority in the Legislature, still the testimony comes from all parties, that his courtesy, ability and integrity, won, to a very unusual degree the respect of his associates.

In the autumn of 1832, he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. He entered that troubled arena in some of the most tumultuous hours of our national history. The great conflict respecting the national bank and the removal of the deposits, was then raging.

His term of two years closed; and he returned to his profession, which he pursued with increasing reputation and success. After a lapse of two years he again became a candidate for Congress; was re-elected, and took his seat in 1837. His past experience as a representative gave him strength and confidence. The first term of service in Congress to any man can be but little more than an introduction. He was now prepared for active duty. All his energies were brought to bear upon the public good. Every measure received his impress.

Mr. Fillmore was now a man of wide repute, and his popularity filled the State, and in the year 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State.

Mr. Fillmore had attained the age of forty-seven years. His labors at the bar, in the Legislature, in Congress and as Comptroller, had given him very considerable fame. The Whigs were casting about to find suitable candidates for President and Vice-President at the approaching election. Far away, on the waters of the Rio Grande, there was a rough old soldier, who had fought one or two successful battles with the Mexicans, which had caused his name to be proclaimed in trumpet-tones all over the land. But it was necessary to associate with him on the same ticket some man of reputation as a statesman.

Under the influence of these considerations, the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying-cry of the Whigs, as their candidates for President and Vice-Peesident. The Whig ticket was signally triumphant. On the 4th of March, 1849, Gen. Taylor was inaugurated President, and Millard Fillmore Vice-President, of the United States.

On the 9th of July, 1850, President Taylor, but about one year and four months after his inauguration, was suddenly taken sick and died. By the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore thus became President. He appointed a very able cabinet, of which the illustrious Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

Mr. Fillmore had very serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South; but the pro-slavery party in the South felt the inadequacy of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's adminstration, and the Japan Expedition was sent out. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore, having served one term, retired.

In 1856, Mr. Fillmore was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know Nothing" party, but was beaten by Mr. Buchanan. After that Mr. Fillmore lived in retirement. During the terrible conflict of civil war, he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather with those who were endeavoring to overthrow our institutions. President Fillmore kept aloof from the conflict, without any cordial words of cheer to the one party or the other. He was thus forgotten by both. He lived to a ripe old age, and died in Buffalo. N. Y., March 8, 1874



Franklin Pierce

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, who, with his own strong arm, hewed out a home in the wilderness. He was a man of inflexible integrity; of strong, though uncultivated mind, and an uncompromising Democrat. The mother of Franklin Pierce was all that a son could desire,—an intelligent, prudent, affectionate, Christian woman. Franklin was the sixth of eight children.

Franklin was a very bright and handsome boy, generous, warm-hearted and brave. He won alike the love of old and young. The boys on the play ground loved him. His teachers loved him. The neighbors looked upon him with pride and affection. He was by instinct a gentleman; always speaking kind words, doing kind deeds, with a peculiar unstudied tact which taught him what was agreeable. Without developing any precocity of genius, or any unnatural devotion to books, he was a good scholar; in body, in mind, in affections, a finely-developed boy.

When sixteen years of age, in the year 1820, he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me He was one of the most popular young men in the college. The purity of his moral character, the unvarying courtesy of his demeanor, his rank as a scholar, and genial nature, rendered him a universal favorite. There was something very peculiarly winning in his address, and it was evidently not in the slightest degree studied: it was the simple outgushing of his own magnanimous and loving nature.

Upon graduating, in the year 1824, Franklin Pierce commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, and a man of great private worth. The eminent social qualities of the young lawyer, his father's prominence as a public man, and the brilliant political career into which Judge Woodbury was entering, all tended to entice Mr. Pierce into the facinating yet perilous path of political life. With all the ardor of his nature he espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. He commenced the practice of law in Hillsborough, and was soon elected to represent the town in the State Legislature. Here he served for four years. The last two years he was chosen speaker of the house by a very large vote.

In 1833, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected a member of Congress. Without taking an active part in debates, he was faithful and laborious in duty and ever rising in the estimation of those with whom he was associatad.

In 1837, being then but thirty-three years of age, he was elected to the Senate of the United States; taking his seat just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration. He was the youngest member in the Senate. In the year 1834, he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and one admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Of the

three sons who were born to them, all now sleep with their parents in the grave.

In the year 1838, Mr. Pierce, with growing fame and increasing business as a lawyer, took up his residence in Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. President Polk, upon his accession to office, appointed Mr. Pierce attorney-general of the United States; but the offer was declined, in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home, and the precariuos state of Mrs. Pierce's health. He also, about the same time declined the nomination for governor by the Democratic party. The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce in the army. Receiving the appointment of brigadier-general, he embarked, with a portion of his troops, at Newport, R. I., on the 27th of May, 1847. He took an important part in this war, proving himself a brave and true soldier.

When Gen. Pierce reached his home in his native State, he was received enthusiastically by the advocates of the Mexican war, and coldly by his opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, very frequently taking an active part in political questions, giving his cordial support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The compromise measures met cordially with his approval; and he strenuously advocated the enforcement of the infamous fugitive-slave law, which so shocked the religious sensibilities of the North. He thus became distinguished as a "Northern man with Southern principles." The strong partisans of slavery in the South consequently regarded him as a man whom they could safely trust in office to carry out their plans.

On the 12th of June, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had obtained a two-thirds vote. Not a vote thus far had been thrown for Gen. Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which Gen. Pierce constantly gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received two hundred and eighty-two votes, and all other candidates eleven. Gen. Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. Gen. Pierce was chosen with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him Gen. Franklin Pierce was therefore inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

His administration proved one of the most stormy our country had ever experienced. The controversy between slavery and freedom was then approaching its culminating point. It became evident that there was an "irrepressible conflict" between them, and that this Nation could not long exist "half slave and half free." President Pierce, during the whole of his administration, did every thing he could to conciliate the South; but it was all in vain. The conflict every year grew more violent, and threats of the dissolution of the Union were borne to the North on every Southern breeze.

Such was the condition of affairs when President Pierce approached the close of his four-years' term of office. The North had become thoroughly alienated from him. The anti-slavery sentiment, goaded by great outrages, had been rapidly increasing; all the intellectual ability and social worth of President Pierce were forgotten in deep reprehension of his administrative acts. The slaveholders of the South, also, unmindful of the fidelity with which he had advocated those measures of Government which they approved, and perhaps, also, feeling that he had rendered himself so unpopular as no longer to be able acceptably to serve them, ungratefully dropped him, and nominated James Buchanan to succeed him.

On the 4th of March, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord. Of three children, two had died, and his only surviving child had been killed before his eyes by a railroad accident; and his wife, one of the most estimable and accomplished of ladies, was rapidly sinking in consumption. The hour of dreadful gloom soon came, and he was left alone in the world, without wife or child.

When the terrible Rebellion burst forth, which divided our country into two parties, and two only, Mr. Pierce remained steadfast in the principles which he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to that pro-slavery party with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hand of the National Government. He continued to reside in Concord until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, an honored communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of the kindest of neighbors. Generous to a fault, he contributed liberally for the alleviation of suffering and want, and many of his townspeople were often gladened by his material bounty



James Buchanan

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a small frontier town, at the foot of the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies, in Franklin Co., Penn., on the 23d of April, 1791. The place where the humble cabin of his father stood was called Stony Batter. It was a wild and romantic spot in a gorge of the mountains, with towering summits rising grandly all around. His father was a native of the north of Ireland; a poor man, who had emigrated in 1783, with little property save his own strong arms. Five years afterwards he married Elizabeth Spear, the daughter of a respectable farmer, and, with his young bride, plunged into the wilderness, staked his claim, reared his log-hut, opened a clearing with his axe, and settled down there to perform his obscure part in the drama of life. In this secluded home, where James was born, he remained for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. When James was eight years of age, his father removed to the village of Mercersburg, where his son was placed at school, and commenced a course of study in English, Latin and Greek. His progress was rapid, and at the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Here he developed remarkable talent, and took his stand among the first scholars in the institution. His application to study was intense, and yet his native powers enabled him to master the most abstruse subjects with facility.

In the year 1809, he graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was then eighteen years of age; tall and graceful, vigorous in health, fond of athletic sport, an unerring shot, and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Very rapidly he rose in his profession, and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar; and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more lucrative practice.

In 1820, he reluctantly consented to run as a candidate for Congress. He was elected, and for ten years he remained a member of the Lower House. During the vacations of Congress, he occasionally tried some important case. In 1831, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, having acquired an ample fortune.

Gen. Jackson, upon his elevation to the Presidency, appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to Russia. The duties of his mission he performed with ability, which gave satisfaction to all parties. Upon his return, in 1833, he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met, as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson, of making repri-

sals against France, to enforce the payment of our claims against that country; and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removal from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. He also, with voice and vote, advocated expunging from the journal of the Senate the vote of censure against Gen. Jackson for removing the deposits. Earnestly he opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and urged the prohibition of the circulation of anti-slavery documents by the United States mails.

As to petitions on the subject of slavery, he advocated that they should be respectfully received; and that the reply should be returned, that Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. "Congress," said he, "might as well undertake to interfere with slavery under a foreign government as in any of the States where it now exists."

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such, took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican War. Mr. Polk assumed that crossing the Nueces by the American troops into the disputed territory was not wrong, but for the Mexicans to cross the Rio Grande into that territory was a declaration of war. No candid man can read with pleasure the account of the course our Government pursued in that movement.

Mr. Buchanan identified himself thoroughly with the party devoted to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and brought all the energies of his mind to bear against the Wilmot Proviso. He gave his cordial approval to the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law. Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England.

In the year 1856, a national Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. All the friends of slavery were on one side; all the advocates of its restriction and final abolition, on the other. Mr. Fremont, the candidate of the enemies of slavery, received 114 electoral votes. Mr. Buchanan received 174, and was elected. The popular vote stood 1,340,618, for Fremont, 1,224,750 for Buchanan. On March 4th, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated.

Mr. Buchanan was far advanced in life. Only four years were wanting to fill up his threescore years and ten. His own friends, those with whom he had been allied in political principles and action for years, were seeking the destruction of the Government, that they might rear upon the ruins of our free institutions a nation whose corner-stone should be human slavery. In this emergency, Mr. Buchanan was hopelessly bewildered He could not, with his long-avowed principles, consistently oppose the State-rights party in their assumptions. As President of the United States, bound by his oath faithfully to administer the laws, he could not, without perjury of the grossest kind, unite with those endeavoring to overthrow the republic. He therefore did nothing.

The opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration nominated Abraham Lincoln as their standard bearer in the next Presidential canvass. The pro-slavery party declared, that if he were elected, and the control of the Government were thus taken from their hands, they would secede from the Union, taking with them, as they retired, the National Capitol at Washington, and the lion's share of the territory of the United States.

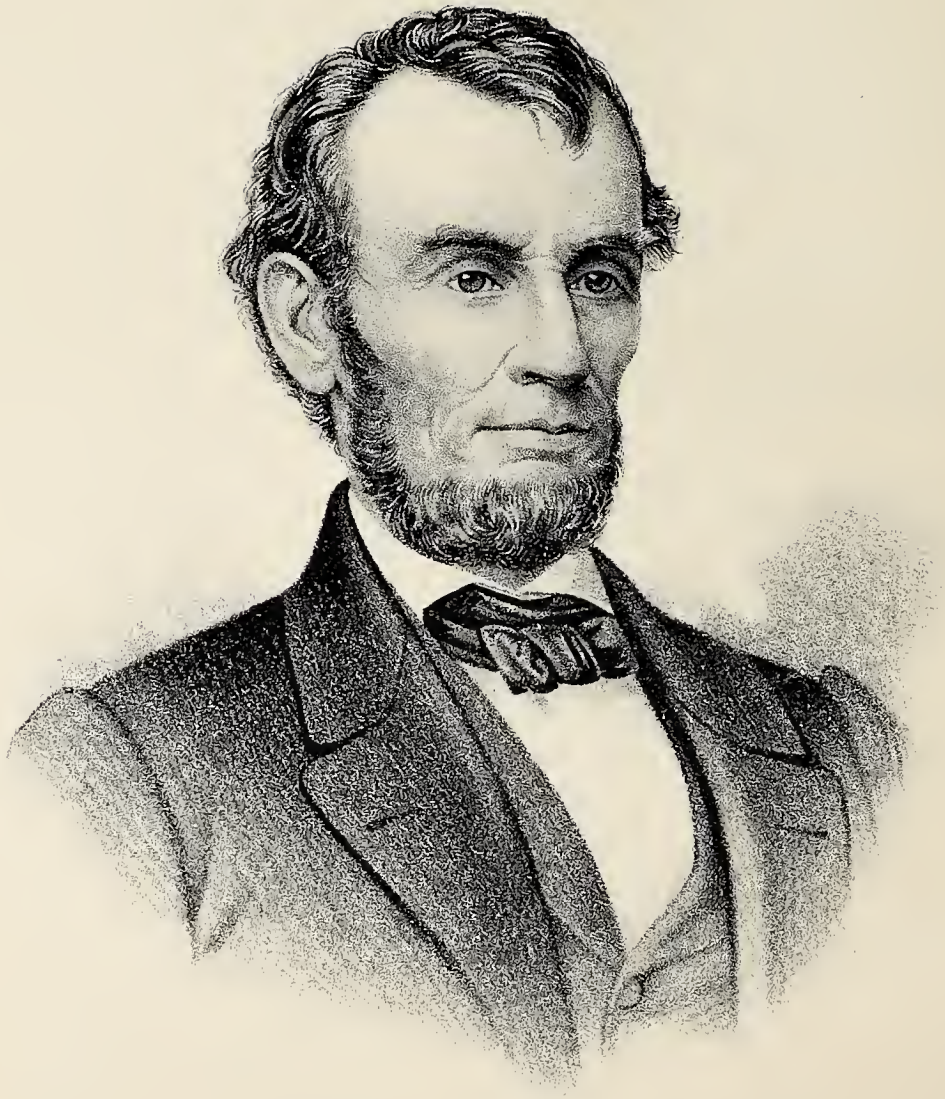
Mr. Buchanan's sympathy with the pro-slavery party was such, that he had been willing to offer them far more than they had ventured to claim. All the South had professed to ask of the North was non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. Mr. Buchanan had been ready to offer them the active co-operation of the Government to defend and extend the institution.

As the storm increased in violence, the slaveholders claiming the right to secede, and Mr. Buchanan avowing that Congress had no power to prevent it, one of the most pitiable exhibitions of governmental imbecility was exhibited the world has ever seen. He declared that Congress had no power to enforce its laws in any State which had withdrawn, or which was attempting to withdraw from the Union. This was not the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, when, with his hand upon his sword-hilt, he exclaimed, "The Union must and shall be preserved!"

South Carolina seceded in December, 1860; nearly three months before the inauguration of President Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan looked on in listless despair. The rebel flag was raised in Charleston; Fort Sumpter was besieged; our forts, navy-yards and arsenals were seized; our depots of military stores were plundered; and our custom-houses and post-offices were appropriated by the rebels.

The energy of the rebels, and the imbecility of our Executive, were alike marvelous. The Nation looked on in agony, waiting for the slow weeks to glide away, and close the administration, so terrible in its weakness At length the long-looked-for hour of deliverance came, when Abraham Lincoln was to receive the scepter.

The administration of President Buchanan was certainly the most calamitous our country has experienced. His best friends cannot recall it with pleasure. And still more deplorable it is for his fame, that in that dreadful conflict which rolled its billows of flame and blood over our whole land, no word came from his lips to indicate his wish that our country's banner should triumph over the flag of the rebellion He died at his Wheatland retreat, June 1, 1868.



Your friend & ever
A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. About the year 1780, a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln left Virginia with his family and moved into the then wilds of Kentucky. Only two years after this emigration, still a young man, while working one day in a field, was stealthily approached by an Indian and shot dead. His widow was left in extreme poverty with five little children, three boys and two girls. Thomas, the youngest of the boys, was four years of age at his father's death. This Thomas was the father of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States whose name must henceforth forever be enrolled with the most prominent in the annals of our world.

Of course no record has been kept of the life of one so lowly as Thomas Lincoln. He was among the poorest of the poor. His home was a wretched log-cabin; his food the coarsest and the meanest. Education he had none; he could never either read or write. As soon as he was able to do anything for himself, he was compelled to leave the cabin of his starving mother, and push out into the world, a friendless, wandering boy, seeking work. He hired himself out, and thus spent the whole of his youth as a laborer in the fields of others.

When twenty-eight years of age he built a log-cabin of his own, and married Nancy Hanks, the daughter of another family of poor Kentucky emigrants, who had also come from Virginia. Their second child was Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Abraham was a noble woman, gentle, loving, pensive, created to adorn a palace, doomed to toil and pine, and die in a hovel. "All that I am, or hope to be," exclaims the grateful son "I owe to my angel-mother."

When he was eight years of age, his father sold his cabin and small farm, and moved to Indiana. Where two years later his mother died.

Abraham soon became the scribe of the uneducated community around him. He could not have had a better school than this to teach him to put thoughts into words. He also became an eager reader. The books he could obtain were few; but these he read and re-read until they were almost committed to memory.

As the years rolled on, the lot of this lowly family was the usual lot of humanity. There were joys and griefs, weddings and funerals. Abraham's sister Sarah, to whom he was tenderly attached, was married when a child of but fourteen years of age, and soon died. The family was gradually scattered. Mr Thomas Lincoln sold out his squatter's claim in 1830 and emigrated to Macon Co., Ill.

Abraham Lincoln was then twenty-one years of age. With vigorous hands he aided his father in rearing another log-cabin. Abraham worked diligently at this until he saw the family comfortably settled, and their small lot of enclosed prairie planted with corn, when he announced to his father his intention to leave home, and to go out into the world and seek his fortune. Little did he or his friends imagine how brilliant that fortune was to be. He saw the value of education and was intensely earnest to improve his mind to the utmost of his power. He saw the ruin which ardent spirits were causing, and became strictly temperate; refusing to allow a drop of intoxicating liquor to pass his lips. And he had read in God's word, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and a profane expression he was never heard to utter. Religion he revered. His morals were pure, and he was uncontaminated by a single vice.

Young Abraham worked for a time as a hired laborer among the farmers. Then he went to Springfield, where he was employed in building a large flat-boat. In this he took a herd of swine, floated them down the Sangamon to the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans. Whatever Abraham Lincoln undertook, he performed so faithfully as to give great satisfaction to his employers. In this adven-

ture his employers were so well pleased, that upon his return they placed a store and mill under his care.

In 1832, at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and was chosen captain of a company. He returned to Sangamon County, and although only 23 years of age, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. He soon after received from Andrew Jackson the appointment of Postmaster of New Salem, His only post-office was his hat. All the letters he received he carried there ready to deliver to those he chanced to meet. He studied surveying, and soon made this his business. In 1834 he again became a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected Mr. Stuart, of Springfield, advised him to study law. He walked from New Salem to Springfield, borrowed of Mr. Stuart a load of books, carried them back and began his legal studies. When the Legislature assembled he trudged on foot with his pack on his back one hundred miles to Vandalia, then the capital. In 1836 he was re-elected to the Legislature. Here it was he first met Stephen A. Douglas. In 1839 he removed to Springfield and began the practice of law. His success with the jury was so great that he was soon engaged in almost every noted case in the circuit.

In 1854 the great discussion began between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, on the slavery question. In the organization of the Republican party in Illinois, in 1856, he took an active part, and at once became one of the leaders in that party. Mr. Lincoln's speeches in opposition to Senator Douglas in the contest in 1858 for a seat in the Senate, form a most notable part of his history. The issue was on the slavery question, and he took the broad ground of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. Mr. Lincoln was defeated in this contest, but won a far higher prize.

The great Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of June, 1860. The delegates and strangers who crowded the city amounted to twenty-five thousand. An immense building called "The Wigwam," was reared to accommodate the Convention. There were eleven candidates for whom votes were thrown. William H. Seward, a man whose fame as a statesman had long filled the land, was the most prominent. It was generally supposed he would be the nominee. Abraham Lincoln, however, received the nomination on the third ballot. Little did he then dream of the weary years of toil and care, and the bloody death, to which that nomination doomed him: and as little did he dream that he was to render services to his country, which would fix upon him the eyes of the whole civilized world, and which would give him a place in the affections of his countrymen, second only, if second, to that of Washington.

Election day came and Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes out of 203 cast, and was, therefore, constitutionally elected President of the United States. The tirade of abuse that was poured upon this good and merciful man, especially by the slaveholders, was greater than upon any other man ever elected to this high position. In February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln started for Washington, stopping in all the large cities on his way making speeches. The whole journey was fraught with much danger. Many of the Southern States had already seceded, and several attempts at assassination were afterwards brought to light. A gang in Baltimore had arranged, upon his arrival to "get up a row," and in the confusion to make sure of his death with revolvers and hand-grenades. A detective unravelled the plot. A secret and special train was provided to take him from Harrisburg, through Baltimore, at an unexpected hour of the night. The train started at half-past ten; and to prevent any possible communication on the part of the Secessionists with their Confederate gang in Baltimore, as soon as the train had started the telegraph-wires were cut. Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in safety and was inaugurated, although great anxiety was felt by all loyal people.

In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Lincoln gave to Mr. Seward the Department of State, and to other prominent opponents before the convention he gave important positions.

During no other administration have the duties devolving upon the President been so manifold, and the responsibilities so great, as those which fell to the lot of President Lincoln. Knowing this, and feeling his own weakness and inability to meet, and in his own strength to cope with, the difficulties, he learned early to seek Divine wisdom and guidance in determining his plans, and Divine comfort in all his trials, both personal and national. Contrary to his own estimate of himself, Mr. Lincoln was one of the most courageous of men. He went directly into the rebel capital just as the retreating foe was leaving, with no guard but a few sailors. From the time he had left Springfield, in 1861, however, plans had been made for his assassination, and he at last fell a victim to one of them. April 14, 1865, he, with Gen. Grant, was urgently invited to attend Fords' Theater. It was announced that they would be present. Gen. Grant, however, left the city. President Lincoln, feeling, with his characteristic kindliness of heart, that it would be a disappointment if he should fail them, very reluctantly consented to go. While listening to the play an actor by the name of John Wilkes Booth entered the box where the President and family were seated, and fired a bullet into his brains. He died the next morning at seven o'clock.

Never before, in the history of the world was a nation plunged into such deep grief by the death of its ruler. Strong men met in the streets and wept in speechless anguish. It is not too much to say that a nation was in tears. His was a life which will fitly become a model. His name as the savior of his country will live with that of Washington's, its father; his countrymen being unable to decide which is the greater.



Andrew Johnson

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON, seventeenth President of the United States. The early life of Andrew Johnson contains but the record of poverty, destitution and friendlessness. He was born December 29, 1808, in Raleigh, N. C. His parents, belonging to the class of the "poor whites" of the South, were in such circumstances, that they could not confer even the slightest advantages of education upon their child. When Andrew was five years of age, his father accidentally lost his life while herorically endeavoring to save a friend from drowning. Until ten years of age, Andrew was a ragged boy about the streets, supported by the labor of his mother, who obtained her living with her own hands.

He then, having never attended a school one day, and being unable either to read or write, was apprenticed to a tailor in his native town. A gentleman was in the habit of going to the tailor's shop occasionally, and reading to the boys at work there. He often read from the speeches of distinguished British statesmen. Andrew, who was endowed with a mind of more than ordinary native ability, became much interested in these speeches; his ambition was roused, and he was inspired with a strong desire to learn to read.

He accordingly applied himself to the alphabet, and with the assistance of some of his fellow-workmen, learned his letters. He then called upon the gentleman to borrow the book of speeches. The owner, pleased with his zeal, not only gave him the book, but assisted him in learning to combine the letters into words. Under such difficulties he pressed onward laboriously, spending usually ten or twelve hours at work in the shop, and then robbing himself of rest and recreation to devote such time as he could to reading.

He went to Tennessee in 1826, and located at Greenville, where he married a young lady who possessed some education. Under her instructions he learned to write and cipher. He became prominent in the village debating society, and a favorite with the students of Greenville College. In 1828, he organized a working man's party, which elected him alderman, and in 1830 elected him mayor, which position he held three years.

He now began to take a lively interest in political affairs; identifying himself with the working-classes, to which he belonged. In 1835, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was then just twenty-seven years of age. He became a very active member of the legislature, gave his adhesion to the Democratic party, and in 1840 "stumped the State," advocating Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, in opposition to those of Gen. Harrison. In this campaign he acquired much readiness as a speaker, and extended and increased his reputation.

In 1841, he was elected State Senator; in 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and by successive elections, held that important post for ten years. In 1853, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1855. In all these responsible positions, he discharged his duties with distinguished abi-

ity, and proved himself the warm friend of the working classes. In 1857, Mr. Johnson was elected United States Senator.

Years before, in 1845, he had warmly advocated the annexation of Texas, stating however, as his reason, that he thought this annexation would probably prove "to be the gateway out of which the sable sons of Africa are to pass from bondage to freedom, and become merged in a population congenial to themselves." In 1850, he also supported the compromise measures, the two essential features of which were, that the white people of the Territories should be permitted to decide for themselves whether they would enslave the colored people or not, and that the free States of the North should return to the South persons who attempted to escape from slavery.

Mr. Johnson was never ashamed of his lowly origin: on the contrary, he often took pride in avowing that he owed his distinction to his own exertions. "Sir," said he on the floor of the Senate, "I do not forget that I am a mechanic; neither do I forget that Adam was a tailor and sewed fig-leaves, and that our Savior was the son of a carpenter."

In the Charleston-Baltimore convention of 1860, he was the choice of the Tennessee Democrats for the Presidency. In 1861, when the purpose of the Southern Democracy became apparent, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and held that "slavery must be held subordinate to the Union at whatever cost." He returned to Tennessee, and repeatedly imperiled his own life to protect the Unionists of Tennesee. Tennessee having seceded from the Union, President Lincoln, on March 4th, 1862, appointed him Military Governor of the State, and he established the most stringent military rule. His numerous proclamations attracted wide attention. In 1864, he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865, became President. In a speech two days later he said, "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. * * The people must understand that it (treason) is the blackest of crimes, and will surely be punished." Yet his whole administration, the history of which is so well known, was in utter inconsistency with, and the most violent opposition to, the principles laid down in that speech.

In his loose policy of reconstruction and general amnesty, he was opposed by Congress; and he characterized Congress as a new rebellion, and lawlessly defied it, in everything possible, to the utmost. In the beginning of 1868, on account of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the principal of which was the removal of Secretary Stanton, in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, articles of impeachment were preferred against him, and the trial began March 23.

It was very tedious, continuing for nearly three months. A test article of the impeachment was at length submitted to the court for its action. It was certain that as the court voted upon that article so would it vote upon all. Thirty-four voices pronounced the President guilty. As a two-thirds vote was necessary to his condemnation, he was pronounced acquitted, notwithstanding the great majority against him. The change of one vote from the *not guilty* side would have sustained the impeachment.

The President, for the remainder of his term, was but little regarded. He continued, though impotently, his conflict with Congress. His own party did not think it expedient to renominate him for the Presidency. The Nation rallied, with enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of Washington, around the name of Gen. Grant. Andrew Johnson was forgotten. The bullet of the assassin introduced him to the President's chair. Notwithstanding this, never was there presented to a man a better opportunity to immortalize his name, and to win the gratitude of a nation. He failed utterly. He retired to his home in Greenville, Tenn., taking no very active part in politics until 1875. On Jan. 26, after an exciting struggle, he was chosen by the Legislature of Tennessee, United States Senator in the forty-fourth Congress, and took his seat in that body, at the special session convened by President Grant, on the 5th of March. On the 27th of July, 1875, the ex-President made a visit to his daughter's home, near Carter Station, Tenn. When he started on his journey, he was apparently in his usual vigorous health, but on reaching the residence of his child the following day, was stricken with paralysis, rendering him unconscious. He rallied occasionally, but finally passed away at 2 A. M., July 31, aged sixty-seven years. His funeral was attended at Geenville, on the 3d of August, with every demonstration of respect.



U. S. Grant

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, was born on the 29th of April, 1822, of Christian parents, in a humble home, at Point Pleasant, on the banks of the Ohio. Shortly after his father moved to Georgetown, Brown Co., O. In this remote frontier hamlet, Ulysses received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, in the year 1839, he entered the Military Academy at West Point. Here he was regarded as a solid, sensible young man of fair abilities, and of sturdy, honest character. He took respectable rank as a scholar. In June, 1843, he graduated, about the middle in his class, and was sent as lieutenant of infantry to one of the distant military posts in the Missouri Territory. Two years he past in these dreary solitudes, watching the vagabond and exasperating Indians.

The war with Mexico came. Lieut. Grant was sent with his regiment to Corpus Christi. His first battle was at Palo Alto. There was no chance here for the exhibition of either skill or heroism, nor at Resaca de la Palma, his second battle. At the battle of Monterey, his third engagement, it is said that he performed a signal service of daring and skillful horsemanship. His brigade had exhausted its ammunition. A messenger must be sent for more, along a route exposed to the bullets of the foe. Lieut. Grant, adopting an expedient learned of the Indians, grasped the mane of his horse, and hanging upon one side of the animal, ran the gauntlet in entire safety.

From Monterey he was sent, with the fourth infantry, to aid Gen. Scott, at the siege of Vera Cruz. In preparation for the march to the city of Mexico, he was appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the battle of Molino del Rey, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and was brevetted captain at Chapultepec.

At the close of the Mexican War, Capt. Grant returned with his regiment to New York, and was again sent to one of the military posts on the frontier. The discovery of gold in California causing an immense tide of emigration to flow to the Pacific shores, Capt. Grant was sent with a battalion to Fort Dallas, in Oregon, for the protection of the interests of the immigrants. Life was wearisome in those wilds. Capt. Grant resigned his commission and returned to the States; and having married, entered upon the cultivation of a small farm near St. Louis, Mo. He had but little skill as a farmer. Finding his toil not remunerative, he turned to mercantile life, entering into the leather business, with a younger brother, at Galena, Ill. This was in the year 1860. As the tidings of the rebels firing on Fort Sumpter reached the ears of Capt. Grant in his counting-room, he said,—"Uncle Sam has educated me for the army: though I have served him through one war, I do not feel that I have yet repaid the debt. I am still ready to discharge my obligations. I shall therefore buckle on my sword and see Uncle Sam through this war too."

He went into the streets, raised a company of volunteers, and led them as their captain to Springfield, the capital of the State, where their services were offered to Gov. Yates. The Governor, impressed by the zeal and straightforward executive ability of Capt. Grant, gave him a desk in his office, to assist in the volunteer organization that was being formed in the State in behalf of the Government. On the 15th of

June, 1861, Capt. Grant received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His merits as a West Point graduate, who had served for 15 years in the regular army, were such that he was soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and was placed in command at Cairo. The rebels raised their banner at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee River. Scarcely had its folds appeared in the breeze ere Gen. Grant was there. The rebels fled. Their banner fell, and the star and stripes were unfurled in its stead.

He entered the service with great determination and immediately began active duty. This was the beginning, and until the surrender of Lee at Richmond he was ever pushing the enemy with great vigor and effectiveness. At Belmont, a few days later, he surprised and routed the rebels, then at Fort Henry won another victory. Then came the brilliant fight at Fort Donelson. The nation was electrified by the victory, and the brave leader of the boys in blue was immediately made a Major-General, and the military district of Tennessee was assigned to him.

Like all great captains, Gen. Grant knew well how to secure the results of victory. He immediately pushed on to the enemies' lines. Then came the terrible battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg, where Gen. Pemberton made an unconditional surrender of the city with over thirty thousand men and one-hundred and seventy-two cannon. The fall of Vicksburg was by far the most severe blow which the rebels had thus far encountered, and opened up the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf.

Gen. Grant was next ordered to co-operate with Gen. Banks in a movement upon Texas, and proceeded to New Orleans, where he was thrown from his horse, and received severe injuries, from which he was laid up for months. He then rushed to the aid of Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas at Chattanooga, and by a wonderful series of strategic and technical measures put the Union Army in fighting condition. Then followed the bloody battles at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which the rebels were routed with great loss. This won for him unbounded praise in the North. On the 4th of February, 1864, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general, and the rank was conferred on Gen. Grant. He repaired to Washington to receive his credentials and enter upon the duties of his new office

Gen. Grant decided as soon as he took charge of the army to concentrate the widely-dispersed National troops for an attack upon Richmond, the nominal capital of the Rebellion, and endeavor there to destroy the rebel armies which would be promptly assembled from all quarters for its defence. The whole continent seemed to tremble under the tramp of these majestic armies, rushing to the decisive battle field. Steamers were crowded with troops. Railway trains were burdened with closely packed thousands. His plans were comprehensive and involved a series of campaigns, which were executed with remarkable energy and ability, and were consummated at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The war was ended. The Union was saved. The almost unanimous voice of the Nation declared Gen. Grant to be the most prominent instrument in its salvation. The eminent services he had thus rendered the country brought him conspicuously forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair.

At the Republican Convention held at Chicago, May 21, 1868, he was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and at the autumn election received a majority of the popular vote, and 214 out of 294 electoral votes.

The National Convention of the Republican party which met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, placed Gen. Grant in nomination for a second term by a unanimous vote. The selection was emphatically indorsed by the people five months later, 292 electoral votes being cast for him.

Soon after the close of his second term, Gen. Grant started upon his famous trip around the world. He visited almost every country of the civilized world, and was everywhere received with such ovations and demonstrations of respect and honor, private as well as public and official, as were never before bestowed upon any citizen of the United States.

He was the most prominent candidate before the Republican National Convention in 1880 for a re-nomination for President. He went to New York and embarked in the brokerage business under the firm name of Grant & Ward. The latter proved a villain, wrecked Grant's fortune, and for larceny was sent to the penitentiary. The General was attacked with cancer in the throat, but suffered in his stoic-like manner, never complaining. He was re-instated as General of the Army and retired by Congress. The cancer soon finished its deadly work, and July 23, 1885, the nation went in mourning over the death of the illustrious General.



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, almost three months after the death of his father, Rutherford Hayes. His ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides, was of the most honorable character. It can be traced, it is said, as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains, fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates, and had a large following. Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Conn. His son George was born in Windsor, and remained there during his life. Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived from the time of his marriage until his death in Simsbury, Conn. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Conn. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a farmer, blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He emigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro, where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford Hayes the father of President Hayes, was born. He was married, in September, 1813, to Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., whose ancestors emigrated thither from Connecticut, they having been among the wealthiest and best famlies of Norwich. Her ancestry on the male side are traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

The father of President Hayes was an industrious, frugal and opened-hearted man. He was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything else that he choose to undertake. He was a member of the Church, active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town, and conducted his business on Christian principles. After the close of the war of 1812, for reasons inexplicable to his neighbors, he resolved to emigrate to Ohio.

The journey from Vermont to Ohio in that day when there were no canals, steamers, nor railways, was a very serious affair. A tour of inspection was first made, occupying four months. Mr. Hayes determined to move to Delaware, where the family arrived in 1817. He died July 22, 1822, a victim of malarial fever, less than three months before the birth of the son, of whom we now write. Mrs. Hayes, in her sore bereavement, found the support she so much needed in her brother Sardis, who had been a member of the household from the day of its departure from Vermont, and in an orphan girl whom she had adopted some time before as an act of charity.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the

subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker, so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes' baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on familiar terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head, and the mother's assiduous care of him, said in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet."

"You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes. "You wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet." The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his older brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother.

The boy was seven years old before he went to school. His education, however, was not neglected. He probably learned as much from his mother and sister as he would have done at school. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition, and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which are marked traits of his character.

His uncle Sardis Birchard took the deepest interest in his education; and as the boy's health had improved, and he was making good progress in his studies, he proposed to send him to college. His preparation commenced with a tutor at home; but he was afterwards sent for one year to a professor in the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn. He entered Kenyon College in 1838, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1842.

Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, Esq., in Columbus. Finding his opportunities for study in Columbus somewhat limited, he determined to enter the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained two years.

In 1845, after graduating at the Law School, he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but a limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession.

In 1849 he moved to Cincinnati, where his ambition found a new stimulus. For several years, however, his progress was slow. Two events, occurring at this period, had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of these was his marrage with Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chilicothe; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing among its members such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Gen. John Pope, Gov. Edward F. Noyes, and many others hardly less distinguished in after life. The marriage was a fortunate one in every respect, as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than was Mrs. Hayes, and no one did more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood. The Literary Club brought Mr. Hayes into constant association with young men of high character and noble aims, and lured him to display the qualities so long hidden by his bashfulness and modesty.

In 1856 he was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he declined to accept the nomination. Two years later, the office of city solicitor becoming vacant, the City Council elected him for the unexpired term.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was at the zenith of his professional life. His rank at the bar was among the the first. But the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter found him eager to take up arms for the defense of his country.

His military record was bright and illustrious. In October, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in August, 1862, promoted Colonel of the 79th Ohio regiment, but he refused to leave his old comrades and go among strangers. Subsequently, however, he was made Colonel of his old regiment. At the battle of South Mountain he received a wound, and while faint and bleeding displayed courage and fortitude that won admiration from all.

Col. Hayes was detached from his regiment, after his recovery, to act as Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the celebrated Kanawha division, and for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, he was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia." In the course of his arduous services, four horses were shot from under him, and he was wounded four times

In 1864, Gen. Hayes was elected to Congress, from the Second Ohio District, which had long been Democratic. He was not present during the campaign, and after his election was importuned to resign his commission in the army; but he finally declared, "I shall never come to Washington until I can come by the way of Richmond." He was re-elected in 1866.

In 1867, Gen Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, over Hon. Allen G. Thurman, a popular Democrat. In 1869 was re-elected over George H. Pendleton. He was elected Governor for the third term in 1875.

In 1876 he was the standard bearer of the Republican Party in the Presidential contest, and after a hard long contest was chosen President, and was inaugurated Monday, March 5, 1875. He served his full term, not, however, with satisfaction to his party but his administration was an average one



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in the woods of Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, both of New England ancestry and from families well known in the early history of that section of our country, but had moved to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, early in its settlement.

The house in which James A. was born was not unlike the houses of poor Ohio farmers of that day. It was about 20 x 30 feet, built of logs, with the spaces between the logs filled with clay. His father was a hard working farmer, and he soon had his fields cleared, an orchard planted, and a log barn built. The household comprised the father and mother and their four children—Mehetabel, Thomas, Mary and James. In May, 1823, the father, from a cold contracted in helping to put out a forest fire, died. At this time James was about eighteen months old, and Thomas about ten years old. No one, perhaps, can tell how much James was indebted to his brother's toil and self-sacrifice during the twenty years succeeding his father's death, but undoubtedly very much. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, O., near their birthplace.

The early educational advantages young Garfield enjoyed were very limited, yet he made the most of them. He labored at farm work for others, did carpenter work, chopped wood, or did anything that would bring in a few dollars to aid his widowed mother in her struggles to keep the little family together. Nor was Gen. Garfield ever ashamed of his origin, and he never forgot the friends of his struggling childhood, youth and manhood, neither did they ever forget him. When in the highest seats of honor, the humblest friend of his boyhood was as kindly greeted as ever. The poorest laborer was sure of the sympathy of one who had known all the bitterness of want and the sweetness of bread earned by the sweat of the brow. He was ever the simple, plain, modest gentleman.

The highest ambition of young Garfield until he was about sixteen years old was to be a captain of a vessel on Lake Erie. He was anxious to go aboard a vessel, which his mother strongly opposed. She finally consented to his going to Cleveland, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland. This was his first visit to the city After making many applications for work, and trying to get aboard a lake vessel, and not meeting with success, he engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. He remained at this work but a short time when he went home, and attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, when he entered Hiram and the Eclectic Institute, teaching a few terms of school in the meantime, and doing other work. This school was started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850, of which church he was then a member. He became janitor and bell-ringer in order to help pay his way He then became both teacher and pupil. He soon "exhausted Hiram" and needed more; hence, in the fall of 1854, he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class. He afterwards returned to Hiram College as its President. As above stated, he early united with the Christian or Diciples Church at Hiram, and was ever after a devoted, zealous member, often preaching in its pulpit and places where he happened to be. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College, says of him in reference to his religion:

"President Garfield was more than a man of strong moral and religious convictions. His whole history, from boyhood to the last, shows that duty to man and to God, and devotion to Christ and life and faith and spiritual commission were controlling springs of his being, and to a more than usual degree. In my judgment there is no more interesting feature of his character than his loyal allegiance to the body of Christians in which he was trained, and the fervent sympathy which he ever showed in their Christian communion. Not many of the few 'wise and mighty and noble who are called' show a similar loyalty to the less stately and cultured Christian communions in which they have been reared. Too often it is true that as they step upward in social and political significance they step upward from one degree to another in some of the many types of fashionable Christianity. President Garfield adhered to the church of his mother, the church in which he was trained, and in which he served as a pillar and an evangelist, and yet with the largest and most unsectarian charity for all 'who love our Lord in sincerity.'"

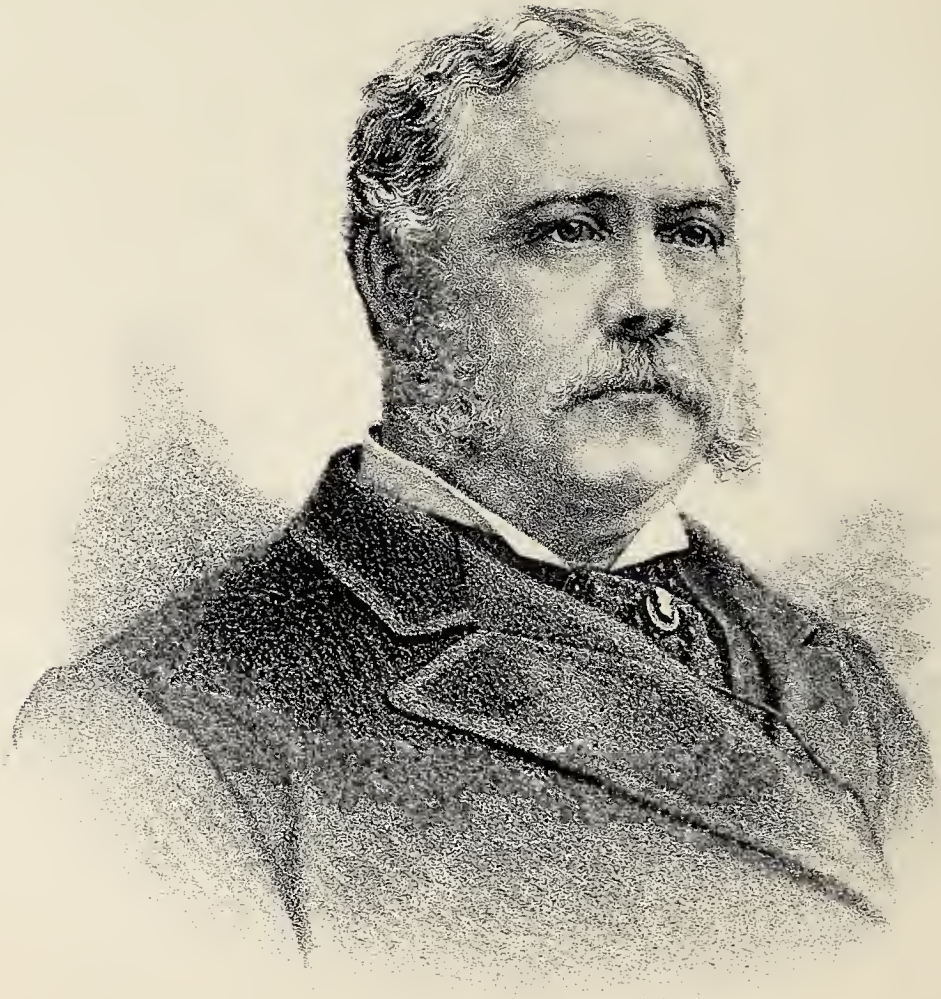
Mr. Garfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Rudolph, Nov. 11, 1858, who proved herself worthy as the wife of one whom all the world loved and mourned. To them were born seven children, five of whom are still living, four boys and one girl.

Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches in 1856, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, and became the favorite speaker wherever he was. During this year he was elected to the Ohio Senate. He also began to study law at Cleveland, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. The great Rebellion broke out in the early part of this year, and Mr. Garfield at once resolved to fight as he had talked, and enlisted to defend the old flag. He received his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 14, 1861. He was immediately put into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action, was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving out of his native State the officer (Humphrey Marshall) reputed to be the ablest of those, not educated to war whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion. This work was bravely and speedily accomplished, although against great odds. President Lincoln, on his success commissioned him Brigadier-General, Jan. 10, 1862; and as "he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army." He was with Gen. Buell's army at Shiloh, in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. He was then detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans, and was assigned to the "Chief of Staff."

The military history of Gen. Garfield closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of the Major-General.

Without an effort on his part Gen Garfield was elected to Congress in the fall of 1862 from the Nineteenth District of Ohio. This section of Ohio had been represented in Congress for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. It was not without a struggle that he resigned his place in the army. At the time he entered Congress he was the youngest member in that body. There he remained by successive re-elections until he was elected President in 1880. Of his labors in Congress Senator Hoar says: "Since the year 1864 you cannot think of a question which has been debated in Congress, or discussed before a tribunel of the American people, in regard to which you will not find, if you wish instruction, the argument on one side stated, in almost every instance better than by anybody else, in some speech made in the House of Representatives or on the hustings by Mr. Garfield."

Upon Jan. 14, 1880, Gen. Garfield was elected to the U. S. Senate, and on the eighth of June, of the same year, was nominated as the candidate of his party for President at the great Chicago Convention. He was elected in the following November, and on March 4, 1881, was inaugurated. Probably no administration ever opened its existence under brighter auspices than that of President Garfield, and every day it grew in favor with the people, and by the first of July he had completed all the initiatory and preliminary work of his administration and was preparing to leave the city to meet his friends at Williams College. While on his way and at the depot, in company with Secretary Blaine, a man stepped behind him, drew a revolver, and fired directly at his back. The President tottered and fell, and as he did so the assassin fired a second shot, the bullet cutting the left coat sleeve of his victim, but inflicting no further injury. It has been very truthfully said that this was "the shot that was heard round the world" Never before in the history of the Nation had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the people for the moment, as this awful deed. He was smitten on the brightest, gladdest day of all his life, and was at the summit of his power and hope. For eighty days, all during the hot months of July and August, he lingered and suffered. He, however, remained master of himself till the last, and by his magnificent bearing was teaching the country and the world the noblest of human lessons—how to live grandly in the very clutch of death. Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. He passed serenely away Sept. 19, 1883, at Elberon, N. J., on the very bank of the ocean, where he had been taken shortly previous. The world wept at his death, as it never had done on the death of any other man who had ever lived upon it. The murderer was duly tried, found guilty and executed, in one year after he committed the foul deed.



C. A. Arthur

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the fifth of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the county Antrim, Ireland, in his 18th year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $500 in his pocket, and entered the office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before Mr. Arthur's nomination to the Vice Presidency, leaving two children.

Gen. Arthur obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous Lemmon suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of New York City. It was in 1852 that Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, went to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in an appeal. Wm. M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the People, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Conor here espoused the cause of the slave-holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence after she had paid her fare. General Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to admit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly

followed their example. Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and Governor Morgan, of that State, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861, he was made Inspector General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster-General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the Government during the war. At the end of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and then Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. The legal practice of this well-known firm was very large and lucrative, each of the gentlemen composing it were able lawyers, and possessed a splendid local reputation, if not indeed one of national extent.

He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, Nov. 21, 1872, to succeed Thomas Murphy, and held the office until July, 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Mr. Arthur was nominated on the Presidential ticket, with Gen. James A. Garfield, at the famous National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880. This was perhaps the greatest political convention that ever assembled on the continent. It was composed of the leading politicians of the Republican party, all able men, and each stood firm and fought vigorously and with signal tenacity for their respective candidates that were before the convention for the nomination. Finally Gen. Garfield received the nomination for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. The campaign which followed was one of the most animated known in the history of our country. Gen. Hancock, the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, was a popular man, and his party made a valiant fight for his election.

Finally the election came and the country's choice was Garfield and Arthur. They were inaugurated March 4, 1881, as President and Vice-President. A few months only had passed ere the newly chosen President was the victim of the assassin's bullet. Then came terrible weeks of suffering,—those moments of anxious suspense, when the hearts of all civilized nations were throbbing in unison, longing for the recovery of the noble, the good President. The remarkable patience that he manifested during those hours and weeks, and even months, of the most terrible suffering man has often been called upon to endure, was seemingly more than human. It was certainly God-like. During all this period of deepest anxiety Mr. Arthur's every move was watched, and be it said to his credit that his every action displayed only an earnest desire that the suffering Garfield might recover, to serve the remainder of the term he had so auspiciously begun. Not a selfish feeling was manifested in deed or look of this man, even though the most honored position in the world was at any moment likely to fall to him.

At last God in his mercy relieved President Garfield from further suffering, and the world, as never before in its history, over the death of any other man, wept at his bier. Then it became the duty of the Vice President to assume the responsibilities of the high office, and he took the oath in New York, Sept. 20, 1881. The position was an embarrassing one to him, made doubly so from the facts that all eyes were on him, anxious to know what he would do, what policy he would pursue, and who he would select as advisers. The duties of the office had been greatly neglected during the President's long illness, and many important measures were to be immediately decided by him; and still farther to embarrass him he did not fail to realize under what circumstances he became President, and knew the feelings of many on this point. Under these trying circumstances President Arthur took the reins of the Government in his own hands; and, as embarrassing as were the condition of affairs, he happily surprised the nation, acting so wisely that but few criticised his administration. He served the nation well and faithfully, until the close of his administration, March 4, 1885, and was a popular candidate before his party for a second term. His name was ably presented before the convention at Chicago, and was received with great favor, and doubtless but for the personal popularity of one of the opposing candidates, he would have been selected as the standard-bearer of his party for another campaign. He retired to private life carrying with him the best wishes of the American people, whom he had served in a manner satisfactory to them and with credit to himself.



Grover Cleveland

S. Grover Cleveland.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, was born in 1837, in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J., and in a little two-and-a-half-story white house which is still standing, characteristically to mark the humble birth-place of one of America's great men in striking contrast with the Old World, where all men high in office must be high in origin and born in the cradle of wealth. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, with a large family and a small salary, moved, by way of the Hudson River and Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, in search of an increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages, about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Governor Seymour was born.

At the last mentioned place young Grover commenced going to school in the "good, old-fashioned way," and presumably distinguished himself after the manner of all village boys, in doing the things he ought not to do. Such is the distinguishing trait of all geniuses and independent thinkers. When he arrived at the age of 14 years, he had outgrown the capacity of the village school and expressed a most emphatic desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father decidedly objected. Academies in those days cost money; besides, his father wanted him to become self-supporting by the quickest possible means, and this at that time in Fayetteville seemed to be a position in a country store, where his father and the large family on his hands had considerable influence. Grover was to be paid $50 for his services the first year, and if he proved trustworthy he was to receive $100 the second year. Here the lad commenced his career as salesman, and in two years he had earned so good a reputation for trustworthiness that his employers desired to retain him for an indefinite length of time. Otherwise he did not exhibit as yet any particular "flashes of genius" or eccentricities of talent. He was simply a good boy.

But instead of remaining with this firm in Fayetteville, he went with the family in their removal to Clinton, where he had an opportunity of attending a high school. Here he industriously pursued his studies until the family removed with him to a point on Black River known as the "Holland Patent," a village of 500 or 600 people, 15 miles north of Utica, N. Y. At this place his father died, after preaching but three Sundays. This event broke up the family, and Grover set out for New York City to accept, at a small salary, the position of "under-teacher" in an asylum for the blind. He taught faithfully for two years, and although he obtained a good reputation in this capacity, he concluded that teaching was not his

calling for life, and, reversing the traditional order, he left the city to seek his fortune, instead of going to a city. He first thought of Cleveland, Ohio, as there was some charm in that name for him; but before proceeding to that place he went to Buffalo to ask the advice of his uncle, Lewis F. Allan, a noted stock-breeder of that place. The latter did not speak enthusiastically. "What is it you want to do, my boy?" he asked. "Well, sir, I want to study law," was the reply. "Good gracious!" remarked the old gentleman; "do you, indeed? What ever put that into your head? How much money have you got?" "Well, sir, to tell the truth, I haven't got any."

After a long consultation, his uncle offered him a place temporarily as assistant herd-keeper, at $50 a year, while he could "look around." One day soon afterward he boldly walked into the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of Buffalo, and told them what he wanted. A number of young men were already engaged in the office, but Grover's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office boy and have the use of the law library, for the nominal sum of $3 or $4 a week. Out of this he had to pay for his board and washing. The walk to and from his uncle's was a long and rugged one; and, although the first winter was a memorably severe one, his shoes were out of repair and his overcoat—he had none—yet he was nevertheless prompt and regular. On the first day of his service here, his senior employer threw down a copy of Blackstone before him with a bang that made the dust fly, saying "That's where they all begin." A titter ran around the little circle of clerks and students, as they thought that was enough to scare young Grover out of his plans; but in due time he mastered that cumbersome volume. Then, as ever afterward, however, Mr. Cleveland exhibited a talent for executiveness rather than for chasing principles through all their metaphysical possibilities. "Let us quit talking and go and do it," was practically his motto.

The first public office to which Mr. Cleveland was elected was that of Sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y., in which Buffalo is situated; and in such capacity it fell to his duty to inflict capital punishment upon two criminals. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo, on the Democratic ticket, with especial reference to the bringing about certain reforms in the administration of the municipal affairs of that city. In this office, as well as that of Sheriff, his performance of duty has generally been considered fair, with possibly a few exceptions which were ferreted out and magnified during the last Presidential campaign. As a specimen of his plain language in a veto message, we quote from one vetoing an iniquitous street-cleaning contract: "This is a time for plain speech, and my objection to your action shall be plainly stated. I regard it as the culmination of a most bare-faced, impudent and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people and to worse than squander the people's money." The New York *Sun* afterward very highly commended Mr. Cleveland's administration as Mayor of Buffalo, and thereupon recommended him for Governor of the Empire State. To the latter office he was elected in 1882, and his administration of the affairs of State was generally satisfactory. The mistakes he made, if any, were made very public throughout the nation after he was nominated for President of the United States. For this high office he was nominated July 11, 1884, by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when other competitors were Thomas F. Bayard, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Butler, Allen G. Thurman, etc.; and he was elected by the people, by a majority of about a thousand, over the brilliant and long-tried Republican statesman, James G. Blaine. President Cleveland resigned his office as Governor of New York in January, 1885, in order to prepare for his duties as the Chief Executive of the United States, in which capacity his term commenced at noon on the 4th of March, 1885. For his Cabinet officers he selected the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster-General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The silver question precipitated a controversy between those who were in favor of the continuance of silver coinage and those who were opposed, Mr. Cleveland answering for the latter, even before his inauguration.



Benj Harrison

Benjamin Harrison.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President, is the deseendant of one of the historical families of this eountry. The head of the family was a Major General Harrison, one of Oliver Cromwell's trusted followers and fighters. In the zenith of Cromwell's power it became the duty of this Harrison to partieipate in the trial of Charles I, and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king. He subsequently paid for this with his life, being hung Oct. 13, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the next of the family that appears in history is Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, great-grandfather of the subjeet of this sketch, and after whom he was named. Benjamin Harrison was a member of the Continental Congress during the years 1774–5–6, and was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was three times eleeted Governor of Virginia.

Gen William Henry Harrison, the son of the distinguished patriot of the Revolution, after a successful eareer as a soldier during the War of 1812, and with a clean record as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, was eleeted President of the United States in 1840. His career was eut short by death within one month after his inauguration.

President Harrison was born at North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. His life up to the time of his graduation by the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, was the uneventful one of a eountry lad of a family of small means. His father was able to give him a good education, and nothing more. He beeame engaged while at college to the daughter of Dr. Scott, Principal of a female schoo at Oxford. After graduating he determined to enter upon the study of the law. He went to Cincinnati and then read law for two years. At the expiration of that time young Harrison received th. only inheritance of his life; his aunt dying left him a lot valued at $800. He regarded this legaey as a fortune, and deeided to get married at once, take this money and go to some Eastern town and begin the practice of law. He sold his lot, and with the money in his poeket, he started out with his young wife to fight for a place in the world. He

decided to go to Indianapolis, which was even at that time a town of promise. He met with slight encouragement at first, making scarcely anything the first year. He worked diligently, applying himself closely to his calling, built up an extensive practice and took a leading rank in the legal profession. He is the father of two children.

In 1860 Mr. Harrison was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1862 he raised the 17th Indiana Infantry, and was chosen its Colonel. His regiment was composed of the rawest of material, but Col. Harrison employed all his time at first mastering military tactics and drilling his men, when he therefore came to move toward the East with Sherman his regiment was one of the best drilled and organized in the army. At Resaca he especially distinguished himself, and for his bravery at Peachtree Creek he was made a Brigadier General, Gen. Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

During the absence of Gen. Harrison in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of the Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment until the fall of 1864 he had taken no leave of absence, but having been nominated that year for the same office, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time made a brilliant canvass of the State, and was elected for another term. He then started to rejoin Sherman, but on the way was stricken down with scarlet fever, and after a most trying siege made his way to the front in time to participate in the closing incidents of the war.

In 1868 Gen. Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was a candidate for Governor. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign he made won for him a National reputation, and he was much sought, especially in the East, to make speeches. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and was elected to the United States Senate. Here he served six years, and was known as one of the ablest men, best lawyers and strongest debaters in that body. With the expiration of his Senatorial term he returned to the practice of his profession, becoming the head of one of the strongest firms in the State.

The political campaign of 1888 was one of the most memorable in the history of our country. The convention which assembled in Chicago in June and named Mr. Harrison as the chief standard bearer of the Republican party, was great in every particular, and on this account, and the attitude it assumed upon the vital questions of the day, chief among which was the tariff, awoke a deep interest in the campaign throughout the Nation. Shortly after the nomination delegations began to visit Mr. Harrison at Indianapolis, his home. This movement became popular, and from all sections of the country societies, clubs and delegations journeyed thither to pay their respects to the distinguished statesman. The popularity of these was greatly increased on account of the remarkable speeches made by Mr. Harrison. He spoke daily all through the summer and autumn to these visiting delegations, and so varied, masterly and eloquent were his speeches that they at once placed him in the foremost rank of American orators and statesmen.

On account of his eloquence as a speaker and his power as a debater, he was called upon at an uncommonly early age to take part in the discussion of the great questions that then began to agitate the country. He was an uncompromising anti slavery man, and was matched against some of the most eminent Democratic speakers of his State. No man who felt the touch of his blade desired to be pitted with him again. With all his eloquence as an orator he never spoke for oratorical effect, but his words always went like bullets to the mark. He is purely American in his ideas and is a splendid type of the American statesman. Gifted with quick perception, a logical mind and a ready tongue, he is one of the most distinguished impromptu speakers in the Nation. Many of these speeches sparkled with the rarest of eloquence and contained arguments of greatest weight. Many of his terse statements have already become aphorisms. Original in thought, precise in logic, terse in statement, yet withal faultless in eloquence, he is recognized as the sound statesman and brilliant orator of the day

GOVERNORS.





Samuel Briggs

Ansel Briggs.

ANSEL BRIGGS, the first gentleman chosen to fill the gubernatorial chair of Iowa after its organization as a State, was a native of Vermont, and was born Feb. 3, 1806. His parents, who likewise were New Englanders, were Benjamin and Electa Briggs. The boyhood of our subject was passed in his native State, and in attendanee upon the common schools he received a fair education which was subsequently improved by a term at Norwich Academy. When a young man he removed with his parents to Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, where young Briggs engaged in the work of establishing stage lines. He also here embarked in politieal affairs and as a Whig run for the office of County Auditor but was defeated by John Ferguson, a Jackson Democrat.

After remaining in Ohio for six years, the glowing accounts of the fair fields and the fertile prairies of the Territory of Iowa, led him westward across the Father of Waters. He had previously united his fortunes in life with Naney M. Dunlap, daughter of Major Dunlap, an offieer in the War of 1812. Even prior to this marriage he had chosen a wife, a lady who was born on the same day and year as himself, but of whom he was soon bereft. He brought with him to Iowa his little family and lotated at Andrew, in Jackson County. Seeing the opportunity here for resuming his former business. he began opening up stage lines, frequently driving the old stage coach himself. He made several contraets with the Postoffice Department for carrying the United States mails weekly between Dubuque and Davenport, Dubuque and Iowa City and other routes, thus opening up and carrying on a very important enterprise. Politically, Gov. Briggs was a Democrat, and on coming to Iowa identified himself with that party. In 1842 he was chosen a member of the Territorial House of Representatives from Jackson County, and subsequently was elected Sheriff of the same eounty. He had taken a leading part in public affairs, and upon the formation of the State Government in 1846, he became a prominent eandidate for Governor, and though his competitors in his own party were distinguished and well-known citizens, Mr. Briggs reeeived the nomination. The eonvention was held in Iowa City, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1846, and assembled to nominate State officers and two Congressmen. It was called to order by F. D. Mills, of Des Moines County. William Thompson, of Henry County. presided, and J. T. Fales, of Dubuque, was Seeretary. The vote for Governor in the convention stood: Briggs, sixty-two; Jesse Williams, thirty-two, and William Thompson, thirty-one. The two latter withdrew, and Briggs was then chosen by acclamation. Elisha Cutler, Jr., of Van Buren County, was nominated for Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, of Linn, for Auditor, and Morgan Reno. of Johnson, for Treasurer. S. C. Hastings and Sheperd Leffler were nominated for Congress. The

election was held Oct. 28, 1846, the entire Democratic ticket being successful. Briggs received 7,626 votes and his competitor, Thomas McKnight, the Whig candidate, 7,379, giving Briggs a majority of 247.

The principal question between the two leading parties, the Democratic and the Whig, at this period, was that of the banking system. It is related that a short time prior to the meeting of the convention which nominated Mr. Briggs, that in offering a toast at a banquet, he struck the key-note which made him the popular man of the hour. He said, "No banks but earth and they well tilled." This was at once caught up by his party and it did more to secure him the nomination than anything else. His administration was one void of any special interest. He labored in harmonious accord with his party, yet frequently exhibited an independence of principle, characteristic of his nature. The Missouri boundary question which caused a great deal of excited controversy at this period, and even a determination to resort to arms, was handled by him with great ability.

On his election as Executive of the State, Gov. Briggs sold out his mail contract, but after the expiration of his term of service he continued his residence in Jackson County. In 1870 he removed to Council Bluffs. He had visited the western part of the State before the day of railroads in that section, making the trip by carriage. On the occasion he enrolled himself as one of the founders of the town of Florence on the Nebraska side of the river and six miles above Council Bluffs, and which for a time was a vigorous rival of Omaha. During the mining excitement, in 1860, he made a trip to Colorado, and three years later, in company with his son John and a large party, went to Montana, where he remained until the year 1865, when he returned to his home in Iowa.

As above stated, Gov. Briggs was twice married, his first wife being his companion for a brief time only. His second wife bore him eight children, all of whom died in infancy save two, and of these latter, Ansel, Jr., died May 15, 1867, aged twenty-five years. John S. Briggs, the only survivor of the family, is editor of the *Idaho Herald*, published at Blackfoot, Idaho Territory. Mrs. Briggs died Dec. 30, 1847, while her husband was Governor of the State. She was a devoted Christian lady, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of strong domestic tastes. She was highly educated, and endowed by nature with that womanly tact and grace which enabled her to adorn the high position her husband had attained. She dispensed a bounteous hospitality, though her home was in a log house, and was highly esteemed and admired by all who met her.

Gov. Briggs went in and out among his people for many years after his retirement from the executive office, and even after his return from the Montana expedition. He was admired for his able services rendered so unselfishly during the pioneer period of the now great and populous State. His last illness, ulceration of the stomach, was of brief duration, lasting only five weeks, indeed only three days before his death he was able to be out. His demise occurred at the residence of his son, John S. Briggs, in Omaha, Neb., at half-past three of the morning of May 5, 1881. His death was greatly mourned all over the State. Upon the following day, Gov. Gear issued a proclamation reciting his services to the State, ordering half-hour guns to be fired and the national flag on the State capitol to be put at half-mast during the day upon which the funeral was held, which was the following Sunday succeeding his death.



S. Hempstead

Stephen Hempstead.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, second Governor of Iowa, is a native of Connecticut, where, at New London, he was born Oct. 1, 1812. He resided in that State with his parents until 1828, when the family came West, locating upon a farm near Saint Louis. This was the home of young Stephen until 1830, when he went to Galena, Ill., where he served in the capacity of a clerk in a commission house for a time. He was there during the exciting period of the Black Hawk troubles, and was an officer in an artillery company which had been organized for the protection of Galena. After the defeat of Black Hawk and the consequent termination of Indian troubles, he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he remained for about two years. On account of difficulties which he got into about sectarianism and abolitionism, he left the college and returned to Missouri. He shortly afterward entered the office of Charles S. Hempstead, a prominent lawyer of Galena, and began the study of the profession in which he afterward became quite proficient. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, which at the time embraced the Territory of Iowa, and the same year located at Dubuque, being the first lawyer who began the practice of his profession at that place.

As might be expected in a territory but thinly populated, but one which was rapidly settling up, the services of an able attorney would be in demand in order to draft the laws. Upon the organization of the Territorial Government of Iowa in 1838, he was, with Gen. Warner Lewis, elected to represent the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative Council, which assembled in Burlington that year. He was Chairman of the Committee Judiciary, and at the second session of that body was elected its President. He was again elected a member of the Council, in 1845, over which he also presided. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates of Dubuque County, for the first convention to frame a constitution for the State. In 1848, in company with Judge Charles Mason and W. G. Woodward, he was appointed by the Legislature Commissioner to revise the laws of the State, which revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851.

In 1850 Mr. Hempstead was elected Governor of

the State, and served with ability for four years, that being the full term under the Constitution at the time. He received 13,486 votes against 11,403 cast for his opponent, James L. Thompson. After the vote had been canvassed a committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the two Houses of the Legislature were ready to receive him in joint convention, in order that he might receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Gov. Hempstead, accompanied by the retiring Executive, Gov. Briggs, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the officers of State, entered the hall of the House where the Governor-elect delivered his inaugural message, after which the oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This was an important period in the history of the State, being at a time when the public affairs were assuming definite shape, and indeed it was what might be termed the formative period. The session of the Legislature passed many important acts which were approved by the Governor, and during his term there were fifty-two new counties ormed. Gov. Hempstead in his message to the Fourth General Assembly in December, 1852, stated that among other things, the population of the State according to the Federal census was 192,214, and that the State census showed an increase for one year of 37,786. He also stated that the resources of the State for the coming two years would be sufficient to cancel all that part of funded debt which was payable at its option.

Among the numerous counties organized was one named Buncombe, which received its name in the following way: The Legislature was composed of a large majority favoring stringent corporation laws and the liability of individual stockholders for corporate debts. This sentiment, on account of the agitation of railroad enterprises then being inaugurated, brought a large number of prominent men to the capital. To have an effect upon the Legislature, they organized a "lobby Legislature" and elected as Governor, Verplank Van Antwerp, who delivered to the self-constituted body a lengthy message in which he sharply criticized the regular General Assembly. Some of the members of the latter were in the habit of making long and useful speeches much to the hindrance of business. To these he especially referred, charging them with speaking for "Buncombe," and recommended that as a lasting memorial a county should be called by that name. This suggestion was readily seized on by the Legislature, and the county of Buncombe was created with few dissenting voices. However, the General Assembly, in 1862, changed the name to Lyon, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon who was killed in the early part of the Civil War.

The season of 1851 was one of great disappointment to the pioneers of Iowa, and much suffering was the result of the bad season of that year. By the year 1854, the State had fully recovered from the depression thus produced, and that year as well as the following, the emigration from the East was unprecedented. The prairies of Illinois were lined day after day with a continuous caravan of emigrants pushing on toward Iowa. During a single month 1743 wagons bound for Iowa passed through Peoria. So remarkable had been the influx of people into the State, that in an issue of the Burlington *Telegraph* appeared the following statement: "Twenty thousand emigrants have passed through the city within the last thirty days, and they are still crossing the Mississippi at the rate of 600 a day."

At the expiration of his term of service, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1854, Gov. Hempstead returned to his old home at Dubuque. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and so acceptably did he serve the people that for twelve years he was chosen to fill that position. Under his administration the principal county building, including the jail, poorhouse, as well as some valuable bridges, were erected. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to retire from public life, passing the remainder of his days in quietude and repose at Dubuque. There he lived until Feb. 16, 1883, when, at his home, the light of his long and eventful life went out. The record he has made, which was an honorable and distinguished one, was closed, and Iowa was called upon to mourn the loss of one of her most distinguished pioneer citizens. He had been an unusually useful man of the State and his services, which were able and wise, were rendered in that unselfish spirit which distinguished so many of the early residents of this now prosperous State.



Jas. M. Burns

James W. Grimes.

JAMES W. GRIMES, the third gentleman to fill the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa, was born in the town of Deering, Hillsborough Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, were also natives of the same town. The former was born on the 11th of August, 1772, and the mother March 19, 1773. They became the parents of eight children, of whom James was the youngest and became one of the most distinguished citizens of Iowa. He attended the district schools, and in early childhood evinced an unusual taste for learning. Besides attending the district schools, the village pastor instructed him in Greek and Latin. After completing his preparations for college, which he did at Hampton Academy, he entered Dartmouth College, in August, 1832, which was in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a hard student, advanced rapidly, and in February, 1835, bid adieu to the college halls, and with James Walker, of Peterborough, N. H., he began the study of his chosen profession.

Feeling that his native State afforded too limited advantages, and, in fact, being of a rather adventurous disposition, as well as ambitious, he desired broader fields in which to carve for himself a fortune. He accordingly left the home that had sheltered him during his boyhood days, and turning his face Westward proceeded until he had crossed the great Father of Waters. It was in 1836, and young Grimes was indeed young to thus take upon himself such responsibilities; but possessing business tact, determination and tenacity, as well as an excellent professional training, he determined to open an office in the then new town of Burlington, Iowa. Here he hung out his shingle, and ere long had established a reputation which extended far beyond the confines of the little city.

In April, 1837, he was appointed City Solicitor, and entering upon the duties of that office he assisted in drawing up the first police laws of that town. In 1838 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and became a law partner of William W. Chapman, United States District Attorney for Wisconsin Territory. In the early part of the year 1841 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Starr, Esq., which continued twelve years. This firm stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Mr. Grimes was widely known as a counselor with

superior knowledge of the law, and with a clear sense of truth and justice. He was chosen one of the Representatives of Des Moines County in the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838; in the sixth, at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1843; and in the fourth General Assembly of the State, at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852. He early took front rank among the public men of Iowa. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and all laws for the new Territory passed through his hands.

Mr. Grimes had become prominently identified with the Whig party, and being distinguished as an able lawyer, as well as a fair-minded, conscientious man, he was a prominent candidate for Governor before the convention which met in February, 1854. It was the largest convention of that party ever held in Iowa and the last. He was chosen as a nominee for Governor, was duly elected, and in December, 1854, assumed the duties of the office. Shortly after his election it was proposed that he should go to the United States Senate, but he gave his admirers to understand that he was determined to fill the term of office for which he had been chosen. This he did, serving the full term to the entire satisfaction of all parties. He was a faithful party leader, and so able were his services that, while at the time of his election as Governor Democracy reigned supreme in the State and its representatives in Congress were allied to the slave power, he turned the State over to the Republican party.

His term of office expired Jan. 14, 1858, when he retired from the Executive Chair, only, however, to assume the responsibilities of a United States Senator. Upon the 4th of March of the following year he took his seat in the Senate and was placed upon the Committee on Naval Affairs, upon which he remained during his Senatorial career, serving as Chairman of that important committee from December, 1864. Jan. 16, 1864, Mr. Grimes was again chosen to represent Iowa in the Senate of the United States, receiving all but six of the votes of the General Assembly in joint convention.

His counsel was often sought in matters of great moment, and in cases of peculiar difficulty. Always ready to promote the welfare of the State, he gave, unsolicited, land worth $6,000 to the Congregational College, at Grinnell. It constitutes the "Grimes foundation," and "is to be applied to the establishment and maintenance in Iowa College, forever, of four scholarships, to be awarded by the Trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, to the best scholars, and the most promising, in any department, who may need and seek such aid, and without any regard to the religious tenets or opinions entertained by any person seeking either of said scholarships." These terms were imposed by Mr. Grimes, and assumed July 20, 1865, by the Trustees. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865 from Dartmouth College, and also from Iowa College. He also aided in founding a public library in Burlington, donating $5,000, which was expended in the purchase of costly books, and subsequently sent from Europe 256 volumes in the German language, and also contributed 600 volumes of public documents.

In January, 1869, he made a donation of $5,000 to Dartmouth College, and $1,000 to the "Social Friend," a literary society of which he was a member when in college.

His health failing, Mr. Grimes sailed for Europe, April 14, 1869, remaining abroad two years, reaching home Sept. 22, 1871, apparently in improved health and spirits. In November he celebrated his silver wedding, and spent the closing months of his life with his family. He voted at the city election, Feb. 5, 1872, and was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the region of the heart, and died after a few short hours of intense suffering.

Senator Grimes was united in marriage at Burlington, Ia., Nov. 9, 1846, with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Neally. Mr. Grimes stood in the foremost ranks among the men of his time, not only in the State but of the nation. The young attorney who left the granite hills of New Hampshire for the fertile prairies of the West, distinguished himself both as an attorney and a statesman. His personal history is so inseparably interwoven in that of the history of the State that a sketch of his life is indeed but a record of the history of his adopted State during the years of his manhood and vigor.



R. P. Lowe

Ralph P. Lowe.

RALPH P. LOWE, the fourth Governor of the State of Iowa, was born in Ohio in the year 1808, and like many others of the distinguished men of Iowa, came within her borders in early pioneer times. He was a young man but a little over thirty years of age when he crossed the great Father of Waters, settling upon its western bank at the then small village of Muscatine. He at once identified himself with the interests of the growing city, and ere long became quite prominent in local affairs and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. He was shortly afterward chosen as a representative from Muscatine County to the Constitutional Convention of 1844, which framed the Constitution which was rejected by the people.

After this constitutional convention, Mr. Lowe took no further part in public matters for a number of years. He removed to Lee County about 1849 or '50, where he became District Judge as a successor to George H. Williams, who was afterward famous as President Grant's Attorney General. He was District Judge five years, from 1852 to 1857, being succeeded by Judge Claggett. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Iowa, with Oran Faville for Lieutenant-Governor. The Democracy put in the field Benjamin M. Samuels for Governor and George Gillaspy for Lieutenant-Governor. There was a third ticket in the field, supported by the American or "Know-Nothing" party, and bearing the names of T. F. Henry and Easton Morris. The election was held in October, 1857, and gave Mr. Lowe 38,498 votes, against 36,088 for Mr Samuels, and 1,006 for Mr. Henry.

Hitherto the term of office had been four years but by an amendment to the Constitution this was now reduced to two. Gov. Lowe was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1858, and at once sent his first message to the Legislature. Among the measures passed by this Legislature were bills to incorporate the State Bank of Iowa; to provide for an agricultural college; to authorize the business of banking; disposing of the land grant made by Congress to the Des Moines Valley Railroad; to provide for the erection of an institution for the education of the blind, and to provide for taking a State census.

No events of importance occurred during the administration of Gov. Lowe, but it was not a period of uninterrupted prosperity. The Governor said in his biennial message of Jan. 10, 1860, reviewing the preceeding two years: "The period that has elapsed since the last biennial session has been one of great disturbing causes, and of anxious solicitude to all classes of our fellow-citizens. The first year of this period was visited with heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the measure of our field crops below one-half of the usual product, whilst the financial revulsion which commenced upon the Atlantic coast in the autumn of 1857, did

not reach its climax for evil in our borders until the year just past."

He referred at length to the claim of the State against the Federal Government, and said that he had appealed in vain to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the 5 per cent upon the military land warrants that the State is justly entitled to, which then approximated to a million of dollars. The payment of this fund, he said, "is not a mere favor which is asked of the General Government, but a subsisting right which could be enforced in a court of justice, were there a tribunal of this kind clothed with the requisite jurisdiction."

The subject of the Des Moines River grant received from the Governor special attention, and he gave a history of the operations of the State authorities in reference to obtaining the residue of the lands to which the State was entitled, and other information as to the progress of the work. He also remarked "that under the act authorizing the Governor to raise a company of mounted men for defense and protection of our frontier, approved Feb. 9, 1858, a company of thirty such men, known as the Frontier Guards, armed and equipped as required, were organized and mustered into service under the command of Capt. Henry B. Martin, of Webster City, about the 1st of March then following, and were divided into two companies, one stationed on the Little Sioux River, the other at Spirit Lake. Their presence afforded security and gave quiet to the settlements in that region, and after a service of four months they were disbanded.

"Late in the fall of the year, however, great alarm and consternation was again felt in the region of Spirit Lake and Sioux River settlements, produced by the appearance of large numbers of Indians on the border, whose bearing was insolent and menacing, and who were charged with clandestinely running off the stock of the settlers. The most urgent appeals came from these settlers, invoking again the protection of the State. From representations made of the imminence of their danger and the losses already sustained, the Governor summoned into the field once more the frontier guards. After a service of four or five months they were again discharged, and paid in the manner prescribed in the act under which they were called out."

Gov. Lowe was beaten for the renomination by Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, who was considered much the stronger man. To compensate him for his defeat for the second term, Gov. Lowe was appointed one of the three Judges under the new Constitution. He drew the short term, which expired in 1861, but was returned and served, all told, eight years. He then returned to the practice of law, gradually working into a claim business at Washington, to which city he removed about 1874. In that city he died, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1883. He had a large family. Carleton, one of his sons, was an officer in the Third Iowa Cavalry during the war.

Gov. Lowe was a man of detail, accurate and industrious. In private and public life he was pure, upright and honest. In religious faith he was inclined to be a Spiritualist.



Samuel C. Thackeray

Samuel J. Kirkwood.

THE fifth Governor of Iowa was Samuel J. Kirkwood. He was born in Hartford County, Md., on his father's farm, Dec. 20, 1813. His father was twice married, first to a lady named Coulson, who became the mother of two sons. After the death of this companion, the elder Kirkwood was united in marriage with Mary Alexander, who bore him three children, all of whom were sons. Of this little family Samuel was the youngest, and when ten years of age was sent to Washington City to attend a school taught by John McLeod, a relative of the family. Here he remained for four years, giving diligent attention to his studies, at the close of which time he entered a drug store at Washington as clerk. In this capacity he continued with the exception of eighteen months, until he reached his majority. During the interval referred to, young Kirkwood was living the life of a pedagogue in York County, Pa.

In the year 1835, Samuel quit Washington and came westward to Richland County, Ohio. His father and brother had preceded him from Maryland, locating upon a timbered farm in the Buckeye State. Here Samuel lent them valuable assistance in clearing the farm. He was ambitions to enter the legal profession, and in the year 1841, an opportunity was afforded him to enter the office of Thomas W. Bartley, afterward Governor of Ohio. The following two years he gave diligent application to his books, and in 1843, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was then fortunate enough to form an association in the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, which relations continued for eight years.

From 1845 to 1849 he served as Prosecuting Attorney of his county. In 1849 he was elected as a Democrat to represent his county and district in the Constitutional Convention. In 1851 Mr. Bartley, his partner, having been elected to the Supreme Judiciary of the State, Kirkwood formed a partnership with Barnabas Barns, with whom he continued to practice until the spring of 1855, when he removed to the West.

Up to 1854 Mr. Kirkwood had acted with the Democratic party. But the measures proposed and sustained that year by the Democracy in Congress, concentrated in what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, drove him with hosts of anti-slavery Democrats out of the party. He was besought by the opposition in the "Richland District" to become their candidate for Congress, but declined In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled two miles northwest of Iowa City, entering into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Clark, in the milling business, and kept aloof from public affairs. He could not long conceal his record and abilities from his neighbors, however, and in 1856 he was elected to the State Senate from the district com-

posed of the counties of Iowa and Johnson, and served in the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City and the first one held at Des Moines.

In 1859 Mr. Kirkwood was made the standard-bearer of the Republicans of Iowa, and though he had as able and popular a competitor as Gen. A. C. Dodge, he was elected Governor of Iowa by a majority of over 3,000. He was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1860. Before the expiration of his first term came the great Civil War. As Governor, during the darkest days of the Rebellion, he performed an exceedingly important duty. He secured a prompt response by volunteers to all requisitions by the Federal Government on the State for troops, so that during his Governorship no "draft" took place in Iowa, and no regiment, except the first, enlisted for less than three years. At the same time he maintained the State's financial credit. The Legislature, at its extra session in 1861, authorized the sale of $800,000 in bonds, to assist in arming and equipping troops. So frugally was this work done, that but $300,000 of the bonds were sold, and the remaining $500,000 not having been required, the bonds representing this amount were destroyed by order of the succeeding Legislature.

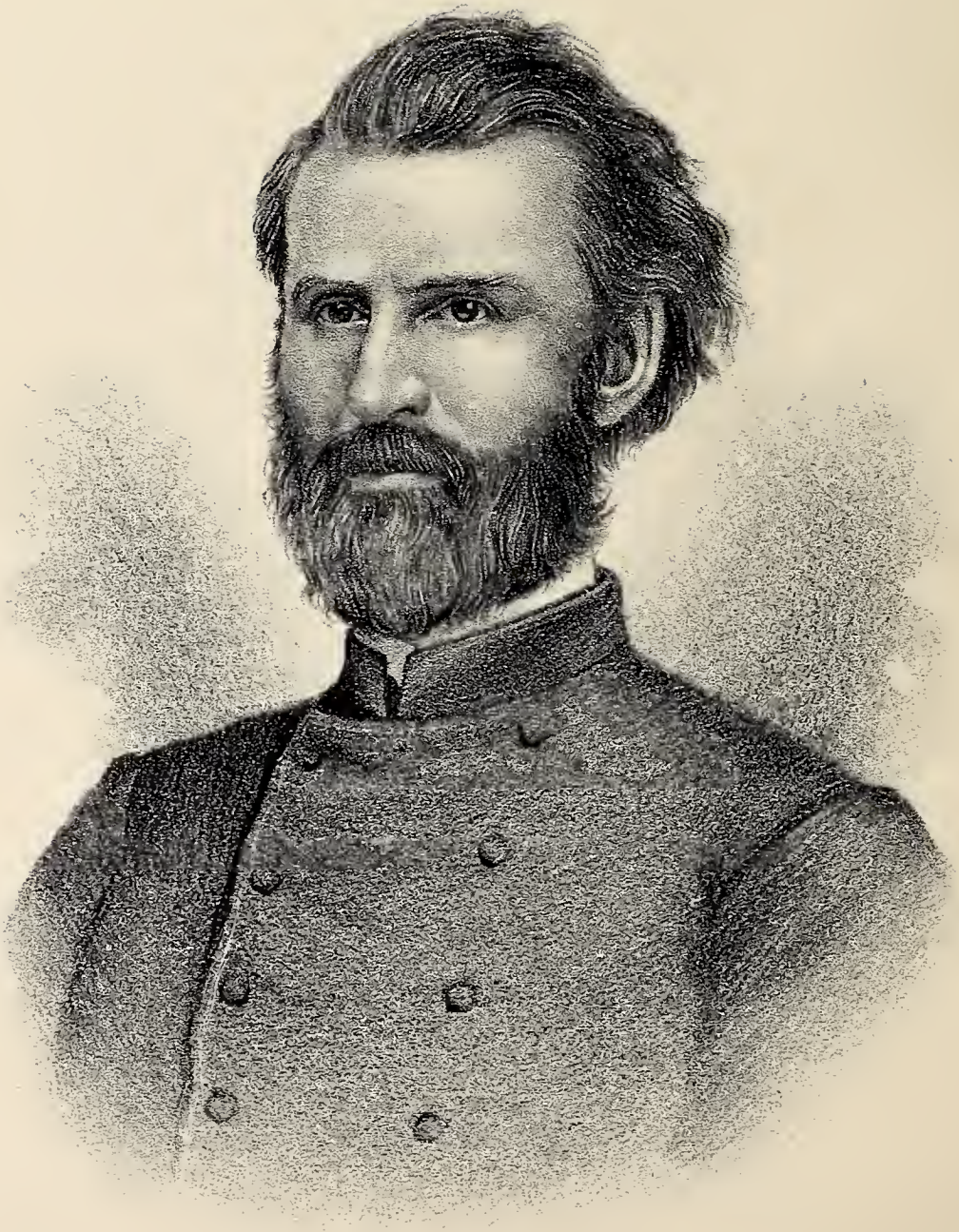
In October, 1861, Gov. Kirkwood was, with comparatively little opposition, re-elected—an honor accorded for the first time in the history of the State. His majority was about 18,000. During his second term he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Minister to Denmark, but he declined to enter upon his diplomatic duties until the expiration of his term as Governor. The position was kept open for him until that time, but, when it came, pressing private business compelled a declination of the office altogether.

In January, 1866, he was a prominent candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. Senator Harlan had resigned the Senatorship upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln, just before his death, but had withdrawn from the cabinet soon after the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency. In this way it happened that the Legislature had two terms of United States Senator to fill, a short term of two years, to fill Harlan's unexpired term, and a long term of six years to immediately succeed this; and Harlan had now become a candidate for his own successorship, to which Kirkwood also aspired. Ultimately, Kirkwood was elected for the first and Harlan for the second term. During his brief Senatorial service, Kirkwood did not hesitate to measure swords with Senator Sumner, whose natural egotism had begotten in him an arrogant and dictatorial manner, borne with humbly until then by his colleagues, in deference to his long experience and eminent ability, but unpalatable to an independent Western Senator like Kirkwood.

At the close of his Senatorial term, March 4, 1867, he resumed the practice of law, which a few years later he relinquished to accept the Presidency of the Iowa City Savings Bank. In 1875 he was again elected Governor, and was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1876. He served but little over a year, as early in 1877 he was chosen United States Senator. He filled this position four years, resigning to become Secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet. In this office he was succeeded, April 17, 1882, by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Gov. Kirkwood returned to Iowa City, his home, where he still resides, being now advanced in years. He was married in 1843, to Miss Jane Clark, a native of Ohio.

In 1886 Mr. Kirkwood was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. Considerable interest was manifested in the contest, as both the Labor and Democratic parties had popular candidates in the field.



W. H. Stone

William M. Stone.

WILLIAM M. STONE, the sixth Governor of Iowa, was born Oct. 14, 1827. His parents, Truman and Lavina (North) Stone, who were of English ancestry, moved to Lewis County, N. Y., when William was but a year old. William's grandfather, Aaron Stone, was in the second war with England. When our subject was six years of age his parents moved into Ohio, locating in Coshocton County. Like many other self-made men, William M. had few advantages. He never attended a school of any kind more than twelve months. In boyhood he was for two seasons a team-driver on the Ohio Canal. At seventeen he was apprenticed to the chairmaker's trade, and he followed that business until he was twenty-three years of age, reading law meantime during his spare hours, wherever he happened to be. He commenced at Coshocton, with James Mathews, who afterward became his father-in-law; continued his reading with Gen. Lucius V. Pierce, of Akron, and finished with Ezra B. Taylor, of Ravenna. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1851, by Peter Hitchcock and Rufus P. Ranney, Supreme Judges, holding a term of court at Ravenna.

After practicing three years at Coshocton with his old preceptor, James Mathews, he, in November, 1854, settled in Knoxville, which has remained his home since. The year after locating here Mr. Stone purchased the Knoxville *Journal*, and was one of the prime movers in forming the Republican party in Iowa, being the first editor to suggest a State Convention, which met Feb. 22, 1856, and completed the organization. In the autumn of the same year he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

In April, 1857, Mr. Stone was chosen Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District when the new Constitution went into operation in 1858, and was serving on the bench when the American flag was stricken down at Fort Sumter. At that time, April, 1861, he was holding court in Fairfield, Jefferson County, and when the news came of the insult to the old flag he immediately adjourned court and prepared for what he believed to be more important duties—duties to his country.

In May he enlisted as a private; was made Captain of Co. B, Third Iowa Inf., and was subsequently promoted to Major. With that regiment he was at the battle of Blue Mill, Mo., in September, 1861, where he was wounded. At Shiloh, the following spring, he commanded the regiment and was taken prisoner. By order of Jefferson Davis

he was paroled for the time of forty days, with orders to repair to Washington, and if possible secure an agreement for a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, and to return as a prisoner if he did not succeed. Failing to secure that result within the period specified, he returned to Richmond and had his parole extended fifteen days; repairing again to Washington, he effected his purpose and was exchanged.

In August, 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood Colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, which rendezvoused and organized at Camp Pope, Iowa City, the same month. The regiment was occupied for several months in guarding supply stores and the railroad, and escorting supply trains to the Army of the Southeast Missouri until Jan. 27, 1863, when it received orders to join the army under Gen. Davidson, at West Plains, Mo. After a march of five days it reached its destination, and was brigaded with the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments, Col. Stone commanding, and was designated the First Brigade, First Division, Army of Southeast Missouri. April 1 found Col. Stone at Milliken's Bend, La., to assist Grant in the capture of Vicksburg. He was now in immediate command of his regiment, which formed a part of a brigade under Col. C. L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin. In the advance upon Port Gibson Col. Harris was taken sick, and Col. Stone was again in charge of a brigade. In the battle of Port Gibson the Colonel and his command distinguished themselves, and were successful. The brigade was in the reserve at Champion Hills, and in active skirmish at Black River.

On the evening of May 21 Col. Stone received Gen. Grant's order for a general assault on the enemy's lines at 10 A. M. on the 22d. In this charge, which was unsuccessful, Col. Stone was again wounded, receiving a gunshot in the left forearm. Col. Stone commanded a brigade until the last of August, when, being ordered to the Gulf Department, he resigned. He had become very popular with the people of Iowa.

He was nominated in a Republican convention, held at Des Moines in June, 1863, and was elected by a very large majority. He was breveted Brigadier-General in 1864, during his first year as Governor. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, his four years in office closing Jan. 16, 1868. His majority in 1863 was nearly 30,000, and in 1865 about 16,500. His diminished vote in 1865 was due to the fact that he was very strongly committed in favor of negro suffrage.

Gov. Stone made a very energetic and efficient Executive. Since the expiration of his gubernatorial term he has sought to escape the public notice, and has given his time to his private business interests. He is in partnership with Hon. O. B. Ayres, of Knoxville, in legal practice.

He was elected to the General Assembly in 1877 and served one term.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Carloact Mathews, a native of Ohio, then residing in Knoxville. They have one son—William A.



Sam Merrill

Samuel Merrill.

SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor from 1868 to 1872, was born in Oxford County, Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. He is a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from England and settled in Maine in 1653. From this ancestry have sprung most of the Hills in America. On his father's side he is a decendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from England in 1636, and located in Massachusetts. Nathaniel had a son, Daniel, who in turn had a son named John, and he in turn begat a son called Thomas. The latter was born Dec. 18, 1708. On the 4th of August, 1728, was born to him a son, Samuel, who was married and had a family of twelve children, one of whom, Abel, was taken by his father to Boston in 1750. Abel was married to Elizabeth Page, who had five children, one of whom, Abel, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Abigail Hill June 25, 1809, and to them were born eight children, Samuel being the youngest but one. At the age of sixteen Samuel moved with his parents to Buxton, Maine, the native place of his mother, where his time was employed in turns in teaching and attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching a profession, and feeling that the South offered better opportunities, he immediately set out for that section. He remained, however, but a short time, as he says "he was born too far North." Suspicion having been raised as to his abolition principles and finding the element not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the sunny South and went to the old Granite State, where the next several years were spent in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with a brother, in which he was quite successful. Not being satisfied with the limited resources of Northern New England he determined to try his good fortune on the broad prairies of the fertile West.

It was in the year 1856 that Mr. Merrill turned his face toward the setting sun, finding a desirable location near McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch house of the old firm. The population increased, as also did their trade, and their house became one of the most extensive wholesale establishments on the Upper Mississippi. During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active part in politics. In 1854 he was chosen on the abolition ticket to the Legislature of New Hampshire. The following year he was again returned to the Legislature, and doubtless had he remained in that State would have risen still higher. In coming to Iowa his experience and ability were demanded by his neighbors, and he was here called into public service. He was sent to the Legislature, and though assembled with the most distinguished men of his time, took a leading part in the important services demanded of that body. The Legislature was convened in an extra session of 1861, to provide for

the exigencies of the Rebellion, and in its deliberations Mr. Merrill took an active part.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Merrill was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, and immediately went to the front. At the time Marmaduke was menacing the Union forces in Missouri, which called for prompt action on the part of the Union Generals. Col. Merrill was placed in command, with detachments of the 21st Iowa and 99th Illinois, a portion of the 3d Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, with orders to make a forced march to Springfield, he being at the time eighty miles distant. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1863, he came across a body of Confederates who were advancing in heavy force. Immediate preparations for battle were made by Col. Merrill, and after briskly firing for an hour, the enemy fell back. Merrill then moved in the direction of Hartville, where he found the enemy in force under Marmaduke, being about eight thousand strong, while Merrill had but one-tenth of that number. A hot struggle ensued in which the Twenty-first distinguished itself. The Confederate loss was several officers and three hundred men killed and wounded, while the Union loss was but seven killed and sixty-four wounded. The following winter the regiment performed active service, taking part in the campaign of Vicksburg. It fought under McClernand at Port Gibson, and while making the famous charge of Black River Bridge, Col. Merrill was severely wounded through the hip. He was laid up from the 17th of May to January, when he again joined his regiment in Texas, and in June, 1864, on account of suffering from his wound, resigned and returned to McGregor. In 1867 Mr. Merrill was chosen Governor of the State, being elected upon the Republican ticket. He served with such satisfaction, that in 1869 he was re-nominated and accordingly elected.

Under the administration of Gov. Merrill, the movement for the erection of the new State House was inaugurated. The Thirteenth General Assembly provided for the building at a cost of $1,500,000, and made an appropriation with which to begin the work of $150,000. With this sum the work was begun, and Nov. 23, 1871, the corner stone was laid in the presence of citizens from all parts of the State. On this occasion the Governor delivered the address. It was an historical view of the incidents culminating in the labors of the day It was replete with historical facts, showed patient research, was logical and argumentative, and at times eloquent with the fire and genius of American patriotism. It is a paper worthy of the occasion, and does justice to the head and heart that conceived it.

During the gubernatorial career of Gov. Merrill, extending through two terms, from January, 1868, to January, 1872, he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good, standing by the side of Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. The two were instrumental in placing the slackwater navigation between the Mississippi and the Lakes in the way of ultimate and certain success. The Governor treated this subject to great length and with marked ability in his message to the Thirteenth General Assembly, and so earnest was he in behalf of this improvement, that he again discussed it in his message to the Fourteenth General Assembly. In the instigation of the work the Governors of the different States interested, called conventions, and through the deliberations of these assemblies the aid of the General Government was secured.

Samuel Merrill was first married to Catherine Thomas, who died in 1847, fourteen months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was united in marriage with a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine. She became the mother of four children, three of whom died young, the eldest living to be only two and a half years old.

After the expiration of his public service he returned to McGregor, but shortly afterward removed to Des Moines, where he is now residing, and is President of the Citizens' National Bank.

Thus briefly have been pointed out the leading features in the life of one of Iowa's most prominent citizens, and one who has made an honorable record both in public positions and private enterprises. He is highly esteemed in the city where he resides and is regarded as one of the faithful representatives of the sons of New England. In stature he is fully six feet high and finely proportioned.



C. C. Carpenter

Cyrus Clay Carpenter.

CYRUS CLAY CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. He was left an orphan at an early age, his mother dying when he was at the age of ten years, and his father two years later. He was left in destitute circumstances, and went first to learn the trade of a clothier, which, however, he abandoned after a few months, and engaged with a farmer, giving a term in the winter, however, to attendance upon the district school. When eighteen he began teaching school, and the following four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy at Hartford. At the conclusion of this period he went to Ohio, where he engaged as a teacher for a year and a half, spending the summer at farm work.

In the year 1854 Mr. Carpenter came further westward, visiting many points in Illinois and Iowa, arriving at Des Moines, then a village of some 1,200 inhabitants. This place, however, not offering a favorable location, he proceeded on his journey, arriving in Fort Dodge June 28, 1854. Owing to his being without funds he was compelled to travel on foot, in which way the journey to Fort Dodge was made, with his entire worldly possessions in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand. He soon found employment at Fort Dodge, as assistant to a Government surveyor. This work being completed, young Carpenter assisted his landlord in cutting hay, but soon secured another position as a surveyor's assistant. In the early part of the following January he engaged in teaching school at Fort Dodge, but in the spring was employed to take charge of a set of surveyors in surveying the counties of Emmet and Kossuth.

On his return to Fort Dodge he found the land-office, which had been established at that place, was about to open for the sale of land. Being familiar with the country and the location of the best land, he opened a private land-office, and found constant and profitable employment for the following three years, in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes. During this period he became extensively known, and, being an active Republican, he was chosen as a standard-bearer for his section of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in the autumn of 1857. In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered and was assigned to duty as Commissary of Subsistence, much of the time being Chief Commissary of the left wing of the 16th Army Corps. In 1864 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Logan, as Chief Commissary of the 15th Army Corps. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and in August, 1865, was mustered out.

Upon the close of his service to his country he returned to his home at Fort Dodge, but, owing to so many changes which had taken place, and such an influx of enterprising men into the city, he found his once prosperous business in the hands of

others. He turned his attention to the improvement of a piece of land, where he remained until his election, in the autumn of 1866, as Register of the State Land-Office. He was re-elected in 1868, and refused the nomination in 1870. This position took him to Des Moines, but in 1870 he returned to Fort Dodge. During the summer of the following year he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor. He was elected, and inaugurated as Chief Executive of Iowa Jan. 11, 1872. In 1873 he was renominated by his party, and October 14 of that year was re-elected, his inauguration taking place Jan. 27, 1874. Gov. Carpenter was an able, popular and faithful Executive, and was regarded as one of the most honest, prominent and unselfish officials the State ever had. Plain, unassuming, modest, he won his public position more through the enthusiasm of his friends than by any personal effort or desire of his own. Everywhere, at all times and upon all occasions, he demonstrated that the confidence of his friends was justified. He took an active part in the great question of monopolies and transportation evils, which during his administration were so prominent, doing much to secure wise legislation in these respects.

Gov. Carpenter has been regarded as a public speaker of more than ordinary ability, and has upon many occasions been the orator, and always appreciated by the people.

At the expiration of his second term as Governor Mr. Carpenter was appointed Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he resigned after a service of fifteen months. This step was an evidence of his unselfishness, as it was taken because another Bureau officer was to be dismissed, as it was held that Iowa had more heads of Bureaus than she was entitled to, and his resigning an office of the higher grade saved the position to another. In 1881 he was elected to Congress, and served with ability, and in the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa he represented Webster County.

Gov. Carpenter was married, in March, 1864, to Miss Susan Burkholder, of Fort Dodge. No children have been born to them, but they have reared a niece of Mrs. Carpenter's.

During his entire life Mr. Carpenter has been devoted to the principles of Reform and the best interests of all classes of citizens who, by adoption or by birth-right, are entitled to a home upon our soil and the protection of our laws, under the great charter of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." In an address in 1852 he took advanced views upon the leading subjects of public interest. He had already laid the foundation for that love of freedom which afterwards found an ample field of labor with the Republican party. There was nothing chimerical in his views. He looked at every strata of human society, and, from the wants of the masses, wisely devined duty and prophesied destiny. He would have the people of a free Republic educated in the spirit of the civilization of the age. Instead of cultivating a taste for a species of literature tending directly to degrade the mind and deprave the heart, thereby leading back to a state of superstition and consequent barbarism, he would cultivate principles of temperance, industry and economy in every youthful mind, as the indispensable ingredients of good citizens, or subjects upon whose banner will be inscribed Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Thus early in life Mr. Carpenter saw the destined tendency of our American institutions, and the advancing civilization of the age. He saw it in the peace congress, whose deliberations have made the Rhine thrice immortal. He saw it in the prospective railway, which he believed would one day unite the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific—a fact realized by the construction of the great continental railway.

It was thus early that he began to study the wants of the world, and with what clearness and directness may be seen by the correctness of his vision and the accomplishment of what he considered an inevitable necessity.

Thus, growing up into manhood, and passing onward in the rugged pathway of time, disciplined in political economy and civil ethics in the stern school of experience, he was prepared to meet every emergency with a steady hand; to bring order out of discord, and insure harmony and prosperity.

Gov. Carpenter is now engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life, residing at Fort Dodge, where he is highly esteemed as one of her purest minded and most upright citizens.



L. G. Arnold

Joshua G. Newbold.

JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD, the ninth Governor of Iowa, is a native of Pennsylvania. He comes from that excellent stock known as the Friends, who very early settled in New Jersey. Joshua G. is the son of Barzilla and Catherine (House) Newbold, and was born in Fayette County, May 12, 1830. He was born a farmer's boy and was reared in the vigorous employment of farm work. When he was eight years of age the family moved to Westmoreland County, Pa., where, in the common schools and in a select school or academy, young Newbold received his education. When sixteen years of age he accompanied the family on their return to Fayette County. Here for the following eight years he assisted his father in running a flouring-mill as well as devoting much of his time to teaching school. When about nineteen years of age our subject began the study of medicine, devoting much of his time while teaching to his medical books. He, however, abandoned the idea of becoming a physician and turned his attention to different walks in life.

In the month of March, 1854, Mr. Newbold removed to Iowa, locating on a farm, now partly in the corporation of Mount Pleasant, Henry County. At the end of one year he removed to Ceda. Township, Van Buren County, there merchandising and farming till about 1860, when he removed to Hillsboro, Henry County, and pursued the same callings.

In 1862, when the call was made for 600,000 men to finish the work of crushing the Rebellion, Mr. Newbold left his farm in the hands of his family and his store in charge of his partner, and went into the army as Captain of Company C, 25th Regiment of Iowa Infantry. He served nearly three years, resigning just before the war closed, on account of disability. During the last two or three months he served at the South he filled the position of Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Woodville, Ala.

His regiment was one of those that made Iowa troops famous. It arrived at Helena, Ark., in November, 1862, and sailed in December following on the expedition against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou. At the latter place was its first engagement. Its second was at Arkansas Post, and there it suffered severely, losing in killed and wounded more than sixty.

After Lookout Mountain it joined in the pursuit of Bragg's flying forces to Ringgold, where it engaged the enemy in their strong works, November 27, losing twenty-nine wounded. The following year it joined Sherman in his Atlanta Campaign, then on the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

On returning to Iowa he continued in the mer-

cantile trade at Hillsboro for three or four years, and then sold out, giving thereafter his whole attention to agriculture, stock-raising and stock-dealing, making the stock department an important factor in his business for several years. Mr. Newbold was a member of the 13th, 14th and 15th General Assemblies, representing Henry County, and was Chairman of the School Committee in the 14th, and of the committee on appropriations in the 15th General Assembly. In the 15th (1874) he was temporary Speaker during the deadlock in organizing the House. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Samuel J. Kirkwood.

His Democratic competitor was E. D. Woodward, who received 93,060 votes. Mr. Newbold received 134,166, or a majority of 31,106. Governor Kirkwood being elected United States Senator during that session, Mr. Newbold became Governor, taking the chair Feb. 1, 1877, and vacating it for Gov. Gear in January, 1878.

Gov. Newbold's message to the Legislature in 1878, shows painstaking care and a clear, business-like view of the interests of the State. His recommendations were carefully considered and largely adopted. The State's finances were then in a less creditable condition than ever before or since, as there was an increasing floating debt, then amounting to $340,826.56, more than $90,000 in excess of the Constitutional limitation. Said Gov. Newbold in his message: "The commonwealth ought not to set an example of dilatoriness in meeting its obligations. Of all forms of indebtedness, that of a floating character is the most objectionable. The uncertainty as to its amount will invariably enter into any computation made by persons contracting with the State for supplies, material or labor. To remove the present difficulty, and to avert its recurrence, I look upon as the most important work that will demand your attention."

One of the greatest problems before statesmen is that of equal and just taxation. The following recommendation shows that Gov. Newbold was abreast with foremost thinkers, for it proposes a step which yearly finds more favor with the people: "The inequalities of the personal-property valuations of the several counties suggest to my mind the propriety of so adjusting the State's levy as to require the counties to pay into the State treasury only the tax on realty, leaving the corresponding tax on personalty in the county treasury. This would rest with each county the adjustment of its own personal property valuations, without fear that they might be so high as to work injustice to itself in comparison with other counties."

Gov. Newbold has always affiliated with the Republican party, and holds to its great cardinal doctrines, having once embraced them, with the same sincerity and honesty that he cherishes his religious sentiments. He has been a Christian for something like twenty-five years, his connection being with the Free-Will Baptist Church. He found his wife, Rachel Farquhar, in Fayette County, Pa., their union taking place on the 2d of May, 1850. They have had five children and lost two. The names of the living are Mary Allene, Emma Irene and George C.

The Governor is not yet an old man, and may serve his State or county in other capacities in the coming years.



Wm Ogden

John H. Gear.

JOHN H. GEAR, the tenth gentleman to occupy the Executive Chair of Iowa, is still a resident of Burlington. He is a native of the Empire State, where in the city of Ithica, April 7, 1825, he was born. Rev. E. G. Gear, his father, was born in New London, Conn., in 1792, and became a distinguished clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His family had removed with him, while he was still young, to Pittsfield, Mass., and in the year 1816, after his ordination as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, he went to New York and located at Onondaga Hill near the city of Syracuse. Shortly after this settlement, the young minister was united in marriage with Miss Miranda E. Cook. After serving various congregations in Western New York for many years, he determined to become a pioneer in Northern Illinois, which at the time, in the year 1836, was being rapidly settled up. He found a desirable location at Galena where he remained until 1838, when he received the appointment as Chaplain in the United States army while located at Fort Snelling, Minn. He lived a long and active life, doing much good, quitting his labors in the year 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The only son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gear was J. H., afterward the distinguished Governor of Iowa. As above stated the birth occurred in 1825. In 1843, when still a young man, he came West to Burlington, where he has since continued to reside, her most distinguished citizen. Shortly after his arrival in the young city, he embarked in his mercantile career, engaging at the time with the firm of Bridgman & Bros., in the capacity of a clerk. Remaining with this firm for a little over a year, he left them for an engagement with W. F. Coolbaugh, who at one time was President of the Union National Bank, of Chicago, and who at that early period was the leading merchant of Eastern Iowa. He served Mr. Coolbaugh so faithfully, and with such marked ability for the following five years, that, when desirous of a partner in his business, the wealthy merchant could find no one in whom he could place greater confidence and with whom he could trust his extensive business relations that pleased him better than the young clerk. Accordingly he was associated as a partner under the firm name of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co. Under this arrangement the firm did a prosperous business for the following five years, when Mr. Gear purchased the entire business, which he carried on with marked success until he became known as the oldest wholesale grocer in the State. He is at present, besides filling other prominent business relations, President of the Rolling Mill Co., of Galesburg.

Mr. Gear has been honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. In 1852 he was elected Alderman; in 1863 was elected Mayor over A. W. Carpenter, being the first Republican up to that time who had been elected in Burlington on a party issue. In 1867 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Company was organized, and he was chosen as its President. His efforts highly contributed to the success of the enterprise, which did much for Burlington. He was also active in promoting the Burlington & Southwestern Railway, as well as the Burlington & Northwestern narrow-gauge road.

He has always acted with the Republican party, and in 1871 was nominated and elected a member of the House of Representatives of the 14th General Assembly. In 1873 he was elected to the 15th General Assembly. The Republican caucus of the House nominated him for Speaker by acclamation, and after a contest of two weeks he was chosen over his opponent, J. W. Dixon. He filled the position of Speaker very acceptably, and at the close of the session all the members of the House, independent of party affiliations, joined in signing their names to a resolution of thanks, which was engraved and presented to him. In 1875 he was the third time nominated to the Assembly by the Republican party, and while his county gave a large Democratic vote he was again elected. He was also again nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus, and was elected by a handsome majority over his competitor, Hon. John Y. Stone. He is the only man in the State who ever had the honor of being chosen to this high position a second time. He enjoys the reputation of being an able parliamentarian, his rulings never having been appealed from. At the close of the session he again received the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives for his courtesy and impartiality, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had presided over that body.

In 1877 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican convention which met at Des Moines, June 28, and at the election held the following October he received 121,546 votes, against 79,353 for John P. Irish, 10,639 for Elias Jessup and 38,928 for D. P. Stubbs. His plurality over Irish was 42,193. He was inaugurated Jan. 17, 1878, and served four years, being re-elected in 1879 by the following handsome vote: Gear, 157,571; Trimble, 85,056; Campbell, 45,439; Dungan, 3,258, Gear's majority over all competitors, 23,828. His second inauguration occurred in January of the year 1880.

Gov. Gear's business habits enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with marked ability. He found the financial condition of the State at a low ebb, but raised Iowa's credit to that of the best of our States. In his last biennial message he was able to report: "The warrants out-standing, but not bearing interest, Sept. 30, 1881, amounted to $22,093.74, and there are now in the treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The war and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000 negotiated by the Executive, Auditor and Treasurer, under the law of the 18th General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation. The expenses of the State for the last two years are less than those of any other period since 1869, and this notwithstanding the fact that the State is to-day sustaining several institutions not then in existence; namely, the hospital at Independence, the additional penitentiary, the Normal School and the asylum for the feeble-minded children, besides the girl's department of the reform school. The State also, at present, makes provision for fish culture, for a useful weather service, for sanitary supervision by a Board of Health, for encouraging immigration to the State, for the inspection of coal mines by a State Inspector, and liberally for the military arm of the Government."

Gov. Gear is now in the sixty-first year of his age, and is in the full vigor of both his mental and physical faculties. He was married in 1852 to Harriet S. Foot, formerly of the town of Middlebury, Vermont, by whom he has had four children two of whom are living.



B. R. Sherman

Buren R. Sherman.

ONE of the most distinguished gentlemen who was ever honored with the position of Chief Executive of the State is Buren R. Sherman, the eleventh Governor of Iowa, who is a native of New York. It was in the town of Phelps, in Ontario County, that he was born to his parents, Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman, on the 28th of May, 1836, and was the third son of a distinguished family of children. His parents were likewise natives of the Empire State. Buren R. attended the public schools of his neighborhood, but was subsequently given advantages of the schools at Almira, N. Y., where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the English branches. His father, who was a mechanic, advised him at the close of his studies to apprentice himself to learn some trade. He accordingly made such arrangements with S. Ayers, of Almira, to learn the trade of a watchmaker. In 1855, however, he left this position and joined his family on their removal to the then new State of Iowa. They settled upon a piece of unbroken prairie land on what is now Geneseo Township, Tama County, his father having previously purchased land from the Government. Here Buren R. labored diligently in developing his father's fields, devoting, however, leisure hours which he was granted, to the study of law. Before leaving his Eastern home he had decided upon that profession and began its study while yet in Almira. He soon secured a position as a book-keeper in a neighboring town, and with the wages earned there, materially assisted his father in the development of their home farm. In the meantime he had applied himself diligently to the study of his books, and so studious had he been that in the summer of 1859, he was enabled to pass a creditable examination and to be admitted to the bar. The following spring the young attorney moved to Vinton, hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession. He was associated with Hon. William Smyth, formerly District Judge, and J. C. Traer, under the firm name of Smyth, Traer & Sherman. The new firm rapidly grew into prominence, building up a prosperous practice, when Mr. Sherman withdrew to tender his services to the Government in defense of her integrity and honor.

It was early in 1861, directly after the enemy had assaulted the American flag on Sumter, that the young attorney enlisted in Co. G, 13th Iowa Vol.

Inf., and immediately went to the front. He entered the service as Second Sergeant, and in February, 1862, was made Second Lieutenant of Company E. On the 6th of April following he was very severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and while in the hospital was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to his company while yet obliged to use his crutches, and remained on duty till the summer of 1863, when, by reason of his wound, he was compelled to resign and return home. Soon after returning from the army he was elected County Judge of Benton County, and re-elected without opposition in 1865. In the autumn of 1866 he resigned his judgeship and accepted the office of Clerk of the District Court, to which he was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, and in December, 1874, resigned in order to accept the office of Auditor of State, to which office he had been elected by a majority of 28,425 over J. M. King, the "anti-monopoly" candidate. In 1876 he was renominated and received 50,272 more votes than W. Growneweg (Democrat) and Leonard Browne (Greenback) together. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent the Republican party in that office, and this time received a majority of 7,164 over the combined votes of Col. Elbeeck (Democrat) and G. V. Swearenger (Greenback). In the six years that he held this office, he was untiring in his faithful application to routine work and devotion to his special share of the State's business. He retired with such an enviable record that it was with no surprise the people learned, June 27, 1881, that he was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

The campaign was an exciting one. The General Assembly had submitted to the people the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. This, while not a partisan question, became uppermost in the mind of the public. Mr. Sherman received 133,330 votes, against 83,244 for Kinne and 28,112 for D. M. Clark, or a plurality of 50,086 and a majority of 21,974. In 1883 he was re-nominated by the Republicans, as well as L. G. Kinne by the Democrats. The National party offered J. B. Weaver. During the campaign these candidates held a number of joint discussions at different points in the State. At the election the vote was: Sherman, 164,182; Kinne, 139,093; Weaver, 23,089; Sherman's plurality, 25,089; majority, 2,000. In his second inaugural Gov. Sherman said:

"In assuming, for the second time, the office of Chief Magistrate for the State, I fully realize my grateful obligations to the people of Iowa, through whose generous confidence I am here. I am aware of the duties and grave responsibilities of this exalted position, and as well what is expected of me therein. As in the past I have given my undivided time and serious attention thereto, so in the future I promise the most earnest devotion and untiring effort in the faithful performance of my official requirements. I have seen the State grow from infancy to mature manhood, and each year one of substantial betterment of its previous position.

"With more railroads than any State, save two; with a school interest the grandest and strongest, which commands the support and confidence of all the people, and a population, which in its entirety is superior to any other in the sisterhood, it is not strange the pride which attaches to our people. When we remember that the results of our efforts in the direction of good government have been crowned with such magnificent success, and to-day we have a State in most perfect physical and financial condition, no wonder our hearts swell in honest pride as we contemplate the past and so confidently hope for the future. What we may become depends on our own efforts, and to that future I look with earnest and abiding confidence."

Gov. Sherman's term of office continued until Jan. 14, 1886, when he was succeeded by William Larrabee, and he is now, temporarily, perhaps, enjoying a well-earned rest. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and his services as a campaign speaker have been for many years in great demand. As an officer he has been able to make an enviable record. Himself honorable and thorough, his management of public business has been of the same character, and such as has commended him to the approval of his fellow-citizens.

He was married, Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, Iowa, a young lady of rare accomplishments and strength of character. Their union has been happy in every respect. They have two children—Lena Kendall and Oscar Eugene.



W. Lawrence

William Larrabee.

WILLIAM LARRABEE, the present able Governor of Iowa, and the twelfth gentleman selected by the people as the Chief Magistrate of the great Commonwealth, is a native of Connecticut. His ancestors were among the French Huguenots who came to America early in the seventeenth century and located in Connecticut. At that time they bore the name of d'Larrabee. Adam Larrabee, the father of William, was born March 14, 1787, and was one of the early graduates of the West Point Military Academy. He served his country during the War of 1812, with distinction, holding the position of Second Lieutenant, to which he was commissioned March 1, 1811. He was promoted to the Captaincy of his company Feb. 1, 1814, and on the 30th of the following March, at the battle of Lacole Mills, during Gen. Wilkinson's campaign on the Saint Lawrence River, he was severely wounded in the lung. He eventually recovered from the injury and was united in marriage to Hannah G. Lester. This much esteemed lady was born June 3, 1798, and died on the 15th of March, 1837. Capt. Larrabee lived to an advanced age, dying in 1869, at the age of eighty-two years.

As above mentioned, William, our subject, was born in Connecticut, the town of Ledyard being the place of his birth and Jan. 20, 1832, the date. He was the seventh child in a family of nine children, and passed the early years of his life upon a rugged New England farm, enjoying very meager educational advantages. He attended, during the winter seasons, the neighboring district schools until he reached the age of nineteen years, when, during the following two winters, he filled the position of schoolmaster. He was ambitious to do something in life for himself that would bring fortune and distinction, but in making his plans for the future he was embarrassed by a misfortune which befell him when fourteen years of age. In being trained to the use of firearms under his father's direction, an accidental discharge resulted in the loss of the sight in the right eye. This consequently unfitted him for many employments usually sought by ambitious young men. The family lived near the seashore, only two miles away, and in that neighborhood it was the custom for at least one son in each family to go upon the sea as a sailor. The two eldest brothers of our subject had chosen this occupation while the third remained in charge of the home farm. William was thus left free to chose for himself and, like many of the youths of that day, he wisely turned his face Westward. The year 1853 found him on this journey toward the setting sun, stopping only when he came to the broad and fertile prairies of the new State of Iowa. He first joined his elder sister, Mrs

E. H. Williams, who was at that time living at Garnavillo, Clayton County. It was this circumstance which led the young boy from Connecticut to select his future home in the northeastern portion of Iowa. He resumed his occupation as a pedagogue, teaching, however, but one winter, which was passed at Hardin. The following three years he was employed in the capacity of foreman on the Grand Meadow farm of his brother-in-law, Judge Williams.

In 1857 he bought a one-third interest in the Clermont Mills, and located at Clermont, Fayette County. He soon was able to buy the other two-thirds, and within a year found himself sole owner. He operated this mill until 1874 when he sold to S. M. Leach. On the breaking out of the war he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of his right eye. Being informed he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer, he raised a company and received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was again rejected for the same disability.

After selling the mill Mr. Larrabee devoted himself to farming, and started a private bank at Clermont. He also, experimentally, started a large nursery, but this resulted only in confirming the belief that Northern Iowa has too rigorous a climate for fruit-raising.

Mr. Larrabee did not begin his political career until 1867. He was reared as a Whig and became a Republican on the organization of that party. While interested in politics he generally refused local offices, serving only as Treasurer of the School Board prior to 1867. In the autumn of that year, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate. To this high position he was re-elected from time to time, so that he served as Senator continuously for eighteen years before being promoted to the highest office in the State. He was so popular at home that he was generally re-nominated by acclamation, and for some years the Democrats did not even make nominations. During the whole eighteen years Senator Larrabee was a member of the principal committee, that on Ways and Means, of which he was generally Chairman, and was also a member of other committees. In the pursuit of the duties thus devolving upon him, he was indefatigable. It is said that he never missed a committee meeting. Not alone in this, but in private and public business of all kinds, his uniform habit is that of close application to work. Many of the important measures passed by the Legislature owe their existence or present form to him.

He was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1881, but entered the contest too late, as Gov. Sherman's following had been successfully organized. In 1885 it was generally conceded before the meeting of the convention that he would be nominated, which he was, and his election followed as a matter of course. He was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1886, and so far has made an excellent Governor. His position in regard to the liquor question, that on which political fortunes are made and lost in Iowa, is that the majority should rule. He was personally in favor of high license, but having been elected Governor, and sworn to uphold the Constitution and execute the laws, he proposes to do so.

A Senator who sat beside him in the Senate declares him to be "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily clear reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment," and says that "he brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights."

Gov. Larrabee was married Sept. 12, 1861, at Clermont, to Anna M. Appelman, daughter of Capt. G. A. Appelman. Gov. Larrabee has seven children—Charles, Augusta, Julia, Anna, William, Frederic and Helen.



Horace Bois.

Horace Boies.

HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa, is a lawyer by profession, and a resident of the city of Waterloo, of this State, where he has been in active practice since April, 1867. Governor Boies is a son of Eber and Hettie (Henshaw) Boies, and was born in Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., on the 7th day of December, 1827. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in moderate circumstances, and Horace was reared under the healthful and moral influences of farm life. He attended the public schools, as opportunity afforded, until sixteen years of age, when being inspired with an ambition to see more of the world than had been possible for him within the narrow limits of his native town, with the added variety of an occasional visit to Buffalo, he persuaded his parents to consent to his departure for the West. Passage was secured on a steamer at Buffalo, which was bound up the lakes, and in due time he landed at the little hamlet of Racine, Wis. This was in the spring of 1843, while Wisconsin was a Territory and but sparsely settled. The total cash assets of the youthful emigrant amounted to but seventy-five cents, which necessitated strict economy and immediate employment. Not finding a favorable opening at Racine he struck out on foot in search of work among the farmers, which he secured with a settler near Rochester, and some twenty miles from Racine. His employer proved a hard task-master and kept the boy hard at the laborious work of ditch digging, while he stinted him at meals. After a month spent in a half-starved condition, and over-worked, the subject of our sketch received the sum of $10 for his services, and broken down in health, moved on a few miles, where he luckily fell in with a family that had moved from the neighborhood of his home. They proved true friends and kindly cared for him through a long illness, that was the legitimate consequence of his previous month of hardship and starvation.

On recovering his health, young Boies continued at farm work until a year had elapsed since he had left his home. He then returned to his native town, having learned the useful lesson of self-reliance, which in after years enabled him to more easily overcome the difficulties that beset the way

of him who has to hew out his own road to success.

On his return to Aurora, Mr. Boies pursued a course of study at the Aurora Academy, and later spent one winter in teaching school in Boone County, Ill. Returning to New York, he was married in Aurora, on the 18th of April, 1848, to Miss Adela King, a daughter of Darius and Hannah King. Mrs. Boies was born in Erie County, N. Y. Three children were born of their union, of whom only one is now living, a daughter, Adela, who was the wife of John W. Carson, now deceased. Mrs. Carson resides at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

In 1850 Mr. Boies began the study of law in Aurora and pursued it in that place and also in Boston, of Erie County; and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, at the general term of the Supreme Court in November, 1852. He pursued the practice of his profession in Buffalo and vicinity with marked success, and in the fall of 1857 was chosen to represent his district in the New York House of Representatives, for the session of 1858.

In the autumn of 1855 Mr. Boies was called to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in November, of that year. He was married again in December, 1858, in Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Versalia M. Barber, a daughter of Dr. P. J. Barber. Mrs. Boies was born in Boston, Erie County, N. Y., and had removed to Iowa six months prior to her marriage. She died in April, 1877, leaving three children, a daughter and two sons. Earl L., the eldest, was graduated at Cornell College, studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and is now his father's partner. Jessie, the only daughter, is her father's companion and housekeeper. Herbert B., the youngest, is a law student, reading law in his father's office.

Mr. Boies after pursuing the practice of his profession at Buffalo and vicinity for fifteen years, removed to Iowa, and settled at Waterloo, in April, 1867. He at once formed a law partnership with H. B. Allen, and for a time the firm was Boies & Allen, then Carlton F. Couch, the present district judge, was admitted to membership, and the firm name became Boies, Allen & Couch. That connection was continued until 1878, when Mr. Allen, on account of failing health, was obliged to withdraw. The firm continued under the style of Boies & Couch until 1884, when Mr. Couch was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District. Mr. Boies was then alone in business for a short time, until joined by his eldest son, E. L. In 1886 Mr. James L. Husted was admitted to membership in the firm, which has since continued under the name of Boies, Husted & Boies, and which is widely known as a leading law firm of Eastern Iowa.

Gov. Boies was a Whig in early life, and on the disruption of that party and the formation of the Republican party, he joined the latter. But he was never ambitious to serve in official positions, and with the exception of one term in the New York Legislature and one term as City Attorney at Waterloo, he held no office of consequence until elected Governor of Iowa in the fall of 1889. He maintained his connection with the Republican party until 1882, since which time he has affiliated with the Democrats. Gov. Boies enjoys the distinction of being the first Governor of Iowa elected by the Democratic party for a period of thirty-five years, and was the only successful candidate of his party on the State ticket at the late election. Considering the fact that the State was carried the year previous in the Presidential election, by a majority of thirty-five thousand in favor of the Republicans, the success of Gov. Boies may be said to have been a marked compliment to him as a man and a leader, without disparaging the splendid campaign work of his party managers, or ignoring the effect of the evident change in popular political sentiment in Iowa.

As a lawyer, Gov. Boies has won prominence by his ability and well-grounded knowledge of law, an earnest and conscientious regard for the interests of his clients, and the confidence and respect he never fails to command in addressing the court or jury. His life has been a busy one, and success has been achieved by indefatigable industry, close study, and strict integrity of character. He is not a politician in the common acceptation of the term, and the nomination for Governor came to him unsought and was only accepted through a sense of duty to the party with whose principles he was in close sympathy. He enters upon the discharge of his official duties under peculiar circumstances, but with the confidence of all parties that his administration will be able, honest and fair.

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.
JAN 94
Bound-To-Please® N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962